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PACIFIC WINE, BREWING & SPIRIT REVIEW

A WHOLESALER'S AND RETAILER'S MEDIUM

ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. XLVII.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 30, 1914

No. 1

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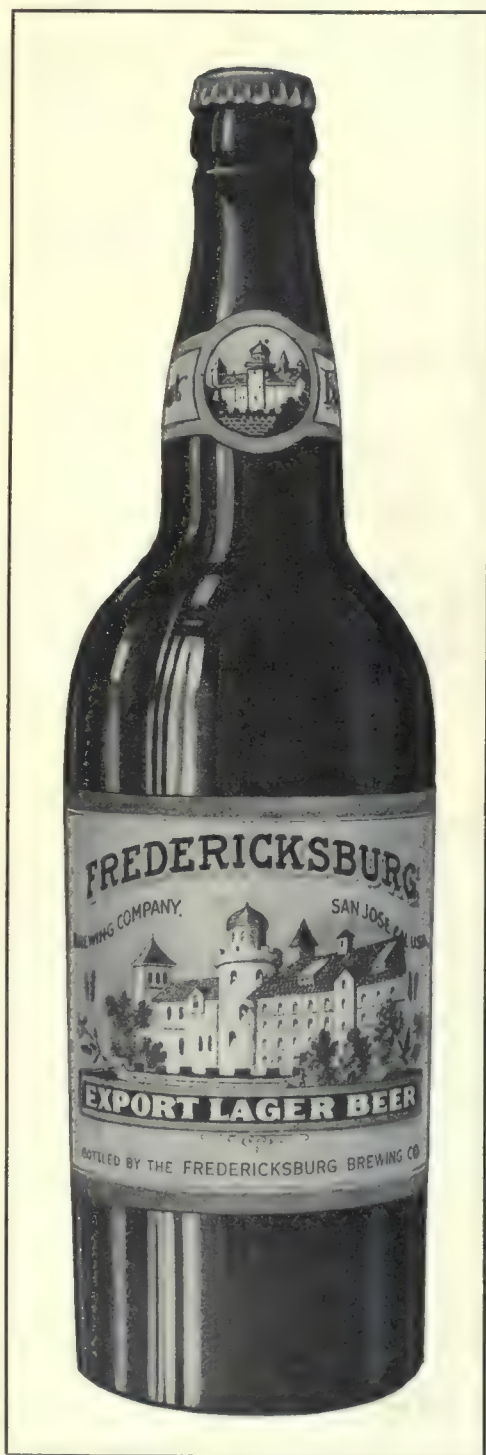
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

NOVEMBER, 1914

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E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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WHAT THE DISINTERESTED AMERICAN PUBLIC IS FACING.

By Jerome A. Ross in the New York "Sun."

THE measure of success that has come to the prohibitionists is making them drunk with power, and unless it is checked the American people will surely regret their disinterestedness. Having banished the saloons, but not the drinking of liquor, from about a dozen States, the prohibitionists, aided and abetted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Association, are now seeking to prohibit the manufacture and sale of tobacco in every form.

At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Winchester in Clark County in October, resolutions in favor of State-wide and nation-wide prohibition were coupled with a resolution opposing the use in any way of tobacco, all on the same alleged grounds of morality and for the benefit of the people. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, at its State convention recently held, also attacked the use of tobacco in every form. These facts, in connection with various measures introduced all over the United States to curtail the use and sale of tobacco, and the bill introduced at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature to prohibit absolutely the manufacture and sale of tobacco in that State, show conclusively that tobacco is next. If as a nation we are to be prohibited from drinking beer or a glass of whisky when we desire it, or from smoking when we want to smoke, why not let us prohibit the drinking of coffee and tea, the chewing of chewing gum, eating hot biscuits, eating bacon, welsh rabbits, or reading novels not built on Bible stories?

Why not a nation-wide law against the manufacture and sale and use of playing cards and checkers and dominoes, not forgetting fried meats and buckwheat cakes? In a word, why not a nation-wide law compelling men to walk on one side of the street and women on the other? Why not a nation-wide law separating the sexes in the churches, in the theaters?

These laws are not impossible of being framed and passed. Puritanism of the Cromwellian type seems to be the dominant force in our politics today. It is sweeping onward; it has engulfed the West, and unless the East wakes up we, too, may be submerged. The responsibility for the situation rests upon the public, and the politico-preachers who are the driving force of this diabolical system, knowing the disinterestedness of the public, are intrenching themselves behind breastworks that will not easily be demolished when the people shall have awakened to the dangerousness and power of these false reformers.

Ohio Wine Company Fined.—A fine of \$1,500 and costs has been imposed on the Sweet Valley Wine Company of Sandusky, Ohio, according to a recent notice of judgment of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The fine covers a number of different shipments of adulterated and misbranded wines from Ohio into various other States.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published monthly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1914.

Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Managing Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Business Manager—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Publisher—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Owner—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

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R. M. WOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1914.

M. D. BROWN,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

My commission expires May 4, 1918.

SAFE AND SANE PRESS COMMENTS ON ELECTION RESULTS.

The Rainy Day.—The officers of the Dry Federation and Anti-Saloon League say they have already begun their State wet and dry campaign for 1916. Of course they have. They could not afford to do without salaries, for "one must eat," you know. They had better hide their diminished heads for eight years even if Amendment No. 47 was not adopted. They blundered at the very inception of their campaign in framing such a drastic amendment, and some unfeeling critics are mean enough to say they did it deliberately so that their occupation would not share the fate of Othello's. Reform in the way of eliminating the drink evil does not come from these agitators. The business interests and farmers, with the aid of the Wyllie law and similar measures, have done more in this line than all these organizations combined. After all real temperance comes from education and not from law, as communities or individuals cannot be made good by law and against their inclination.—Livermore "Herald."

The Yielding of Reason.—The Prohibitionists, under the initiative, can precipitate if they will another campaign for State-wide prohibition at the next election. If they do, they will be defeated again. That might not be serious; but it is serious that in the meantime all successful work for the closing of saloons by local option would be prevented or impeded. Practically the entire work for actual saloon closing has stopped in California, ever since this campaign for State-wide prohibition began, and there are consequently more saloons in California now.

Those radicals who insist that they want "State prohibition or nothing" will get the "nothing" end of their alternative. The time has not come for State-wide prohibition in California, and will not come until the State has been generally closed under local option. Let present effort be concentrated on that and it will accomplish something. And let those liberal temperance workers who understand this not regard themselves as again obligated to stand even formally with the extremists, in case these should again refuse to listen to reason. Reason has yielded once. That gives it the right to fight next time.—Fresno "Republican."

No More Hysterical Handsprings Either.—On a total of 4,180 precincts out of 4,585, the figures at this writing on the infamous amendment No. 47 are 327,109 "Yes," and 373,048 "No." The "Republican's" daily backsummersaulting policy on the question of prohibition agitation may therefore cease, and the last position is the same as the first—that there should be a cessation of agitation for State-wide prohibition.—Fresno "Republican."

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE OAKLAND "TRIBUNE."

During the closing days of the recent campaign the Oakland "Tribune" rendered signal service to the liquor interests by steadfast and sturdy opposition to prohibition. In every issue of the "Tribune" for two weeks prior to election day the "Tribune" published as its leading editorial an editorial attacking prohibition. The attitude of the paper was absolutely uncompromising and at the same time was dignified by fearlessness. While the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW has often in the past taken issue with the "Tribune" on certain phases of the liquor question this journal cheerfully acknowledges that the "Tribune" during the recent campaign rendered services for which the liquor trade can not be too grateful. For this reason it is not at all out of harmony to reproduce in these columns the leading editorial which appeared in the "Tribune" of the 9th of November. This editorial is titled "Watch Out, Mr. Saloon-Man." The saloon men who read the REVIEW and support the paper can study the article with profit, since the criticisms in it do not affect them. The editorial is as follows:

"California has voted 'wet,' Mr. Saloon Man, not because of your business, but for the reason that a material interest, a legitimate interest, the wine industry, might not perish from the earth. California has voted 'wet' in order that the hop industry and the barley industry might continue and that the farmers of this commonwealth shall be protected in their rights to sell their products to men engaged in the manufacture of a drink that makes for temperate use of alcohol, instead of excessive.

"Do not imagine for one instant, Mr. Saloon Man, that California took this action because California wanted to aid you in making men drink more than they should.

"The saloon business, properly conducted, Mr. Saloon Man, would be legitimate, but you are outlawing it as fast as you can. Every time you permit a ribald song to be sung in your place you are contributing to your own downfall. Every time a man staggers along the street intoxicated you, sir, have furnished an argument for the closing of your place. Every time you allow an indecent word to be spoken in your place you add to the argument in favor of abolishing it.

"People who drink wine and beer in their own homes, Mr. Saloon Man, do so in moderation and are none the worse for it. As a matter of fact it is potent that some men and some women are the better for it. Alcohol, used properly, is a blessing, recognized as such through the ages. Alcohol, improperly used, is a curse, also so recognized. The saloon, or public drinking place, was originally designed for the accommodation of the poorer classes, men not able to stock a cellar with the finest vintages, or to buy a barrel of ale or other drink. In some countries it is conducted on those lines. In some countries ministers of the Gospel of the Nazarene frequent these places, indulge in moderation and find in the temperate use of stimulants that exhilaration that sharpens the intellect and produces an exaltation of brain productive of great thoughts. Alcohol has not been entirely evil. It gave us the weird poems of Poe; it gave us Prentice's New Year; it has given us many brilliant productions of mind and will continue to give them.

"But, Mr. Saloon Man, in those countries where ministers and their flocks participate to a limited extent in mild alcoholic drinks, the places wherein they are sold are as safe for your wife and child, or any man's wife and child, to enter as a grocery store. They are what they were designed to be, the meeting places of those who are not able financially to maintain great stores of liquors in their own cellars.

"The saloon, Mr. Saloon Man, was designed to be decent. By decency in your business is meant a place where any decent man, or woman, can go and buy a drink without fear of insult. But you have departed from that ideal, Mr. Saloon Man, and notwithstanding the fact that all over the nation you see your business crumbling, you still persist in permitting conditions adverse to decency to exist.

"Your future in California, Mr. Saloon Man, depends upon yourself. If you will unite with your fellow saloon man in declaring that the dive shall cease, that intoxication shall cease, that no foul mouthed, ribald, degenerate beast shall frequent your places; that no man shall totter from your doors because of having been served too much; that the crook and the short card man shall be excluded; that the house shall be conducted on the lines of the drygoods store, the grocery store or the furnishing goods house, and that the man who violates the rule of ethics which will produce this result shall be by you forced out of business, you will be allowed to continue. If you do not, then your occupation is gone.

"It is up to you, Mr. Saloon Man, to say whether you shall continue or not. The mass of the people are disgusted and dissatisfied with you and will vote you out of existence at the first opportunity unless you reform yourselves. Which course will you pursue?"

It is not, of course, entirely within the power of the saloon man to protect his future. But whenever a saloon man finds that circumstances are forcing him to do anything which his conscience will not normally allow him to do he should utter a complaint. The saloon man is subject to oppression as well as to persecution. High license fees, high rents, keen competition, congestion of trade and other factors of harassment surround him. He knows what hurts him, but he can not protect himself.

To help the saloon man improve his business it is first necessary to reduce his burdens.

The Yolo "Independent" publishes the following in a recent issue:

"In an editorial published by the Sacramento 'Union' a few days ago headed 'Red-light act approved,' the following remark was made:

"Throughout the State the saloon men urged their friends to

vote on just three of the propositions on the ballot—prohibition, the measure prohibiting elections on liquor questions for eight years and the redlight law. Cards bearing the numbers of these measures on the ballot were given to these voters.

"It is no wonder that the liquor dealers of Sacramento should feel bitter towards the 'Union' when falsehoods of the above kind are being published in the editorial columns of the paper. As a matter of fact, cards that had been distributed in the saloons of Sacramento urging the defeat of the Redlight Abatement Act were ordered taken down by the Royal Arch several weeks before the election."

As showing how little in common the liquor traffic has with the redlight situation the REVIEW would state that there are many liquor houses which have at all times refused to take orders from or deliver goods to redlight establishments. The same cannot be said of firms that deal in dry goods and furniture.

NEWS FROM FRESNO AND VICINITY.

Fresno, November 27, 1914.

THERE can be no doubt that the after-shock of the election has been very bad for the nerves of the Fresno "Republican" and its many assiduous readers. The city of Fresno gave a consistently large majority in favor of wetness. This was satisfactory to the paper and its regular perusers. The city was very evenly divided on Amendment No. 47 to the malcontent of the element in question. Prospects of losing the excitement of constantly recurring elections on a question that is worn-out caused misgivings. Undoubtedly the "Republican" and its readers must get some form of stimulant. Now that No. 47 has been definitely defeated they may rest assured that their supply has not been cut off.

Bakersfield gave the wets a majority of nearly two to one. As a consequence the Rev. Charles Moore of the California Dry Federation has moved his headquarters to Bakersfield. Probably he knows where he will be well treated.

The war tax reduced the output of sweet wines of Fresno County 30 per cent. As soon as the tax became effective the manufacture of sweet wine stopped. In many places wines that were to be fortified were turned into the distilleries. Commenting on this the "Republican" says:

"Practically all the sweet wine in the United States is produced in the Fresno region. Therefore, this region will have to pay the only discriminating excess burden of the whole war tax. Now that the revenue bill has hit us harder than anybody else—has given us, in fact, the only blow under the belt contained in the whole bill—we shall doubtless have to turn out at least three bands and a string orchestra.

"It is true, of course, that a gallon of sweet wine contains more alcohol than a gallon of dry wine. But it is also true that it takes more grapes to make the sweet wine—one set of grapes to supply the sugar and another to supply the alcohol—and that this 'double wine,' a double product of the grapes, is sold at no higher price than the dry wines, and has a more limited market. To put an extra burden of tax on this wine, therefore, is not merely an unduly heavy tax, it also is the entering wedge for the policy of taxing the spirits in sweet wine on the distilled liquor basis. That policy was defeated on its merits last year. It ought not to be revived now, under the subterfuge of a war revenue measure."

FRENCH WINE SITUATION.

"La Vinicultura Espanola" reports that the vintage in France was continued without any difficulties in spite of the war. There was no lack of labor and in many cases labor was cheaper than in ordinary years. Banks advanced credit generously to the wine men. For each hectolitre (26½ gallons) the wine grower was allowed two francs (40 cents) to cover the cost of harvesting and manufacturing. The French government granted special facilities for the transportation of the crops. Prices of grapes and must have been low.

MESSRS. CAMINETTI AND BELL EXPLAIN WAR TAX ON WINES.

We respectfully submit the following statement:

The war revenue bill as finally passed imposes a stamp tax on both sweet and dry wines as follows: On half-pints, ½c; on pints, 1c; on quarts, 2c; on larger containers, at the rate of 8c per gallon.

The tax is not to be paid by the producer, nor by wholesalers. The act requires that stamps be affixed when the wine is sold or offered for sale for direct consumption. This means a retailer's tax, to be paid by the man who sells direct to the consumer. This form of tax lifts the burden from the grape growers and wine makers and distributes it among the millions of consumers throughout the country. The tax does not apply to wines that are used at home by the producer.

A tax of 55c per proof gallon is also imposed on wine spirits used in the fortification of sweet wines, which is to be paid three months after notice of assessment, thus giving the sweet wine maker about four and one-half months after fortifying his wine within which to pay the tax.

A radical revision was made of the sweet wine law of 1890. Under the present bill, no amount of sugar need be retained in the wine before fortification. In other words, dry wines may be fortified. The fortifying period now extends throughout the year instead of being limited to nine months. A sweet wine maker need not be a distiller, nor the owner of a vineyard. The amount of wine spirits that may be added to sweet wine is no longer limited to 14 per cent, but the wine may be fortified up to 24 per cent.

Very important features of the bill are those which permit the blending or mixing of sweet wines with each other, or with other wines, and also permit sweet wines, fortified with 55c brandy, to be used in the making of cordials, liquors and similar compounds. This means a much enlarged market for our sweet wines. The present measure is so framed that there is no longer any reason for eastern sweet wine makers to use neutral spirits, paying thereon a \$1.10 tax per gallon, and hence the market for California grape brandy should be greatly increased.

Sweet wine is defined as fermented or partially fermented grape juice, not excluding usual cellar treatment. Commercial grape brandy may be used. Drawbacks and rebates are allowed in cases of exportation or recovery of grape spirits from fortified wines.

The taxes provided in the bill are only temporary, but the changes in the sweet wine law have become permanent amendments thereto.

It can be readily seen that no material injury has been done to the California grape grower or wine maker by this new tax, while the changes made in the sweet wine law will undoubtedly redound to the great benefit of the industry in this State by enlarging the market for grape brandy and increasing the demand for California's sweet wines.

One of the most important and valuable features of the contest that was made in behalf of our wine industry was the bringing together of all wine sections in the United States in one common fight for American viticulture. This settles for all time the quarrel that has grown very bitter during the last twenty-five years.

An amendment to the original bill was also adopted, making the tax applicable to imported as well as domestic wines, and also imposing a tax on champagne, carbonated wines and cordials. This amendment relieved the general wine business of something like three millions of dollars that was included in the first draft of the measure.

The taxes on wine and grape brandy will expire on December 31, 1915.

The administration at Washington found that owing to the falling off of tariff duties, by reason of the great European war, it was necessary to raise an emergency tax of about one hundred million dollars and that a portion of this tax should be collected from wines, but there was no intention on the part of the administration to injure the grape growers of California, and hence the least burdensome tax was adopted by Congress.

A. CAMINETTI.
THEODORE A. BELL.

True Temperance and Not Prohibition Must Prevail

By Andrea Sbarboro.



THE people of California at the ballot box last election saved by a large majority the viticultural industry of the State, but the same people have also shown that **true temperance** must prevail in our State and not the prohibition, which would destroy not only our great industries but even the sacred rights of the liberty of the American people.

SALOON MUST BE STRICTLY REGULATED.

The saloon which causes all the trouble and induced the people to work for prohibition must be so strictly regulated as to be as inoffensive as any other legitimate business.

POWER TO REGULATE NOW EXISTS.

The present laws are all sufficient to strictly regulate any person selling intoxicating beverages. Every town and city has the right to grant or refuse a license for the sale of liquor in their district, and when a license is granted they can put in that license such conditions as they please.

They should provide, for instance, that only a certain number of saloons be allowed in a town of a certain number of inhabitants. That the saloon should be opened and closed at certain established hours; that no liquor be sold to drunkards, quasi drunkards or to minors; that no gambling be allowed or disreputable people be permitted to lounge on the premises.

PENALTY FOR BREAKING RULES.

If the saloon keeper is convicted for infringing on any of the rules adopted by the municipality, his license should be suspended for the first time, say five or ten days, twenty or thirty days for the second offense, and for the third time, his license should be revoked.

REFORM THE DRUNKARD.

The unfortunate drunkard, who gives the prohibition element the opportunity to excite the sympathy of the people on their side, and thus cause all this trouble of prohibition, which is creating such a great strife in every town, city and hamlet in the country should be strictly reformed. He should be spurned by his neighbors, given good sound advice by his friends and family, but the few who persist in becoming drunkards should be arrested and for the first time, instead of detaining him twenty-four hours, which does not even give him time to become sober, he should be detained in jail for five or ten days, the second time for twenty or thirty days, and the third and subsequent offenses thirty additional days, and in order that the honest taxpayer may not by the sweat of his brow be compelled to maintain a drunken sot in jail in idleness, they should be made to work for the community where he is arrested, and if he has a family to support, that family should be paid the wages that an ordinary laborer would earn doing the same work.

This may seem a little harsh, but great evils require strong remedies. The evil that is committed by the drunkard is keeping our country in a continuous turmoil, creating dissension in every town and city, and some means must be found to remove this great evil.

STOP THIS PROHIBITION AGITATION.

By all means, this infernal prohibition agitation must be stopped. All good people of the country are in favor of this.

PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

It has been clearly shown by the statement of R. E. Cabell, Internal Revenue Commissioner of the United States, that prohibition does not prohibit, as will be seen by the following, published in the San Francisco Chronicle of October 3, 1912.

"There is more whisky stored in Kentucky today than ever before, notwithstanding that Kentucky is dry by law," said U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner Royal E. Cabell yesterday in Collector Muenter's office.

"There are 168,000,000 gallons in bond in Kentucky today," he added.

"It seems that when a territory goes 'dry' the consumption of whisky is increased, while the sale of beer, ale and wines is injured. I have been told that the distillers would like to see the whole country go 'dry,' as that

would give them a monopoly of the manufacture of intoxicating beverages.

"It appears in 'dry' territory, whisky being of the smallest bulk with the greatest alcoholic content, is more easily handled than beer. A bottle of whisky contains many more drinks than a bottle of beer, hence the preference."

MEANS TO OBTAIN TRUE TEMPERANCE.

True temperance can be obtained by educating our people to the use of the health-giving, non-intoxicating beverage of light wines at their meals. This habit prevails in all the wine drinking countries of the world, and will prevail in this great country when our good people will take the advice of that greatest of all American men—Thomas Jefferson—who has declared:

"Of all the great calamities, intemperance is the greatest. The drunkard as much as the maniac requires restrictive measures to save him from the fatal infatuation under which he is destroying his health, his morals, his family and his usefulness to society." Again he refers to "the loathsome and fatal effects of whisky, destroying the fortunes, the bodies, the minds and the morals of our people."

"I rejoice as a moralist," he says, "at the prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that liquor as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use among the middle classes of our citizens, and a condemnation of them to the poison of whisky, which is desolating their homes. No nation is drunken where wine is cheap; and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent whisky or spirits as the common beverage. It is in truth the only antidote to the bane of whisky."

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

It will be admitted by all reasonable people that prohibition is giving such great trouble throughout our country and the frequent elections so much to taxpayers that some rational means must be found by which this great evil may be removed.

ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

Why not try the means of arbitration in this matter as is done in other important cases? For instance, I would suggest that a committee on arbitration be appointed to be composed more or less in the following manner: First, the Governor of the State of California; second, one minister selected by each religious denomination in the State; third, the presidents of the Stanford and State universities; fourth, one judge from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, an Associate Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, one judge from the Superior Court and one judge from the police court; fifth, the mayors of San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles; sixth, one representative each from the grape growers and wine makers and one representative each from the brewers and the distillers; seventh, one representative each from the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, hotels, restaurants and cafes; eighth, two ladies representing some of the well known social clubs and such other persons from the bankers and other business men of the State as might be considered proper by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Let these eminent gentlemen of that committee get together and discuss the grave question before us. I verily believe that there would be no difficulty of bringing forth some strong rules and regulations which would serve to remove the evil of drunkenness and the evil of prohibition, and thus all our people will live in peace and harmony together in every district of our State, without destroying any of our great properties and without depriving any American citizen when he properly behaves himself of enjoying the sacred right of personal liberty.

CALIFORNIA TRUE LAND OF THE VINE.

Now, California is the true land of the vine. Here can be and is now produced just as fine wines as that made in any part of the world, and if the industry be encouraged instead of threatened, California will in time produce as much wine as is now produced in either Italy or France, which amounts to over one billion gallons per annum, having a valuation of over \$200,000,000.

We are already sending considerable wine to England, Switzerland, Germany, other European countries and the Orient, but when our good American people will become accustomed to that health giving, non-intoxicating beverage of wine at their meals, our own United States, with a population as large as that of Italy and France combined, will be our best customers and use all the wine we can make in California.

WHY SEATS IN CHURCHES ARE EMPTY.

From the San Francisco "Bulletin" of November 25.

"WHAT'S the matter with our churches?"

This question was put to the Advertising Association of San Francisco three months ago by the Rev. Louis J. Sawyer, as chairman of the interdenominational activities committee of the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of this city. The Advertising Association was asked to expert business conditions in the churches, to discover why there were so many empty seats at the services, and to suggest, if possible, a method by which the churches could be made "going concerns."

In response to this request of the interdenominational committee, the Advertising Association appointed five of its members as a church investigating committee—H. G. Barkley, chairman; Louis A. Colton, Frederic S. Nelson, Arthur J. Brunner and W. P. Russell. Armed with figures of attendance and revenue of seven churches of the four denominations, the committee began its work. It spent eleven weeks in a survey of conditions, and has now issued its report, in the making of which, it points out, it has endeavored to treat the subject exactly as it would any business enterprise that called upon the Advertising Association for a diagnosis and treatment.

Small Attendance.

"What do we find?" it asks in the report. "The general average attendance, based on seating capacity, is 38 per cent membership; 16 per cent regular contributing members; 20 per cent Sunday morning attendance; 7 per cent Wednesday evening attendance; 51 per cent membership not regular contributors; 18 per cent Sunday school attendance. Taking the number of regular monthly contributing members of each church, we find an average payment of \$1.73, and average total receipts of \$2.09, and an average total expense of \$2.26 per month. Every church is over-capitalized. By this we mean too much invested in building and fixtures for the volume of business, the number of members and average attendance.

Not Enough Customers.

"Your records show you haven't enough customers for the size and expense of your establishments and those you do have on your books are only 8 to 27 per cent paying customers, and less than that are repeaters. The gross sales, your total receipts from all sources, don't pay your running expenses, which proves conclusively that something certainly is wrong. They don't come back and bring a friend, which is the best kind of advertising, because you didn't make good with your opportunities when you had them within your doors. You had a chance, perhaps many chances, to make good members of your auditors, but you didn't do it—they didn't get satisfaction. Isn't it because you are many years behind the times?"

"From your own figures and the faithful investigation of this committee none of you are delivering the goods. You preach generalities of today or ancient theological doctrines.

"You tell of the omnipotence of God, but point no way by which we can as His children, unfailingly draw upon that power for protection or benefit. You know there is a source of power for good, but are unable to direct us how to get it. As a matter of fact you yourselves don't draw from it, though you tell of its being, otherwise there would be no lack of support to your organization if the tendency of the work is toward God.

"You have the greatest proposition on earth, the marketing of spiritual understanding, but you aren't acquainted with your stock and haven't a selling talk. If you knew your goods and had the gift of presenting them to mankind your churches would have overflow meetings. Is it not possible you have overlooked the saving grace taught by the Master, the value and uses of which having escaped from your training?"

"Is it not a fact that your church members have not found the spiritual help they craved, and have not been aided by their ministers in this direction to find God? Otherwise there would not be 64 to 94 per cent of your seats vacant.

"Our criticism is not directed against the earnest workers in the pulpits we have visited, but against the antiquated schools of theology that turn them out and perpetuate them.

In Conclusion.

"Now, how can conditions be improved? Will advertising do it? Yes, for a very short time; and then the rocks again. Our association stands for truth in advertising, and while your efforts may be directed by the principles of truth, you have failed to bring the message of truth home to the people, and this, in our opinion, is the main cause of your non-success. Understand, we do not class your work as useless, but it is misdirected, or mostly so; otherwise it would have the support of the public. Every true, legitimate enterprise is successful in a greater or less measure, but yours appears to be a failure. The dealer who goes behind month after month has to change his system or become bankrupt. You must change your methods by teaching the lessons of Christ, for by your works you are judged, and your works don't seem to result in as much benefit at the present time as you desire.

"We cannot, under our banner, encourage an enterprise of any kind where we are satisfied the proposition is wrong. If the owner is agreeable to alterations that will eliminate mistakes, we would then lend our talent toward increasing the scope of its usefulness. This we will be glad to do for your organization, either collectively or individually, at such time when you have corrected the faults that appear to us, should you then find any need for our services, which we greatly doubt. We truly believe that when the gospel is preached with the mind that was in Christ Jesus, you will have solved your own problems."

ENOLOGICAL STUDIES AT DIJON, FRANCE.

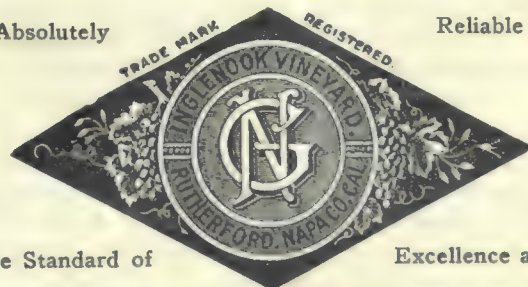
Monsieur Mathieu, director of the enological stations of Burgundy, advises us that the regular course of studies will commence on the 15th of December and terminate on the 15th of April, 1915. The course will comprise lessons and practical work in manufacture and storage as well as tasting and will be of special interest to the sons of viculturists and wine dealers who are seeking a complete knowledge of the technique of wine making. To complete the course lessons will be given by specialists on the following subjects: No. 1, French and foreign legislation affecting wine, particularly French fiscal legislation; No. 2, the hygienic value of wine; No. 3, French and foreign types of wine grapes. In addition, the students can, if they desire, pursue at the Commercial High School a course touching especially on the traffic in wines and embracing the following subjects: Commercial legislation, financial operations and accounting, geography, transportation, living languages, and correspondence.

Full instructions concerning the studies and living accommodations at Dijon will be furnished by the Secretary of the University of Dijon or by the Enological Institute, Dijon.

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EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.

MORE than half the entire acreage of vineyards in the State is planted to wine grapes. The best estimates place the total area at 170,000 acres. The finished product of the wine grape is wine; and as we have quite accurate data as to that production in the State, we are able to closely estimate the tonnage of wine grapes produced in 1913. The total dry wine production was 25,000,000 gallons. To produce this quantity about 180,000 tons of grapes were required, and the wineries paid to the growers for this tonnage prices ranging from \$10 per ton, as a minimum in sweet wine sections, to \$27.50 per ton in dry wine districts in the coast counties. Sweet wine grape prices are mentioned in this connection because some of the districts produce also a large gallonage of dry wine.

The production of sweet wine was 17,134,988 gallons, requiring the use of 212,937 tons of grapes. The price paid to the growers ranged from a minimum of \$10 per ton, on contracts, to \$16 per ton for choice varieties.

The brandy produced and placed in bonded warehouses for the 1913 season was 1,544,245 gallons. To produce this amount 51,475 tons of grapes must necessarily be used, and these brandy grapes were paid for at an average price of \$10 per ton.

We estimate, therefore, that there was paid to growers during 1913 for grapes delivered to the wineries over \$6,000,000. This raw material made into wine at the 700 wineries in the State, aged and marketed, represents a commercial value at the present market selling prices of close to \$15,000,000.

There were 6,363 carloads of table grapes shipped out of California during the fall of 1913, and 1,000 carloads either consumed in the State or forwarded in less than carload lots by express shipments to various sections. The average net weight of table grapes in a carload is 26,000 pounds. Therefore, there were 191,438,000 pounds of table grapes sold as such commodity by California vineyardists during the last vintage season. The fruit shipping companies of the State are authorities for the statement that the average gross price realized for the sale of a car of table grapes was \$1,250, making the gross sale of table grapes amount to \$9,203,750. Deducting freight, refrigeration and commission for selling, it is estimated that the grower received for his packed grapes at the shipping point in California \$950 per car, or \$6,994,850.

The raisins produced during the past vintage season were a total of 129,074,414 pounds, segregated as follows:

Muscats	96,588,798 pounds
Thompson Seedless	18,290,922 pounds
Sultanas	12,159,861 pounds
Malagas	1,266,983 pounds
Fehér Szagos	529,707 pounds
Black grapes	238,143 pounds

We learn from the raisin centers of the State that the average price to the grower for raisins will be \$75 per ton; and that the tonnage above reported means an income for raisins of \$4,840,275. A normal raisin crop in California is 85,000 tons. This past season was short and the production was less than 65,000 tons.

In addition to this, the community of interest between the table and raisin grape growers and the winemakers the last vintage season is shown by the data given to this board by the winemakers to the effect that nearly 10,000 carloads of table and raisin second crop grapes were handled by the wineries, and that a total of close to \$1,000,000 was paid by the wineries to the growers for these table and raisin grapes.

The money value of the crop is represented by table grape, raisin grape, and wine prices during the season. Ninety per cent of the entire crop is sold outside of California, and the value all told of the above three commodities is close to \$30,000,000. Of this amount, \$27,000,000 of outside money comes into California on account of its table, raisin and wine grape crop of 1913. The estimated total pounds of fresh grapes produced in California in 1913 is 1,800,000,000, or 900,000 tons.

In California there are 330,000 acres of land on which grape vines are growing; 170,000 of these acres are planted to wine

grapes, 110,000 to raisin grapes, and 50,000 acres to table grapes. At \$200 per acre, these vineyards represent a valuation of \$66,000,000. Some of the vineyards might be bought for less than \$200 per acre, but many of them could not be purchased for \$500 per acre, so \$200 is considered a conservative average valuation. Packing houses, equipment and some 700 wineries throughout California represent enough additional valuation to bring the total viticultural investment to \$150,000,000.

It is estimated that 15,000 heads of families, owners, lessees and renters are engaged in the viticultural industry in the State, implying with their families 75,000 directly engaged in the vine industry. There are no means of telling how many are indirectly dependent on the industry. Whole communities in grape growing centers of the State have sprung up because of the grape industry and its development to such enormous proportions. California is unique in the extent and importance of its viticultural industry.

AMERICAN WINES IN NEW YORK.

A writer contributes the following article to the New York "Sun":

I read with much interest the letter of Louis James in regard to the use of American wines in these days of bottled up imports. The writer spoke of champagnes and declared that the American products were quite as good as those of Europe. This may or may not be true, but it should not be forgotten that other wines than those of the champagne type are successfully manufactured in this country.

If imported drinks are to become inaccessible no one who wishes to have wine need be deprived of excellent beverage. The best grades of California wines are as good as the more familiar European varieties. Wines of the claret and burgundy types are made in California, and while they are not perfect reproductions of the European wines, they are entirely excellent in themselves and will compel the admiration of any connoisseur who is without prejudice.

The red wine made by the Italian-Swiss colony in California may fall a little below the finest grade of Lombardy, but it is much better "Chianti" than the Italian kind which the average man gets either in Italy or America. The California manufacturers have essayed the reproduction of Rhine and Moselle varieties, but their products would not deceive any wine lover. On the other hand, these California wines are distinctly new and individual varieties, resembling some of the finer Swiss and Italian wines rather than the German, and they are delicious.

I have failed to find most of these wines on any wine list in this city. Americans drink very bad French and German wines rather than better ones made in their own country. There are several reasons for this. The chief one is great ignorance. Very few Americans know anything about wines. Champagne and claret complete their catalogue. But another reason for the neglect of the native wine is its comparative cheapness. The snobbery which prevails in public eating places is inimical to the sale of American wines. One must have a stout heart indeed if he can calmly face the open contempt of the waiter who is bid to serve a bottle of California Chablis.

We ought to be brave and get good dinner drinks despite the European convulsion. Having lately returned from a tour of the West, the memories of our own wines are fresh in my mind. I tested a considerable number of varieties and found only two or three wanting in the qualities demanded by those to whom wine is an art product.

VINA VINEYARD TO BE SET TO FRUIT.

The Leland Stanford ranch at Vina, Tehama County, is to be planted to alfalfa and fruit trees.

The prevalence of Johnson grass in the great vineyard, which has been declared to be the largest in the world, has made it necessary to cut out a large part of the vines.

Before the death of Treasurer Charles G. Lathrop, a brother of the late Jane L. Stanford, the mother of the university, the grape was retained as the leading product of the Vina ranch because of the feelings of the Stanford family. Just as the Palo Alto farm here was famous for its horses, the Stanfords wished the Vina ranch to be known for its vineyard.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky

AFTER adjournment of Congress and the election the Kentucky whisky market began to show improvement, in spite of the generally dull business conditions. The possibility of imposition of additional revenue taxes and the uncertainty as to outcome of the prohibition elections in several States where that question was up, were among the important causes that had kept the demand down to a hand to mouth basis. In spite of this condition, however, the total of orders, though of small individual amounts, came from all parts of the country and indicated that everywhere the trade had been conservative, allowing stocks to run low. Now that prohibition matters and tax matters have been settled for another year it is expected that orders will be free and large. This was proving to be the case in the first half of November, though students of conditions are hardly expecting that heavy purchases will be the rule until conditions of business everywhere become better, which they are counted on to do in the immediate future. Withdrawals have continued remarkably well in view of the excessive withdrawals which preceded enactment of the revenue law and a noteworthy feature of the demand is that it is for whiskies of all ages, no one age exhibit especially marked activity compared with others.

That the Kentucky market has improved to a considerable extent is indicated that by the fact that no holders of whiskies are inclined to shade prices. Activity and the practical assurance that the coming crop will be greatly curtailed has strengthened the market materially. Very little had been done by the middle of November in the way of applying the agreement which had been reached by the trade, but there were almost no distilleries in operation. There was some suggestion that the agreement might not hold very rigidly, but it appeared, on the other hand, that every other influence was favorable to carrying out the plan. In the first place the country was not in the prosperous condition that means big selling and again the high price of grains was a deterrent influence while, though there was enough for requirements, the distillers stood to find it difficult to get money to keep things going as they would have liked to. Necessity and expediency appear to have been well met in this instance.

While other employers of the State were making studies of the new workmen's compensation bill passed by the last State Legislature, the distillers were free from that necessity, for they do not come under its provisions except where they conduct cooperage establishments in connection with their distilleries and where they bottle with machinery, as do the brewers. The ordinary, common law liability of the employer, however, is still in effect, of course, where the distillers are concerned.

A law prohibiting all intra-state shipments of liquor into dry territory passed by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1906 is repealed by a measure passed by the last Legislature which makes intrastate shipments lawful when the liquor is for personal, medical, scientific or sacramental purposes, according to a decision of the State Court of Appeals, Judge Miller reading. The case was from Kenton County, an appeal from a mandatory injunction secured by the Crigler & Crigler Company against the Adams Express Company, commanding the latter to transport eight quarts of whisky consigned to F. M. McKee at Williamsburg, Ky., the latter point being in "dry" territory. Transportation of liquor for hire into "dry" territory was prohibited by the law of 1906, which, though held valid as to intrastate shipments, was held not to prevent shipments from out of the State, under the Webb-Kenyon law, designed for personal use of consignee, so that while dealers from outside of the State could ship liquor for personal use into dry Kentucky territory, Kentucky dealers were prohibited from so doing. The act of 1914, requiring packages of liquor to be marked and requiring carriers to keep records of all consignments and purposes to which liquor is to be put, prohibits shipment into dry territory except as indicated. For the State it was argued that the intent of the act, which was prepared and submitted to the Legislature by agents

of the Anti-Saloon League, was to strengthen the prohibition in order to make the Webb-Kenyon act effective, which it was not. Judge Miller, however, found that the acts of 1906 and 1914 are inconsistent. "The act of 1906 prohibits all shipments of liquor into local option territory," his opinions says, "while the act of 1914 permits such shipments under the conditions therein prescribed. The conclusion cannot be avoided that in passing the act of 1914 the Legislature intended to place the dealer within the State upon precisely the same footing before the law as the foreign dealer. It is believed in the trade that the effect of this law will be wide spread, because it will enable consumers to demand deliveries of liquor for their personal use to their homes, etc., wherever they may happen to be situated, whether the order is given to Kentucky dealers or to dealers whose places of business are outside of the State.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has given notice to interested parties that it will seek to prevail on the State Railroad Commission to vacate its former decision in which rates on distillery supplies were ordered reduced. This means reopening of the Greenbriar Distillery case, which gave rise to the Kentucky Rate Case in which the United States Supreme Court upheld the rate-making power of the State Commission. It is contended by the L. & N. that the rates named in the order of the commission are now unreasonably and unjustly low and that the rates in force before the order became effective are at this time just and reasonable. Notice was served on the following distillery companies, which together have claims pending for thousands of dollars of reparation for alleged excessive rates under the order of the commission: Greenbriar Distillery Co., Clear Springs Distillery Co., Early Times Distilling Co., Mueller, Wathen & Kobert, S. Grabfelder Co., Willow Springs Distilling Co., Wright & Taylor, Taylor & Williams, Eminence Distillery Co., Old Grand-Dad Distillery Co., T. W. Samuels Distillery, Warwick Distilling Co., Blair, Osborne & Ballard Distilling Co., Burke Spring Distilling Co., W. B. Samuels & Co., Head & Parker, Tom Moore Distillery, Brown-Forman Co., Bernheim Distilling Co., Mattingly & Moore Distilling Co., F. G. Walker Co., Charles Kobert & Co., Smith Distillery Co., and R. Cummins & Co.

Suit has just been filed in the Circuit Court at Louisville by C. H. Goodwin of Monroe, La., against the Sunny Brook Distillery Co., in which the plaintiff asks for \$69,000, alleging that the defendant substituted inferior whisky for 190 barrels of its "Sunny Brook" brand, and that when he delivered the alleged substituted whisky to his customers in the South, they protested and he was forced to refund to them all the purchase price, a total of \$19,000. The \$50,000 additional is asked as punitive damages for injury alleged to have been done to his business. The purchase, the plaintiff alleged, was made in February, 1909, the plaintiff accepting warehouse receipts for the liquor and leaving it in storage at the defendant's warehouse. This liquor, he alleges, the defendant converted to its own use and substituted therefor 190 barrels of an inferior grade, which it shipped him when he demanded redemption of the receipts.

The Kentucky Registry Company of Louisville, organized about two years ago, will soon begin issuing bonds to guarantee validity of warehouse receipts, and, though the company was organized to meet the demand of the State whisky interests, it will write business anywhere and handle all classes of warehouse receipts. The company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital, practically all paid in, and the actual underwriting will be handled by the Illinois Surety Company. Owen R. Mann of Louisville is president of the company and general agent for Kentucky. He will name other agents for States in this section. The plan is to attach a coupon of the insurance policy covering the receipt to the latter, so that there will be graphic evidence of the validity of the receipt constantly available. It is expected that this plan will greatly facilitate negotiation of this class of securities.

Bonnie Bros. of Louisville have won a contest of long standing in which they gained a permanent injunction restraining Bonnie

& Co. from using the trade mark "Bonnie & Co. Rye" on the grounds that it is an infringement on their own mark, "Bonnie Rye."

The S. J. Greenbaum Company, distillers at Midway, Ky., have scored a victory in their cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which included complaints that because of their location they were being made victims of unfair railroad rates. Correction of the evils complained of was ordered.

Agents of the Internal Revenue Department recently seized the Willow Springs Distillery Co. plant at Coon Hollow, near Lebanon, Ky., and put a large force of gaugers and laborers at work gauging the 18,000,000 barrels of whisky stored in the warehouses. The government representatives declined to give out any explanation of their action, though it is generally understood that the charge against the company is equalizing barrels of whisky in storage. Bertie Cummins went immediately to Washington, in an effort to straighten out the difficulty, his friends insisting that the charge is baseless.

Joseph Knight Perkins, member of the wholesale liquor firm of Perkins & Manning at Owensboro, Ky., died at his home in his fiftieth year after a lingering illness of a complication of diseases. He was a native of Owensboro and for many years was one of the leading business men of the community.

How the War Affects the Aude (France) Wine District.—The wine growers of the Aude, one of the important wine districts, have applied to the Minister of Finance for relief in this regard, and he has asked the Bank of France to facilitate the discount of wine warrants or warehouse receipts up to a maximum of 2 francs per hectoliter (39 cents per 26.4 gallons). The chief hindrance which the war has placed in the way of the harvest has not been so much the shortage of hands as the restriction of credit following the moratorium.

CALIFORNIA WINE NOTES.

Rush at Winehaven.—During the first week of October orders for 1,000 barrels, or 50,000 gallons, of wine were filled at Winehaven. Owing to the prospective wine tax the Winehaven plant was swamped with orders, most of them coming from New York.

Roseville Thriving Owing to Wine Industry.—Roseville, in western Placer County, is becoming an important wine center. There are many vineyards around the town. The winery handles 3,000 tons of grapes during the season. Five years ago Roseville was one of the smallest villages in Placer County. It is now the largest town in the county.

Clayton Vineyards Supply Nevada Winemakers.—Nevada wine makers purchased their grapes this year from the Clayton vineyardists. They have been satisfied with the quality of the grapes and expect to increase their demand next year.

San Pedro Agency for St. Helena Wine Company.—The St. Helena Wine Company of Los Angeles has established an agency in the Quinn building at San Pedro.

Piuma Winery Handling Forty Tons of Grapes Per Day.—An average of forty tons per day of grapes have been crushed at the Piuma winery in Los Angeles County this season.

Wine Making in Sonoma County in Full Swing.—Since the first week of October the 239 wineries of Sonoma County have been operating to full capacity. Great shipments have been made to the Eastern markets and contracts for thousands of barrels remain to be filled.

THE ITALIAN WINE SITUATION.

Correspondents of "La Vinicoltura Espanola" have submitted reports which enable the journal to estimate the wine production of Italy for the year 1914 at from 48,000,000 to 50,000,000 hectolitres as compared with 52,000,000 hectolitres produced in 1913. The falling off in the output has been due to the dry weather. As there was some rain after the estimates were made it is likely that the yield will be approximately 1,325,000,000 gallons.

European War

Bottle Caps

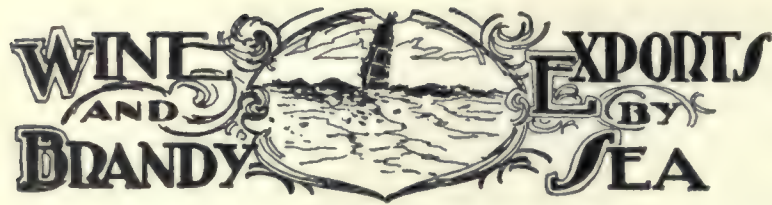
BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Continue Business as Usual

THEY can execute orders and make usual prompt shipments.

THEY have recently put another plant in operation to deal with prospective increased trade.

THEY sell at Manufacturers' Prices to Bottlers. No intermediate Profits.



FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	77	92,630	\$ 36,450
" New York	1256	1,242,306	503,202
Total.....	1333	1,334,936	\$539,652

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	..	147	\$ 372
" New York	20	13,364	24,843
" New York (in bond)—86 bbls.			

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	932	1,475	\$ 7,530

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	576	\$3,371

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Hawaiian Islands.....	20 cs Vermouth, 1 bbl Cordial, 7 cs Stout
" Hawaiian Islands.....	43 cs Mineral Water, 1 bbl, 1 hf bbl, 1 kg Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands.....	73 cs Liquors, 20 cs Cider, 2 cs Ale, 1 bbl Rum
" Hawaiian Islands.....	63 cs Grape Juice, 5 bbls Ginger Ale
" Hawaiian Islands.....	20 cs Porter, 5 cs Amer Picon, 5 cs B. B. Cordial
Total—258 cases, 8 bbls, 1 hf bbl, 1 keg.	
Value—\$7,919.	
To New York.....	52 bbls Vermouth, 200 cs Champagne
" New York	14 bbls Cordials, 252 cs Liqueurs, 11 cs Gin
" New York	11 cs Mineral Water, 5 bbls Fruit Juice
Total—474 cs, 71 bbls. No value given.	

Distilleries of North Manchuria.—The two distilleries in operation during 1913 produced 621,000 gallons of spirits, and in addition there were imported about 160,000 gallons of Russian spirits. Of this amount, about 540,000 gallons were exported to various places along the Sungari River and Amur Province. About 175,500 gallons were used locally and along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Cuba's Exports of Rum in 1913.—There were 3,860 cases of rum, valued at \$14,205, exported to the United States during 1913, as compared with 1,225 cases, valued at \$6,120, in 1912; and to Porto Rico, 500 cases, valued at \$2,500, compared with 1,110 cases, valued at \$5,562, in 1912. Aguardiente (alcohol below proof), which forms the basis for the manufacture of rum used in the island, is distilled from a considerable part of the molasses made from the manufacture of sugar.

Production of Currant Alcohol in Greece in 1913.—The different varieties of currant alcohol produced, amounting in all to 4,872,200 pounds, valued at \$150,540, included: Anhydrous (for liqueurs), 608,500 pounds; denatured, 963,400 pounds; and for wines, 2,336,900 pounds. Last year's exports of alcohol were about 763,000 pounds, valued at \$24,200. In addition to these about 1,470,000 pounds, worth \$77,200, were sent from the district to other parts of the Kingdom.

Operations of Distilleries in Norway.—During the 1912-13 season 18 of the 24 distilleries in Norway were in operation, the total production being 20,963 barrels of 31½ gallons each, 100 per cent spirits, all produced from potatoes. This quantity, practically covered the domestic demand; imports were small. The high prices prevailing in foreign markets resulted in corresponding high prices here, viz., \$3.20 per gallon, 100 per cent spirits.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Korea," November 2, 1914.

273 csks Sake	San Francisco.
321 csks Sake	San Francisco.
30 csks Sake	Salt Lake.
10 c Sake	Salt Lake.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Para," November 4, 1914 (via Ancon).

2 bbls Brandy	San Francisco.
25 c Lime Juice	Seattle.
2 csks Whisky	Seattle.
2 c Wine	Seattle.
30 c Vermouth	Victoria.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Siberia," November 9, 1914.

405 csks Sake	San Francisco.
264 c Sake	San Francisco.
30 csks Sake	Los Angeles.
80 csks Sake	Salt Lake.
20 c Sake	Salt Lake.
50 csks Sake	Denver.

FROM GENOA, per "Malakka," November 14, 1914.

2335 c Gin	San Francisco.
5 c Bitters	San Francisco.
6 csks Vermouth	San Francisco.
13900 c Vermouth	San Francisco.
301 c Wine	San Francisco.
100 csks Wine	San Francisco.
115 c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2000 c Fernet	San Francisco.
350 c Whisky	San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky	San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky	Los Angeles.
400 c Whisky	Los Angeles.
250 c Fernet	Los Angeles.
750 c Vermouth	Los Angeles.
300 c Whisky	Honolulu.
150 c Whisky	Seattle.
25 c Punch	Seattle.
500 c Vermouth	Seattle.
250 c Fernet	Seattle.
225 c Gin	Portland.
100 c Vermouth	Portland.
32 c Whisky	Vancouver.
40 c Beer	Vancouver.
130 c Fernet	Vancouver.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Chiyo Maru," November 16, 1914.

812 csks Sake	San Francisco.
517 c Sake	San Francisco.
104 csks Sake	Los Angeles.
3 c Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "Peru," November 17, 1914 (via Ancon).

170 c Liquors	San Francisco.
33 c Wine	San Francisco.
2 kegs Fernet	San Francisco.
65 c Liquors	Seattle.
15 c Whisky	Los Angeles.
30 c Liquors	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Congress," November 1, 1914 (via Seattle).

100 c Sake	San Francisco.
99 csks Sake	San Francisco.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM OCT. 20, 1914, TO NOV. 20, 1914 (Via New York).

90 c Wine, from Rotterdam	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK, per "Kentuckian," October 20 (via Panama Canal)

70 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
139 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
52 cs Liquors	San Francisco.
41 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
10 cs Beer	San Francisco.
5 cs Cordial	San Francisco.
95 cs Wine	San Francisco.
5 cs Wine	Oakland.
750 cs Whisky	Sacramento.
9 bbls Whisky	Stockton.
1200 cs Gin	Honolulu.
37 bbls Whisky	Spokane.
575 cs Wine	Seattle.
25 bbls Wine	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Alaskan," October 23 (via Panama Canal).

25 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.
12 cs Wine	San Francisco.
5 bbls Wine	San Francisco.
5 hf bbls Gin	San Francisco.
5 16-gal. csks Gin	San Francisco.
79 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
4 ½ bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cs Gin	San Jose.
10 hf bbls Gin	San Jose.
3 cs Gin	Monterey.
180 bbls Whisky	Portland.
710 cs Grape Juice	Portland.
4 bbls Whisky	Spokane.
100 bbls Beer	Honolulu.
25 cs Beer	San Francisco.
15 cs Whisky	Honolulu.
5 bbls Whisky	Honolulu.
10 bbls Gin	Honolulu.
11 cs Grape Juice	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Honolulan," October 29 (via Panama Canal).

14 cs Wine	San Francisco.
10 cs Beer	San Francisco.
15 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
12 hf bbls Gin	San Francisco.
5 oet Gin	San Francisco.
2 16-gal. csks Gin	San Francisco.
700 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
85 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin	akland.
2 cs Whisky	Seattle.
1 cs Brandy	Seattle.
55 cs Whisky	Spokane.
10 bbls Whisky	Spokane.
1 bbl Gin	Honolulu.
38 pkgs Whisky	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Santa Cecelia," Nov. 4 (via Panama Canal).

25 cs Whisky	Portland.
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FROM NEW YORK, per "Texan," Nov. 7 (via Panama Canal).

15 bbls Mineral Water	San Francisco.
10 cs Rum	San Francisco.
134 cs Liquors	San Francisco.
20 cs Whisky	Portland.
640 cs Wine	Portland.
5 bbls Wine	Portland.
10 cs Beer	Portland.
6 bbls Gin	Portland.
30 cs Whisky	Spokane.
570 cs Grape Juice	San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lyra," Nov. 7 (via Panama Canal).

355 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
229 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
361 cs Gin	San Francisco.
4 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
494 cs Cordial	San Francisco.
7 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
33 cs Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Iowan," Nov. 9 (via Panama Canal).

25 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
27 cs Wine	San Francisco.
3 cs Wine	San Francisco.
10 csks Gin	San Francisco.
431 cs Grape Juice	San Francisco.
9 cs Whisky	Portland.
17 bbls Whisky	Portland.
3 cs Wine	Portland.
5 cs Brandy	Seattle.
550 cs Whisky	Seattle.
10 bbls Whisky	Seattle.
4 cs Wine	Vancouver.
63 bbls Wine	Vancouver.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Panaman," Nov. 11 (via Panama Canal).

25 cs Beer	San Francisco.
3 csks Brandy	San Francisco.
97 cs Wine	San Francisco.
4 csks Wine	San Francisco.
10 cs Rum	San Francisco.
18 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
25 cs Syrup	San Francisco.
203 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
10 cs Gin	San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky	Bakersfield.
5 bbls Whisky	Stockton.
3 cs Brandy	Sacramento.
1 bbl Brandy	Sacramento.
24 cs Wine	Seattle.
2 bbls Whisky	Portland.
6 cs Wine	Spokane.
15 cs Wine	Tacoma.
1 cs Wine	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Isabella," Nov. 16.

4 bbls Wine	San Francisco.
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ATTITUDE OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM KENT ON THE WINE TAX.

FOLLOWING is the statement issued by Congressman William Kent from Kentville concerning his attitude and actions in relation to the tax on wine:

First, I was not in Washington at the time the question of the tax came up in the House. I had been exhausted by the drag of the long hot summer and came away for a needed vacation on advice of my physician.

Second, I am strongly opposed to the amount of the tax and to the method of its levying and protested vigorously by wire to members of the House and to the President.

I am sure that the grape growers and winemakers cannot bear such a burden on such a comparatively cheap product. Few people understand the tremendous charges that accrue in distributing wine and usually believe that the winemaker and grape grower receive payment that bears a close ratio to the price of the bottled product.

I have worked hard to secure for California the use of the pure food label and to compel makers of mixed wines, sugared wines and wines fortified with grain spirits, to be denied the privilege of labeling their product as that of the grape.

If the tax were to be levied at all upon wine, it should not, in my opinion, exceed 2 cents a gallon at the point of manufacture, for dry wine, with a rising scale in accordance with the alcoholic content on fortified wines. I believed, when this matter was first agitated, that California could well afford to pay a small tax in consideration of securing a drastic labeling of doctored and spurious wine. And I further believe that, had such a law tax been accepted, there would have merely been a percentage of increase for war measures, that might have raised the tax to 3 cents per gallon, instead of leaving the question open for such an outrageous and unfair tax as has been proposed.

Recent information from Washington, where I have continued to actively protest, is to the effect that the tax will be greatly lowered before it is levied and possibly may not be levied at all, although the chances are that there will be some tax.

Any statement made that I am hostile to wine growing in California is deliberately false. It is my opinion that if at any time in the future the State should adopt prohibition, that then and in that event, those engaged in what has always been regarded as a proper and creditable business should be reimbursed for the losses that might accrue to them from such legislation.

I do not propose to get mixed up in a wet and dry fight in the State of California. I am not a prohibitionist, but believe in local option, and do not believe in using the taxing power of the State or government to destroy an industry that has always been considered legitimate. Yours truly,

WILLIAM KENT.

Italian-Swiss Colony's Product for 1914.—One million gallons of wine were made at the Italian-Swiss Colony's vineyards at Asti this season.

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A.GROEZINGER

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HOME C 3322

THE TWO CALIFORNIAS.

THE following is the leading editorial published in the San Francisco "News Letter" of the 21st of November:

All other things being equal, the organization of a human group into a political unity under a common government carries with it the broad implication of mutual ideals and interests.

Whatever minor differences there may be between factions of the group, there is, if the organization be healthy, a normal converging point at which discord disappears. Patriotism is such a focus.

If this normal converging point is absent, the organization is artificial and must in time collapse.

When the State of California was admitted to the Union in 1850, uniformity of interests insured a reasonable measure of social harmony in the new commonwealth, and the State was a sound political structure.

But changing economic conditions, the differing attributes of settlers from widely separated localities, the diversity of the resources in the different parts of the State, and perhaps even climatic peculiarities, have gradually tended to build up two distinct social groups within the confines of the one political division, each struggling with the furtherance of its own particular interests, which are frequently in diametrical opposition to those of the other.

Today we find the north and south of California sharply divided on most of the big issues affecting the commonwealth.

The Tehachapi mountain range spans the State like a double-edged sword, and forms a natural barrier between two groups of people who are ill matched for team work.

The recent election brought out in bold relief the lack of sympathy between Northern and Southern California—or, to be more explicit, the unfriendliness of Southern California to the natural development of Northern California.

To select a single striking instance, the people south of the Tehachapi voted overwhelmingly for prohibition, which, if carried, would have ruined the most important industry of Northern California.

It was only "numerical superiority," to quote the European war despatches, that saved Northern California from disaster. We could outvote the enemy at the polls.

But the people south of the Tehachapi, having once admitted the prohibition bee into their bonnets, will unquestionably continue to place prohibition on the ballot after each defeat in future State elections, and thus keep the vinticulturists north of the mountains in a perpetual state of nervousness; and if the day ever comes when they exceed us in numbers, they will certainly shove that injurious prohibition pill down our throats.

And that would be the end of our flourishing wine industry.

The serious economic problem that would thus be forced upon Northern California would cause the fanatical exponents of prohibition in the South little loss of sleep.

We of the North would be left to worry along with our misfortune as best we might.

And prohibition is but one of many stumbling blocks to harmony between the two sections of the State.

It is notorious that the people of Southern California never fail to wage desperate war on any measure intended to benefit Northern California.

We might mention such luminous examples as the San Francisco municipal consolidation project, and the plans for improving San Francisco harbor.

Of course, there is a motive for their hostility—but a mean, detestable, selfish motive.

This destructive antagonism is a menace to the progress of the commonwealth.

It retards instead of pushing ahead the prosperity of the State. Obviously, there is but one remedy for the evil; political separation.

If the fundamental ties of common interest have been worn out, a continuance of political unity is illogical.

The North and the South would both fare better as independent States, each with its separate government.

The remedy is easy, so why endure the agony any longer?

It was precisely analogous differences in ideals and interests that caused the Netherlands to split up into the separate kingdoms of Holland and Belgium in 1831.

This separation entailed a long but futile war: The two countries remained separated.

We could accomplish the same purpose by peaceful means, without shedding a drop of blood.

And we all would be happier after it.

So here's to the sovereign States of North and South California, separated by the Tehachapi!

It might be added that there are very many good reasons for the separation of North and South California. The topography of the country south of the 6th Parallel is entirely different to that north. Southern California is an expanse of arid and semi-arid plains intersected by ranges of low hills and mountains. Northern California is characterized by a great central valley of extraordinary fertility, high mountain ranges, with great stores of snow and water and deep forests and a coast region of rolling hills, as productive as those of Italy. Southern California may be most fitly compared to Arabia and Northern California to Egypt. The inhabitants of the two regions must differ temperamentally in accordance with topography and climate. Nothing but incompatibility can result from a condition which makes Northern and Southern California share fortune together.

W. C. T. U. ON RECORD AGAINST TOBACCO.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union in State session at Winchester, Kentucky, went on record as favoring nation-wide prohibition and at the same time adopted a resolution opposing the use of tobacco on the same grounds—that it is injurious to the human system.

During the local option campaign here we published a statement that after the prohibition of liquors would come the prohibition of tobacco, as we had observed a tendency to that end by certain organizations. The statement threw the local option league at Paris, Kentucky, into a spasm and we were roundly denounced as being in league with the liquor interests, hell and the devil, a charge that those who know us personally can deny and resent.

Only so far as we are personally concerned are we a prohibitionist, however, believing that when we begin to try to regulate other people's habits, the line will be extended to other things and tobacco as a natural sequence. Its prohibition would not interfere with us. We do not use it in any way and never did, though we have no quarrel with those who find solace and soothing in its use. With these few incongruous remarks we dismiss the subject and promise not to refer to the matter again soon, even should the censor of our contributions to this column, not permit this to pass muster.—W. P. Walton in Lexington, Kentucky, "Herald."



A. Repsold Co.

Producers and Bottlers of Fine

CALIFORNIA TABLE WINES AND
BRANDIES

FINE OLD PORTS AND SHERRIES
SPARKLING WINES

PURITY GUARANTEED

WINERY AT NAPA, CAL.

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purest and finest
California Cognac

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MAIN OFFICE, 104 PINE ST.
San Francisco, California

VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By E. M. Sheehan

Secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

THE great viticultural counties of Superior California are Napa, Sonoma, Yolo, Sacramento and the northern portion of San Joaquin County. In making this statement, we should not overlook the liberal planting of grape vines in Mendocino, Tehama, Sutter, Yuba, Solano, Placer and El Dorado counties, with a small sprinkling of vineyards in a few of the other counties in this great section of our State.

Treating of Superior California, we should first say that the great dry wine producing counties are located therein. These are Napa and Sonoma, whose red and white types of dry table wines such as clarets and rieslings, are the best in the United States and the peers of the table wines of France and Germany.

On the cultivated lands of Napa Valley from Napa City to Calistoga, the vineyards occupy the greatest acreage, and the valley claims the distinction of producing the finest of all red dry wines for table use.

In Sonoma County dotted here and there in the hills on the mountain sides and in the small level stretches are thousands of acres of dry wine vineyards producing also the very highest class of both white and red dry wines. The estimated acreage of vines in Napa County is 25,000, and in Sonoma County 17,400.

The grapes of Yolo, Sacramento, Sutter, Solano, Placer, El Dorado and San Joaquin counties, are used to greatest extent in the manufacture of sweet or fortified wines, such as port, sherry, Angelica, tokay and Malaga varieties.

In these districts we find distilleries in operation for the purpose of manufacturing brandy, with which to fortify the above-mentioned varieties of wines. The acreage in grapes in these last-mentioned sweet wine counties will probably total 88,000, and the production of wines is enormous.

We have known vineyards in the Sacramento, Yolo and San Joaquin sections to produce as high as ten tons to the acre. An average price paid to the growers over a period of ten years is \$12.00 per ton.

In the dry wine districts, Napa and Sonoma, the average production per acre does not exceed four tons, but the price for these grapes which make the best of dry wines, has been sometimes more than double the price of the grapes grown in the sweet wine districts; so that the general average returns to the producer in all of the sections is about the same.

Here it should be stated that a large gallonage of red dry wine is made in the Sacramento and San Joaquin sections, and while it is a sound and pure article, it is not recognized as high class a vintage as the product made of similar grapes in the Napa and Sonoma sections.

It is admitted that the finest Tokay table grapes in all the United States come from the Sacramento and Lodi districts; that here is where the Tokay attains to greatest perfection, its flame color, and no part of California claims the same distinction for its Tokay grapes as does the section within a radius of thirty miles of Sacramento.

In Sutter and Yuba counties a large percentage of the grapes harvested there are dried and packed as raisins, and Sutter County particularly claims the distinction of producing the best Thompson Seedless and Sultana raisins in the entire State.

In all California there are 330,000 acres of land planted to vineyard, of which 170,000 acres are in wine grapes, 110,000 acres in raisin grapes and 50,000 acres in table grapes.

Superior California claims about half of the wine grape acreage, and possibly one-third of the table grape acreage. Its raisin grape acreage is comparatively small to that of the southern portion of the State.

A fair estimate of the value of the vineyards of Superior California with her packing establishments and her wineries would be \$60,000,000.

COLONEL GORGAS AND ALCOHOLISM.

Colonel W. C. Gorgas, the world-renowned expert on sanitation, has been widely quoted recently by prohibitionists as recommending total abstinence. The colonel, of course, has denied that he ever made recommendations on the subject. He states that he has never been asked by the United States for any recommendation in this connection and is not sufficiently interested in teetotalism to offer any suggestions.

Efforts to place Colonel Gorgas among the prohibitionists are very amusing. The colonel is one of the broadest men mentally to be found anywhere. He is sometimes slightly nettled by people of freak notions, but he is tolerant to everybody, including these.

It may be stated that one of Colonel Gorgas's favorite methods of administering quinine to employees on the canal zone was in the form of an alcoholic concoction. Under the colonel's direction this concoction, the alcoholic contents of which exceeded that of whisky, was freely dispensed throughout the canal zone. Quinine dispensers were employed to go about among the employees and give everyone who wished for it a drink of the concoction. The usual "dose" was a whisky glass full, but if an employee, black or white, felt like having two or three glasses there was no denial. Colonel Gorgas was not afraid that he was creating the alcohol appetite among the canal diggers, and it may be stated that there was never a case on the canal zone where an employee abused of the free dispensation of the quinine concoction.

This quinine concoction was to be had without restriction at all the hotels and mess rooms of the canal zone. Bottles and pitchers of it were placed on all tables in dining rooms, and it was served free and above board at all the club-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The concoction was not at all of disagreeable taste and the stimulating effect of it was as pronounced as that of any established alcoholic beverage of high proof. Many employees drank the concoction as an appetizer when they sat down to their meals. And there was never a case where the bounty of the government in providing the beverage was abused. As a man of temperance Colonel Gorgas is a model, as he is also as a man of courtesy and scientific training. He knows how to do the right thing at the right time and what he does he does right, because he knows what he is doing. He would no more countenance the prohibition of alcohol as a drink than of sugar as a food. It may be stated that the colonel had at one time to deal with a canal zone doctor who wished to prohibit the use of sugar in food on the ground that this article is the source of malady. With his usual tact the colonel overcame the freak tendency of the doctor in question, and he may safely be depended upon to gently set at naught the ideas and prejudices of such men as William Jennings Bryan and Josephus Daniels, when they come in conflict with his views as to how to look after the welfare of men.

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THE LOS ANGELES "TIMES" INTERVIEW WITH MR. SECUNDO GUASTI.

On the 22nd of November the Los Angeles "Times" published the following interview with Mr. Secundo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company:

"Despite the overwhelming success of the campaign which our industry conducted in opposition to the 'drys,' the grape growers and the wineries cannot but feel anxiety as to the future.

Wine Industry May Be Vast.

"In France and Italy, in each of which there are over a billion gallons of wine made each year, it has been shown that wine making has been for centuries a great substantial industry employing large forces of workmen and creating a dependable source of income amounting to many millions of dollars.

"Also, it has been clearly established that the lowest percentage of drunkenness and crime due to indulgence in intoxicating liquors is to be found in these countries producing the most wine. The fact that on the other hand, the greatest prevalence of crime and drunkenness is in countries where wine is not manufactured or widely consumed is inconsistently brushed aside by those fanatically opposed to our progress and the success of the wine industry in California.

California's Opportunity.

"A fact which I cannot emphasize too strongly is that California is the only State in the Union where wines comparable in quality to those made in Europe, can be produced.

"This State, then, has no domestic competition in the production of this desirable food product or table drink. Nature has blessed this one single ideal area in the Union in its perfect adaptation to the wine, table and raisin grape. Does it not seem most un-American and unjust to abet and maintain a propaganda which would utterly seal and close this section forever against the production of wine?

"Wine is widely used as a healthful table drink by thousands of families in this country and will continue to be used. If it cannot be obtained from California it must come from foreign countries. Besides the national demand for California wines, there is a growing export demand of such proportions that this State is shipping select wines to thirty-three foreign lands. The prohibitionist would cut off this revenue derived from an increasing export of wine to outside countries as well as destroy the domestic market.

"Another fact that should be borne in mind is the absolute interdependence of table and raisin grape growing with wine growing. Few raisin or table grape growers could make a success of their acreage if they were not able to dispose of their second-grade grapes to the wineries. This is a procedure commonly known as the utilization of by-products. I hear a great deal of agitation about the necessity of utilizing the by-products of the orange and other fruits, but none in reference to the grape. The fact is, that utilization of by-products of grapes of both the table and raisin varieties has been successfully practiced in this State with the cooperation of the wineries, for many years.

"The Viticultural Commission has discovered that the famous Almeria table grape of Spain can be widely grown in California, providing it is raised in close proximity to wine grapes, so that the inferior yield of 30 to 40 per cent can be profitably disposed of to the wineries.

"California can grow enough of these tasty grapes, which have the proper shipping skin to endure the trip back to the eastern markets, to supply the entire United States at the reasonable price of 5 cents per pound, as against nearly \$1 per pound for the imported table grapes at the holiday time.

"The effort being made to bring a considerable number of the thrifty but impoverished Belgian farmers to California suggests wonderful possibilities for affording these people steady occupation in the wine-growing industry. The Belgians, like the French and Italians, are either proficient wine growers or else quickly adapt themselves to the culture of the vine.

"Following the close of the war there is certain to be a large immigration of these foreign peoples into California. With the price of fruit lands already nearly prohibitive to such a class, there is no character of land could better be turned over to them than the hillsides, which grow the best of wine grapes."

FRESNO COUNTY AND THE WAR TAX.

Congressman Curry, in opposing the war tax bill in Congress, pointed out that while California contains only about 2½ per cent of the population and wealth of the United States, it will have to pay about 10 per cent of the war tax. In other words, the new tax assesses on California four times its share.

This statement was striking enough, but when the same test is applied to Fresno County, the discrepancy becomes enormously greater. The new war tax will assess a per capita burden of about \$1 apiece on the population subject to it. It will assess a burden of about \$4 apiece upon the population of California, of \$8 apiece upon the population of the San Joaquin Valley, and of \$20 apiece on the population of Fresno County.

The wine production of the San Joaquin Valley is about ten million gallons. The population of the valley is about a quarter million. This means a wine production of forty gallons to each unit of population of the San Joaquin Valley, and a wine tax of \$8 for each unit. Adding the \$1 which we pay along with the rest of the population, the total tax is \$9.

In other words, California pays four times its share, the San Joaquin Valley nine times its share, and Fresno County twenty times its share of the burdens of the war tax. Fresno County also pays the only discriminatory tax in the entire bill, since the sort of wine which is produced in Fresno County pays 20 cents a gallon tax, while other wines pay only 12 cents.

We do not object to paying our share of the war tax, or even twice or three times, and we might stand four times it for the glory of living in California. This is in fact the share which has been assessed upon this State. But when it comes to paying more than twenty times our share, it seems a pretty high price to pay even for the joy of living in Fresno County.—Fresno "Republican."



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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	No Report
Received from Sixth District California	"
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	"
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	"
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	"
Exported	"
Tax paid from warehouse	"
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	"
Remaining in bond October 31, 1914	"

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	No Report
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	"
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	"
Reported for assessment of tax	"
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	No Report
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	"
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	"
Reported for assessment of tax	"
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	No Report
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	"
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	"
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	"
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	"
Tax Paid from Warehouse	"
Used in Fortification of Wines —	
Special bonded warehouse	"
Distillery	"
Remaining in bond October 31, 1914	"

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	No Report
Brandy actually used for fortification	"
Port produced	"
Sherry produced	"
Angelica produced	"
Muscat produced	"
Malaga	"
Tokay	"
Madeira	"
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1914	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	No Report
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	"
Distillery	"
Port produced	"
Sherry produced	"
Angelica produced	"
Muscat produced	"
Malaga	"
Tokay	"
Madeira	"
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1914	"
No sweet produced, and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during October, 1914.	

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

THOSE INEFFICIENT ALCOHLICS.

WE are horrified by the recklessness of many of the otherwise great men of the world. Prohibitionists tell us that alcohol is the cause of inefficiency and yet all the great men have been drinking alcoholic liquor without misgivings. Here are some of the statements of prohibitionists which should cause us to hesitate and meditate:

"Thomas A. Edison is a great man but he drinks."

"George Washington was an able man but he drank."

"William Shakespeare was in many respects a capable man, but he was a drinker."

"Jesus Christ was really great, but he indulged in wine."

All these men were truly great, but how much greater they would have been if they had not drank alcoholic liquors! The achievements of teetotalers have been so great (although we can not recall any) that it would be foolish to suggest that if Edison, Washington, Shakespeare and Christ had not indulged in liquor they would have been dismal failures. Washington might have been as great a man as William J. Bryan if he had let liquor alone. Edison might have equaled John D. Rockefeller if he had put wine aside instead of inside. Christ might have equaled Billy Sunday if he had avoided wine. And last, but not least, Shakespeare might have measured up to Jack London if he had not been so bibulous.

ALCOHOL FOOD.

"Prof. T. J. Clouston of Edinburgh, Scotland: 'Alcohol is a food, and may, in a diluted form, be a very valuable adjunct to ordinary food, by exciting appetite, by improving digestion, and by stimulating certain nutritive processes, as for example, the laying on of fat. As a luxury, a producer of subjective feelings of happiness, and organic satisfaction, it seems to me to be perfectly legitimate, if it is used in strict moderation, and its dangers are kept in mind and avoided.'"

Rev. J. A. Homan, M. A., S. T. B.

JOY AND REGRET. FEELING OF THE FIGHTERS AFTER THE CONFLICTS.

Results in Ohio made for uncompromising gloom among the drys.

Washington has sworn off temporarily.

Oregon will repent when the census figures of 1920 show the growth of Portland to be the same as that of its namesake on the Maine coast.

Arizona has simply changed her brand. Mescal will take the place of whisky.

California is sorry for her neighbors.

Local option goes in Ohio now but the drys are sad.

Alkali Ike will find that the only difference between chingari and toddy is that one is made with the product of Sonora and the other with that of Kentucky.

We only hope that the drys felt as bad when it was announced that No. 47 had been carried, as the wets felt when it was learned that it had been defeated.

As showing how badly everybody was upset by the returns it may be noted that as soon as it was announced that No. 2 had been defeated the Fresno "Republican" urged that no more State-wide agitation be permitted for four years at least, but the next day, when it was generally believed that No. 47 had triumphed, the same paper took back its advice of the previous day and suggested that agitation be resumed, yet the day following, when it was ascertained that No. 47 had been lost, the staid journal rearranged its policy and said "Let us have peace!"

The State of Sonora will increase her output of Bacanori. Arizona should worry!

That pain in the back won't do Alkali Ike any good, as the Arizona druggists can't sell the medicine.

After all California has as large a population as Washington and Oregon combined.

When it was generally believed that No. 47 had been carried the drys declared that the amendment was contrary to the constitution of the United States on the ground that it was not in the interest of the people, but when the fate of No. 47 was known the same folks began to fear that they had suggested that a State prohibition amendment might be considered to be in violation of the national constitution on the same ground.

Somebody suggests that the State of Tehachapi be formed so that Southern California might get what she wants, but it is hard to punish some offenders in accordance with their crimes.

A heavy rain fell in Ohio on the 3rd of November.

One reason why Arizona voted dry: Chafin assured the people there that California was going to give prohibition a majority of 100,000 and Arizona should be in the procession.

Never mind, Alkali Ike, you may have to give up your favorite flask, but Cochise Sally will not smell any the sweeter for it, since her cologne will have to be dispensed with.

When the dry leaders of Washington discovered that prohibition had won in that State they seriously suspected that a joke had been played on them, but when they learned that another wet-or-dry campaign would be waged in 1916 they became more cheerful. They didn't mean to do it so soon.

HAS OUR FRIEND, THE FRESNO "REPUBLICAN," TWO EDITORS?

A RECENT editorial in the Fresno "Republican" criticizing Mr. George MacDowell of the United Industries makes us suspect that the Fresno daily has two editors. The editorial in question is decidedly dry. Prior to the election the "Republican" published some very wet articles in its editorial columns. While it is true that the articles were not wet to the point of saturation, it can not be denied that they held enough moisture to be reproduced in their entirety in the REVIEW. But the latest editorials are undoubtedly dry. This makes us wonder if the wet editor has gone off on a vacation to Northern California and made place for the dry scribe probably just returned from the Southland. Possibly there is really only one editor, and he is a sort of Jekyll-and-Hyde party much given to somersaulting back and forth out of his peculiar skin to the bewilderment of his acquaintances. Anyway, it is time the mystery was rifted.

IMMORALITY IN THE REGION OF TEETOTALISM.

WITHIN three weeks after the election several scandals have disturbed the communities of the region of teetotalism in California. These scandals indicate that there exists in Los Angeles County gross immorality such as exists in that other land of prohibition, Turkey. They should arouse the people of this State to the danger of prohibition.

It is well known that alcohol assists human beings to control their lust. This is because it stimulates the brain and makes the mental man superior to the physical. Alcohol, having no effect on the generative organs, by stimulating the brain, renders the sexual function subjective. Absence of alcohol is most likely to make the brain subject to sexual desire. It is for this reason that Turks and other people who practice teetotalism are notoriously unable to control their lust. Indeed, lustful practices have become so common in Turkey since teetotalism was enforced that men are no longer prosecuted for crimes against nature. Even in Kansas it is likely that the law against these crimes will soon become a dead letter because of the extraordinary increase in the number of offenses.

Recently thirty well known men were arrested in Long Beach for unlawful indulgences of lust. It appears that these men formed an organization for immoral purposes. Of the thirty arrested twenty-eight pleaded guilty and were allowed to secretly pay fines aggregating \$5,275, one committed suicide by poisoning himself and one is being held for further trial. As Long Beach is a stronghold of teetotalism and is known as the Holy City of the South, details of the case have been suppressed, but enough has become public to show that a serious state of immorality exists in that community.

Another case, connected with the Children's Home Society of California, a Los Angeles institution, shows how a man who stood high among the prohibitionists and reformers of the United States, indulged his lust at the expense of minor girls placed in his care. The scandal has been terminated by the suicide of the principal.

These scandals are regrettable, but they should teach a lesson. They are undoubtedly due to teetotalism and to prohibition which would compel human beings to drink cold water only and become like the lower animals, which have little or no control of their lust. It should be impressed upon the people of Los Angeles County that human beings are distinguished from the lower animals because of ability to control destructful passions and alcohol is accountable for the distinction.

After what has occurred in the chemically pure region it would be terrible to suggest what might happen there if prohibition should ever absolutely prevail.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

IF any person (not, of course, a savant or pedant) in the United States should be questioned on the subject of poetry of the Mohammedan countries it is more than likely that all the answers given would be exclusively centered on the work of Omar Khayyam. Omar Khayyam is practically the only poet of Islam known to us. It is doubtful if there are any other poets of the Mohammedan countries known to the Occidentals. Those countries, all under the prohibition law, have undoubtedly produced other poets, but, nevertheless, Omar Khayyam is the only one known to the world at large. Dry countries do not seem to produce poets of world renown.

Omar Khayyam would not be known to us if he had not been a "wet" poet. Perhaps in this respect he was an exception to the general rule of poets in the dry Mohammedan countries. And that is what saved him. If he had not been wet he would have been doomed to oblivion and the world would not have enjoyed the products of his alcoholic brain.

Omar Khayyam had no trade secrets. He lets us know that his poetic inspiration came from wine. In his short sojourns in the fields he carried his jug of wine with him. His libations were frequent and by them his fancy was kept ever on the wing.

The only known poet of the dry Mohammedan countries was "wet"!

WHAT PROHIBITION REALLY MEANS.

Enactment of prohibition in the United States would be simply a confession to the world that the people of this country are incapable of self-control. Any admission that the individuals who form the nation are not able to control themselves in eating and drinking would indicate that the nation itself is not fitted for self-government. There is no reason to believe that the United States will ever make any confession that would make the country the laughing stock of civilization. In discussing the prohibition movement in the United States, English journals are asking the question, "Is the United States about to perpetrate the colossal joke of the ages?" No such joke will be perpetrated. The States that lead this country are the wet ones. Dry States are at the end of the procession and their resort to prohibition is merely a proof of their backwardness. If prohibition should ever be adopted by the United States it would be a case of the tail wagging the dog and, to the glee of the great powers, this country would join ranks with Turkey.

CALIFORNIA IS SUPREME IN UNITED STATES WINE INDUSTRY.

By Joseph J. Scott,

Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of California.

CALIFORNIA now produces in the neighborhood of 45,000,000 gallons of the 50,000,000 gallons of wine made in the United States, and thus practically at this time controls the wine trade in America. With the importation of foreign wine stopped by the war, California growers should profit, and they should now begin a campaign of education, so that when they get the trade they will not lose it.

The fighting now is right in the heart of the wine industry in France, and the damage that will be done to the vineyards there by the troops will be lasting. The exporting of wines from France has been stopped, and it is doubtful if wine will be manufactured to any extent for years after the war is over.

South America is a great wine-drinking country and they will have to turn to the United States for wine.

It was a wonderful season for the grape and wine men, as the crops were excellent and there is a great demand for the wines.

ESTIMATED WINE CROP OF ITALY FOR 1914.

The "Giornale Vinicole" estimates the wine crop of all Italy for 1914 at 1,319,975,000 gallons, the grape crop being estimated at 7,350,000 tons. According to this journal the wine yield of Piedmont is 179,258,000 gallons and the grape crop of the province, 950,000 tons.

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

THERE has been an improvement in trade since the elections, but it has not proven to be equal to pre-election expectations. Dealers allowed their stocks to get as low as the situation would warrant with the intention of replenishing after the election, but they have since shown reluctance to make purchases in accordance with their needs. For this reason it may be predicted that business will be steady for some time to come instead of coming in with a rush as had been expected. The approach of the holidays has had a very good effect and it is more than likely that this has had as much to do with the improvement in business as the conclusion of the political campaign. For the next few months good business can be looked for, and then with the opening of the two California expositions there can be little fear that satisfactory conditions will not be maintained for a long period.

DRY WINES.—Movement out of the State fell off considerably after the first of November, but were comparatively large. The effect of the application of the war tax made itself plainly felt. Prices remained firm.

Shipments by rail were 2,246,087 gallons and by sea 1,334,936 gallons and 1,333 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,853 cases, 100 casks, 102 barrels.

Total exports, 3,581,023 gallons, and by sea 1,333 cases.

SWEET WINES.—There was a decided falling off in both production and shipment during the month just passed. This was due entirely to the imposition of the war tax. Figures on the production in October are not yet available owing to congestion in the Internal Revenue office.

BRANDIES.—Activity was well maintained. There was a change of policy on the part of holders. Now that the war tax is in effect there is an incentive to produce brandy. Shading of prices has ceased. The production in October is not yet definitely known, nor is the amount of brandy remaining in bond October 31.

Shipments by rail out of the State, 180,003 gallons, and by sea, 13,511 gallons and 86 cases, a total of 193,514 gallons and 86 cases, as compared with 95,632 gallons and 199 cases for the previous month.

Receipts by sea were 16 cases, 3 barrels, 3 casks.

WHISKIES.—There was an improvement over the previous month, but not sufficient to be satisfactory to the trade in the face of expectations. Exports by sea out of the State were 1,475 gallons and 932 cases, valued at \$7,530. The imports were 3,812 cases, 747 barrels, 38 packages, 18 casks, 4½ barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—To New York, 52 barrels Vermouth, 200 cases Champagne, 252 cases liqueurs, 14 barrels cordials, 11 cases gin, 11 cases mineral water, 5 barrels fruit juice. Total 474 cases and 71 barrels. To foreign parts, 258 cases, 8 barrels, 1½ barrels, 1 keg, valued at \$7,919.

BEER.—The month did not show as good business as October, owing to the cold weather during the last two weeks. But no complaint is noted.

Shipments out of the State by sea were 576 packages, valued at \$3,371.

Imports by sea were 185 barrels, 120 casks.

IMPORTATIONS.—There was a general falling off in all lines with the exception of Vermouth, of which there were great receipts. The full effect of the war has been felt.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were as follows: Whiskies

3,812 cases, 747 barrels, 38 packages, 18 casks, 4½ barrels; Brandies, 16 cases, 3 barrels, 3 casks; Rum, 20 cases; Wines, 1,853 cases, 100 casks, 102 barrels; Champagne, 41 cases; Vermouth, 15,730 cases, 6 casks; Gin, 4,159 cases, 51 barrels, 27½ barrels, 10 casks, 7 16-gallon casks, 5 octaves; Beer, 185 barrels, 120 cases; Mineral Water, 140 cases, 15 barrels; Liqueurs, 451 cases; Bitters, 5 cases; Fernet, 2,630 cases, 2 kegs; Sake, 2,204 casks; 904 cases; Lime Juice, 25 cases; Cordials, 427 cases; Punch, 25 cases; Grape Juice, 1,722 cases; Syrup, 25 cases.

WAR TAX RULINGS A SURPRISE.

(Circular No. 4 on Wines and Cordials.)

Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue,
First District of California,

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1914.

This circular of general information upon the tax on wines and cordials is issued in answer to the many letters of inquiry that can not at present be answered individually.

1. Stamps Must Be Placed on Container.

A stamp must be placed upon all containers in which wine is sold for consumption or offered for sale or consumption. Saloons, restaurants, boarding houses, grocery stores, drug stores and all other dealers (including wine makers) offering wine for sale to consumers must place a stamp upon each container in which wines and cordials are sold. Service bottles used at bars and on table must be stamped each time they are refilled. Stamps must be cancelled with the initials of the party selling and with date when stamp is affixed. All taxable wines and cordials in bottles, demijons, kegs or barrels behind a bar or displayed in cases upon the walls from which wines or cordials are sold to consumers in any quantities whatever are considered offered for sale and such containers must bear the proper stamps.

2. Gift Wines.

All wines, liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds served "free" with meals must bear the tax. Sample cases, or complimentary wines or cordials given with orders to consumers "free of charge" must also bear the tax.

3. Where Stamps Can Be Purchased.

Wine stamps can be purchased at this office, at the Internal Revenue office in Oakland, Sacramento or Fresno. Requisitions for stamps must be accompanied by postal money order, certified check or bank draft, collectible without cost to the Government in the place where the stamps are purchased.

4. What Are Cordials.

Alcohol, whiskies, rums, brandies and gins except when so compounded as to be known to the trade as cordials and liqueurs are exempt from the tax. Compounds classed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as medicines are also exempt. Liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds under whatever name sold or offered for sale, include those beverages commonly known to the trade as liqueurs and cordials. The phrase "similar compounds" includes vermouths and like wine compounds, bitters used as beverages, cocktails, maraschino, cordialized liquors, fortified fruit juices, and all other compounds, the formulae of which, methods of preparation or use, make them sufficiently like liqueurs and cordials to place them in the class with liqueurs and cordials are taxable and must bear the stamp at the rate of six cents per quart.

JOSEPH J. SCOTT, Collector.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF THE PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

With this issue of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW celebrates its thirty-seventh birthday. While the journal is the oldest of the exponents of the liquor traffic west of New York, its chief boast is its fitness and trimness to carry on the fight against the Modern Inquisition revered by bigots in the form of Prohibition. The REVIEW hopes to have many years more to devote to the endeavor of teaching temperance to Prohibitionists.

FIGHT ON WASHINGTON PROHIBITION LAW IN COURT

SEATTLE, Dec. 1.—Arguments are being heard at Olympia this afternoon by Judge C. E. Claypool to determine the validity of the prohibition law initiated by the people and adopted November 3. A suit has been filed by M. and K. Gottstein, wholesale liquor dealers of Seattle, to contest the law.

Judge Claypool yesterday upon filing the complaint granted the request for a restraining order to prevent Secretary of State Howell from certifying the result of the vote on the prohibition measure.

The restraining order also prohibits Governor Lister from issuing the proclamation declaring the measure a law of the State. It is also directed against Attorney General Tanner and Prosecuting Attorney O'Leary of Thurston County to prevent them from interfering with any existing liquor laws. Today's arguments will be heard on the question of making the restraining order permanent.

The prohibition law is attacked on two main grounds—first, that all initiative measures are invalid, and, second, that the prohibition law itself is defective.

Besides this attack on the prohibition law, which the Supreme Court will have to decide ultimately, an effort will be made to have the next Legislature re-submit the question at a special election to be held in 1915. The law, as initiated, is to go into effect January 1, 1916.

VERMOUTH IS CLASSED AS A "CORDIAL."

The trade has been somewhat non-plussed by what appears to be a joker in the war tax imposition. Instructions have been issued from Washington to the Collectors of Internal Revenue to the effect that Vermouth shall be classed as a "cordial," notwithstanding that the government ruling of 1898 was that Vermouth is a wine. According to these instructions dealers must place a six-cent stamp on each quart bottle of Vermouth instead of two cents, as would be the case if the article were classed as wine. The Pure Food Department has frequently and uniformly ruled that a liquor to be a cordial must have sugar added. Vermouth certainly is not a liquor with sugar added. It is understood that action will be taken in Washington to eliminate this joker from the wine tax law. The Department of Agriculture will decide the point.

REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

This State has had reason to be thankful for the common sense of the people of California who live north of Tehachapi; for the reason that while a war tax has been imposed there is no war evident in this part of the world; and for the reason that after a strenuous struggle to maintain commercial and industrial organization California is alive and healthy.

DELAY IN PRESENTING EXPORT STATISTICS.

On account of the war conditions the United States government has ordered that the public shall not have access to the manifests of ships sailing to foreign ports until one month after their departure. This explains why the table of statistics in this issue are so short. Later on the effects of the delay will be overcome.

Prospective Market For California Wines in San Domingo-Hayti.—California wines and champagnes might obtain an opening in San Domingo-Hayti, particularly if a service through the Panama Canal be established. The champagne used on the island is almost entirely sweet French champagne. The wines are French, Spanish and Italian, together with German white wines. California wines are not now known on the market and to compete with the European wines it is believed a vigorous advertising campaign might be necessary. If the supplies from Europe be cut off, however, this would afford a good opportunity for their introduction. Practically all the vinegar used is French wine or English malt vinegar. It is put up in glass bottles. The imports of vinegar to the Republic in 1911 were valued at \$1,657.

**WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA
October, 1914.**

Through shipment by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	2,246,087
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	1,334,936
Exports by sea, cases	1,333
Total bulk wine	3,581,023
Total cases	5,333

**BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
October, 1914.**

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	136,250
Exports by sea, gallons	13,511
Total brandy exports, gallons	17,533
Cases by sea	86

VISIT FROM PROFESSOR GEORGE HUSSMAN.

During the third week of November Professor George Hussman, the viticultural expert of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, visited the office of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW. The professor advised this journal that the United States government would have two exhibits at the coming World's Fair in San Francisco. These will be of the nature of a viticultural exhibit and a general government exhibit. Both will be in the charge of Professor Hussman.

WE KNOW NOW.

On the 30th of November the San Francisco "Daily News" had as its leading sensational headline "Prosperity Wave Hits the United States." At last we know that the pay-day of the "Daily News" is on the last day of the month.

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WHY PROHIBITORY LAWS DO NOT PROHIBIT.

AS showing why prohibition does not prohibit the following paragraph from the leading editorial of the Fresno "Republican" of the 7th of November is a striking example:

"There is nothing to do but to take back unconditionally the advice given in yesterday's 'Republican' against further agitation for State-wide prohibition. The passage of the vicious 'Amendment 47,' intended to prevent that agitation by law, makes it imperative to continue it."

The Fresno "Republican" on the 6th of November urged its readers to do everything possible to stop further agitation for State-wide prohibition, yet just as soon as it appeared that a law specifically intended to stop this agitation had been passed the paper immediately calls upon its readers to continue the agitation. This clearly shows that the average reasonable human being will ungrudgingly do of his own free will that which he will absolutely refuse to do at the bidding of law.

Since No. 47 was defeated the "Republican" is again free to use its influence against further State-wide prohibition agitation, and there is no doubt that the journal will render valuable service to the State in this direction. We can always do better what we are pleased to do than what we are forced to.

ATTITUDE OF PREACHERS TOWARD THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

SOME journals are alarmed because liquor dealers are beginning to line up uncompromisingly against the preachers. Let us reason with these journals. Is it not true that the average prohibition preacher is a chronic agitator and privileged vagrant? Is not his entire warfare against the liquor traffic inspired by greed and vice? Is not his attitude toward the liquor traffic that of the grafter whose slogan is "What is there in it for me?"

In England there is no prohibition agitation, because the Church of England is the preponderating church organization and is maintained by the government, which derives most of its revenues from the liquor traffic. There is not likely to be any movement on the part of the churches of England against the liquor traffic, because prohibition would reduce the salaries of the preachers about one-half. In England the preachers do not denounce the partnership between the government and the liquor traffic, for the simple reason that there is "something in it for them."

Until very recently the French government contributed to the maintenance of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches of France, and the liquor traffic bore most of the burden. There was no prohibition agitation. When the complete separation of church and state was brought about the wine industry of France was so great that any suggestion of prohibition would have been killed by ridicule. Hence, the preachers have refrained from attacking the liquor traffic, although some of them are becoming decidedly hostile to the saloons.

In the United States no support has ever been given by the government to the church organization, excepting inasfar as tax exemption goes. "There is nothing in the liquor traffic for the preachers in the United States." That is why the preachers are so active in attacking the traffic. When any of the speeches of prohibition preachers from Rev. Aked down to Rev. Robson are analyzed it is found that they are inspired by greed, envy and malice.

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A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole Taylor make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the *Yellow* label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets as *sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically won its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

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DRY EVANGELIST SHOWS DISMAL LACK OF SELF-CONTROL.

On the 13th of October Rev. Mr. William Mullen, evangelist and "California dry" advocate," addressed a mass meeting at Long Beach and used such sulphurous language that half the audience left the hall before he had finished his oration.

Rev. Mr. Mullen, after offering prayer, divested himself of coat, tie and collar, and rolled up his sleeves. Then he said:

"Any man who dares say that I, in opposing this damnable —, am setting myself up against temperance is the damndest liar out of hell. Any man not a true child of God who spoke on that — platform in behalf of temperance is a damned impostor. The fifteen freeholders who framed this new charter are controlled by the whisky interests and by the damnable Merchants' Association."

Such language can not serve any good purpose. A man in the Rev. Mr. Mullen's position ought to be aware of this. He simply discredits all those who are associated with him by publicly indulging in intemperate language. The words used by the Rev. Mr. Mullen are reproduced here with due apologies to the readers.

A PLAY WORTH WHILE.

The company of Mr. Landers Stevens presented at Pantages Theatre in San Francisco during the week ending November 28th a playlet entitled "The New Chief of Police," which proved to be a source of enlightenment for the well-intentioned reform quacks who try to cure the evils of civilization with aboriginal remedies. It might be suggested that if the "New Chief of Police" could be staged in Los Angeles such a rearrangement of nerves would be brought about in that city chronic hysterics would become less annoying.

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BYRON "TIMES" TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

Divide the State!

Los Angeles County voted 127,000 for prohibition and 125,000 against it. Divide the State and let the Southerners fight it out among themselves.

Divide the State! If the people south of Tehachapi want prohibition, let them have it. We are tired of their dictation. The north will be better off, politically and in every other way, by State division. Let it come!

Just a Small Sample of Exaggeration.

"A switch of 25,000 votes would have made the State dry this year," says Dr. Wadsworth of the Dry Federation. Inasmuch as California gave a majority of 150,000 against prohibition, Dr. Wadsworth's method of figuring causes a smile even among school boys. But a little misstatement of 50,000 never bothers these professional agitators.—Byron "Times."

MILLIGAN'S SALOON AT 400 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Emmett Milligan has opened a high-class resort at 400 Market street, near the junction of Pine and Front streets. This establishment is in the midst of the greatest traffic in San Francisco's leading thoroughfare. The proprietor is well known throughout the Western States and counts among his friends the leading men of San Francisco. He is a brother of "Chad" Milligan of the Ferry Cafe at 40 Market street, who is one of the most successful and popular of the owners of Market street liquor establishments. Visitors from Nevada, Montana and Arizona, as well as from all parts of California, will find in Milligan's bar at 400 Market street the comforts of a luxurious resort as well as the best of opportunities to renew acquaintanceships.

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OLD TAYLOR AND THE CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA.

The most effective work done in the campaign against prohibition in California this year was that of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons of Frankfort, Kentucky, the manufacturers of Old Taylor Whisky. To offset prohibition sentiment in this State the Old Taylor people used the billboards extensively and to splendid purpose. Every argument against prohibition set forth by Old Taylor was incontrovertible, and it was set forth briefly and so distinctively as to catch the eye and hold the attention of every voter. "Those who run may read" appears to have been the guiding motto. The Old Taylor billboards dealt mainly with the wine industry. They dwelt on the importance of this industry and at the same time showed what disastrous effects prohibition would have on the State at large. Old Taylor has proven to be as staunch a friend as California has. If we should have another State-wide campaign we would like to have Old Taylor as the leader of the wets.

Reference to Narcotic Drugs.—A narcotic causes a depression of the action of the heart and other organs. When taken to excess it produces stupor and death. A substance to be narcotic must contain nitrogen. It is the nitrogen which makes a drug narcotic. As the human system is constantly throwing off nitrogen the result of the use of a substance which is highly nitrogenous is to cause stupor when the system is unable to throw off the nitrogenous matter normally. In most narcotic drugs the nitrogen is in the form of nitric acid. There is absolutely no nitrogen in alcohol. Alcohol can not in any way be classed as a narcotic. It has no narcotic ingredient had no narcotic effect. By increasing the action of the heart and other organs it may serve as an antidote to narcotic poisons, enabling the human system to throw off the nitrogen which makes stupor.

Output of Currant Wine and Must of Peloponnesus District, Greece.—The production of wines and must from fresh currants in 1913 was 63,934,000 pounds, valued at \$849,200. Of this amount 55,960,600 pounds, valued at \$754,000, were shipped to foreign markets.

ALCOHOL AS A LABOR-SAVER.

MRS. J. M. TALBOT, one of the most prominent women of Santa Rosa, is quoted as authority for the following: "Last year the late Dr. Reinhardt, a man respected by all, told his class at the university that every one required a certain amount of alcohol and for them to eat candy and the system would make its own alcohol."

This is somewhat on the line of an article published in the REVIEW some time ago to the effect that the human being is an alcoholic animal. But there is one point overlooked. It is that alcohol, a derivative of sugar, is a refined form of that food and that in relation to the human stomach one volume of alcohol is the equivalent of two volumes of sugar. In order to produce alcohol from sugar the stomach must do a certain amount of work. It is relieved of this work when it receives alcohol in the form of beverage. Alcohol minimizes the work of the stomach by passing into the system with the greatest facility. The system derives from two ounces of sugar less nutriment than from one ounce of alcohol. For this reason the discovery of the process of distillation may be considered as the first in the age of labor-saving inventions. The amount of labor that alcohol has saved the human stomach has been far greater than that which steam and electrical machinery has saved human muscle. In connection with this statement it is significant that those who drink alcoholic beverages are practically free from stomach troubles, while the teetotalers are constantly suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and other ailments, due to overworking the stomach, very often on sugar.

It would be as unwise to suggest that human beings do without alcoholic liquors because sugar as a substitute for them would enable the system to make its own alcohol as it would be to suggest that sewing machines be done away with because there are plenty of women to do the work such machines perform. Of course we can easily understand why the makers of candy might favor prohibition since, inasmuch as those who drink alcoholic liquors do not care for candy and similar confections, securing all their sugar-food in the form of alcohol, the candy men would profit to a certain extent through the elimination of alcohol. But the candy men are the only people who can logically favor the substitution of candy for alcohol.

When the cost of manufacturing alcohol as compared with that of candy is considered no argument whatever is left in favor of the latter. It costs just one cent a pound to convert sugar into alcohol while it costs at least twenty cents to convert it into candy.

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SCOTCH WHISKIES	CALIFORNIA DRY AND
Peter Dawson's Perfection	SWEET WINES
and Old Curio, Dufftown.	Merry Widow Vineyard.
Strathmill's, Keith.	INVALID PORT AND
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.	SHERRY
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"SCIENCE" AFTER THE STYLE OF PROHIBITION JOURNALS.

The following is from the "American Issue" of recent date:

"The 'National Liquor Dealers' Journal' is greatly incensed because scientific temperance instruction is taught in the public schools. It says the text books on this question are made up of falsehoods and that children have instilled in them a baseless prejudice against alcoholic drinks and that this 'corrupting influence' is the result of a generation of non-drinkers and prohibition voters. That liquor paper says these scientific books are full of 'legalized lies' and that what they contain is 'contradicted by the highest scientific authorities in America.'

"Of course, the 'National Liquor Dealers' Journal' does not quote from these 'highest scientific authorities,' and for the very good reason that it cannot do so. If there is any one thing that scientific authorities are agreed on, it is that alcoholic drinks are injurious to the human system, even when used moderately."

It is not necessary to quote from the highest scientific authorities in order to condemn the "temperance" instruction in the public schools. The books on physiology used in the public schools condemn themselves. Any book which in its first pages teaches that the three elementary foods of the human being are sugar, starch and fat and later on says that alcohol (which is a refined form of sugar) is injurious to the human body, without defining alcohol, is condemned by itself. Teachers who insist that such books be used are ignoramuses, fanatics or charlatans.

MR. PERCY ANDREAE ON COMMERCIALIZED RELIGION

Mr. Percy Andreae of the United States Brewers' Association, in his recent address before the Personal Liberty League at Cuyahoga, Ohio, said:

"Our press and our humanitarian societies have become greatly aroused of late about what is known as commercialized vice, and, God knows, commercialized vice is damnable beyond the power of words to express. But I will name something to you which is even more damnable than commercialized vice, something which is even more infamous and baneful than commercialized vice, and which is at this day threatening to convert the greatest nation upon earth into a nation of moral cowards and craven hypocrites. That thing is commercialized religion."

NOTED RABBI'S OPPOSITION TO PROHIBITION IN OHIO.

Following is the statement of Rabbi Wolsey of Cincinnati in relation to the recent prohibition movement in the State of Ohio:

"I am not a sot and I am not a drunkard. My convictions on this question are governed almost entirely on what America stands for.

"What my appetite wants and what tastes desire is a matter of my own personal liberty.

"If this prohibition amendment carries it means the personal liberty of every man, woman and child of this country is seriously affected. It will be establishing a precedent in social control and government upon which we may build up a despotism and tyranny that will affright all the children of men.

"If you can say to me, 'you shall not drink alcoholic beverages,' you may also dictate my doctrine.

"Suppose because I do not eat swine flesh I said you must not eat it.

"Prohibition I regard as ineffective because the moment you negate you arouse a desire. When you prohibit you create a value.

"The things man wants are the things that are rare and precious and the moment you say to a man 'you shall not' or 'you must not' you arouse an uncontrollable and irresistible desire to possess.

"Deny a man the right of free will and you have no right to punish him. Freedom of choice is a necessity. The solution of the evil is the education of humanity to be temperate and moderate."

J. E. SHOEMAKER President	H. I. NAGER Vice-President	M. G. HUMMEL Secretary
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Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, November 27, 1914.

THE results of the election in Los Angeles County serves chiefly to accentuate the hostility of the section, as a section, against San Francisco. As showing this the following may be recorded: On San Francisco bond proposition (No. 36 on the ballot), the city of Los Angeles voted 37,794 in favor and 29,065 against, while the county voted 12,861 in favor and 21,165 against, the total vote in favor being 50,655, against 50,230, or a miserable majority of 425 in favor. Los Angeles city gave a majority of 8,729 in favor of the bonds, while the county of Los Angeles gave a majority of 8,304 against. The bone-headed rural voters, the most bigoted element in the United States, showed how absolutely intolerant they could be. On the Los Angeles bond proposition (No. 38 on the ballot) the vote was in the city of Los Angeles 83,580 for and 19,334 against, and in the county 27,324 for and 15,042 against, or a total of 90,824 for and 34,376 against, the majority in favor being 55,448. Compare this majority of 55,448 in favor of Los Angeles having a building at the expense of the State of California with the majority of 425 in favor of San Francisco having the same thing and there will be no need of any argument to the effect that Los Angeles uniformly votes in favor of her own interests and against the interests of San Francisco. What a contrast with the action of San Francisco! In connection with the proposition for a State building at Sacramento, Los Angeles was less miserable than toward San Francisco. A majority of over 8,000 was given in spite of the fact that Los Angeles County gave a majority of 3,011 against a State building for the metropolis of the interior. But the real test of the sectionalism of Los Angeles was the vote on the consolidation proposition, which was intended for the benefit of cities like San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento. On this proposition the city of Los Angeles voted 33,886 in favor and 35,556 against, giving a majority of 1,670 against, while the county of Los Angeles gave 10,814 in favor and 30,180 against, or a majority of 19,366 against, the total vote against being 21,066. This vote plainly showed that Los Angeles, having already the advantage of consolidation to the fullest extent, is absolutely opposed to allowing San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento to grow in any way whatever.

The vote on prohibition also bore proof of the malice and spite which Southern California always shows toward Northern California. Although Los Angeles city defeated prohibition by a decisive majority the county of Los Angeles voted so heavily in favor of the measure that the city's vote was not only overcome but snowed under by a total majority of 2,000, for the county, including the city. The Kansas and Iowa immigrants who have settled so heav-

ily in Los Angeles County evidently know that there are but 8,000 acres of wine vineyards in Southern California, while there are 160,000 in Northern California which would be destroyed by prohibition. As another indication of the proclivities of the bewhiskered element in Southern California it is well to note that Orange County rolled up a majority of 5,000 for prohibition, San Bernardino County a majority of 2,000, Imperial County 2,000, Ventura 300 and Riverside 3,000. There were but two counties in Southern California which voted against prohibition. Santa Barbara gave a majority of 1,200, and San Diego, which gave 5,000 wet. Southern California voted for prohibition by a majority of 12,000. As Northern California voted against prohibition by over 160,000 majority it can readily be seen that there is a radical difference between the feelings of the people who live on either side of Tehachapi.

Out of a total registration of 312,000 only 234,000 voted in Los Angeles County, but these showed their sentiments definitely, even though they represented only 75 per cent of the population. It is just as well that no more voted.

LACHMAN & JACOBI GIVE NEW YORK LUNCHEON.

The New York monthly luncheons of the American Wine Growers' Association, those delightful affairs which have done so much to promote good fellowship and bring into closer relationship the men representing the American wine industry, were resumed on Saturday, October 24, at the Holtz restaurant, Broadway and Franklin street. Mr. H. C. Koch, representing Lachman & Jacobi, acted as host, and an ideal one he proved to be.

About twenty responded to Mr. Koch's invitation, and judging from the cheerful flow of conversation it is a safe bet that those who accepted the invitation were glad of it. The luncheon, as it was designated on the menu, but in reality it was a full grown, man's size dinner, was a delectable affair, nothing finer could be imagined. It was arranged and served under the personal direction of Mr. Eugene J. Mentzel, secretary of the Holtz & Freystedt Company, so everything was perfect. The table was a picture of loveliness with its artistic glasses and floral decorations, chrysanthemums and roses predominating.

At the head table were H. C. Koch host, genial and happy; at his right president of the American Wine Growers' Association, Hiram S. Dewey, ex-president Walter E. Hildreth and L. W. Southwick, president of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company; on his left were Edward Frowenfeld of the California Wine Association, "Admiral" George E. Dewey and William Culman.

Those present were: H. C. Koch, H. S. Dewey, George E. Dewey, M. A. Eiseman, M. Carbone, Hon. Max S. Grifenhagen, Charles Stern, Louis Profumo, Edward Frowenfeld, Walter E. Hildreth, Lee J. Vance, William J. Farrell, E. C. Romano, Charles Scheuler, Ed. M. Marum, L. W. Southwick, Carl Von Bergen, Elmer De Pue, William Culman, H. I. Bowne.—Bonforts.

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SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY**

IN BULK OR CASES

New York Trade

New York, November 24, 1914.

THERE is going to be a serious curtailment of production this year in all classes of whiskies. There are many reasons for this. The war has caused a stringency of money and has increased the prices of raw materials. Prohibition has made gains in many States which are important consumers of whisky. The attitude of the banks toward the liquor trade is the same as it is toward all the other trades, namely, one of tight conservatism. The policy of dealers is to avoid assuming risks by making the purchases which they usually make.

Kentucky Bourbon whiskies are not being pressed on the market. Sales during the early fall months were in sufficient volume to have a reassuring effect on the distillers so that, in spite of prevailing conditions, the statistical position of the Kentucky product is good.

Eastern ryes are in a good position because of the heavy withdrawals made during the early fall. The Eastern distillers are acting judiciously. They are not likely to add largely to supplies and will not press their goods on the market. Prices of raw materials are high enough to have a compensating effect in connection with the policy of conservatism.

The demand for spirits and alcohol compares unfavorably with what it was at this time last year. The depression does not belong to season.

WHAT ALCOHOL IS.

Definition of Alcohol.—A food, derived from sugar, a rearrangement of the atoms of sugar. Alcohol may be considered as a concentrated form of sugar. In chemical terms alcohol is two parts of carbon, six parts of hydrogen and one of oxygen, sugar six parts carbon, twelve hydrogen and six oxygen. In the form of alcohol the food element of sugar enters most readily into the human system. In this form it must be used with the greatest care. While the stomach sets the limit for the consumption of sugar the brain fixes that of alcohol, since alcohol, being the finer element, passes with slightest resistance through the stomach.

Effect of Alcohol.—The same as exercise, increases the action of the heart, stimulates all the vital organs. If used to excess it produces exhaustion, just as exercise does. Applied to the brain it acts as nitrate of sodium applied to the soil. Moderately used it produces increased mental energy. Alcohol has effects entirely opposite to those of narcotics; it stimulates and heightens action, while narcotics depress.

Any person who solicits money through the mail on the representation that alcohol is a narcotic is liable to prosecution by the postal authorities.

Algerian Wine Trade.—Wine of the vintage of this year can be purchased at exceptionally low prices, but it is not suitable for export to the United States. Old wine is materially cheaper than in 1913. The price of a 900-liter (238-gallon) cask of claret f. o. b. Algiers is for Old Algerian Red, \$77.20, and for Old Algerian Red Superior, \$82.03. These sold last year at \$91.68 and \$96.50, respectively; the drop in price is due solely to the disorganization of business on account of the war.

In 1912, \$42,105,845 worth of Algerian wine was exported, but in 1913 the exports amounted to only \$29,481,908. Algerian wine is shipped principally to France, where large quantities are used for mixing with French wines. Only a small amount of Algerian wine has been exported to the United States. While the finer grades of French wine are superior to the best grades of Algeria, excellent wine is produced in Algeria, and it is superior to much of the medium-class wine produced in France.

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DANCING EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING
IN A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN
DINING ROOM.
Dinner With Wine \$1.00. Also a la Carte. Dancing at 7:30 P. M.

RE-DISTILLED NOTES.

London "Times" Editorial on Alcohol.—The influence of alcohol upon metabolism, as the chemical changes that occur in living matter are called, having now passed from the field of speculation and controversy into the realm of ascertained fact, there is no longer any justification in denying to alcohol the right to be regarded as a food. The chief property upon which this claim is based is that of partially paralyzing the living cell, thereby inhibiting the breaking down of the particles of fat or carbohydrate with which it is surrounded. The living cell normally preys upon these and proteid particles, and by breaking them down is enabled to make good the wastage of tissue resulting from its own combustion.

Alcohol is in this respect a "fat-saver," though it is itself consumed in the process, yielding heat and energy to the body.

Apart from their alcoholic contents, however, many spirits possess great value at certain times by reason of their stimulating effect upon the heart, brain and other vital centers. Pre-eminent in this respect is the finest old liquor brandy, which owes its peculiar properties to the presence of small quantities of highly complex volatile ethers formed from the acids and alcohols present during the period of maturing.

Owing to its property of dissolving many organic substances, alcohol is of great value as an aid to digestion, and as a stimulant and restorer of circulation it occupies an unrivalled position. Nevertheless the use of alcohol must be regulated with a nice discrimination, for its effects are not always what they seem. It is unwise, for instance, to take alcohol before going out into the cold, for by so doing the blood will be driven into the surface blood vessels and capillaries and through their subsequent dilation an excessive amount of heat will be radiated from the body just when it is most required. It is right and proper, however, to take alcohol on returning from the cold, for it will then promote the circulation throughout the body of all the blood which contact with the other cold has driven from the surface and the extremities away into the internal viscera.

It is well to bear in mind that alcohol does not keep one warm. On the contrary, it lets out one's heat.—London "Times," October 20, 1914.

FRENCH CHAMPAGNE SITUATION.

It has been possible to save the vintage in Champagne, thanks to the presence in that region of many refugees from the north. The question of transportation alone has presented difficulties. In ordinary times the manufacturers of champagne purchase the grapes directly and transport them to their presses, but owing to the shortage of vehicles this year the owners of the vineyards will be obliged to press the grapes themselves and to store the juice in barrels until the transportation problem can be solved.

From inquiry it results that the reserves of champagne wine have not been touched, for the enemy has simply taken from the cellars of private houses and hotels and has not drawn on the cellars of the large manufacturers.—"L'Information," Oct. 10, 1914.

Beaulieu Wines

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BEAULIEU VINEYARD

RUTHERFORD

NAPA VALLEY, CAL.

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

TRADE continued to be in satisfactory shape during the past month. Cold weather appeared during the last half of the month and materially reduced sales. As compared with November, 1913, there was a large increase. Movement to the interior of the State was of smaller volume, but the consumption in the cities more than made up for the decline. The full effect of the war tax was felt, but the increased cost of beer to retailers, amounting to 50 cents a barrel or 20 cents a dozen bottles, did not lessen the demand.

Shipments of Hops.—Movement of hops from San Francisco has been brisk since the first of October. October shipments by sea amounted to 852,236 pounds or nearly double those of October, 1913. The United Kingdom took 586,978 and the Eastern States 98,519 pounds.

New Hop Organization.—Advices from Oregon are to the effect that the hop growers of Washington and Oregon are endeavoring to form an organization which will unite the growers of the Pacific Coast on a co-operative basis.

Three corporations are to be formed with a central organization in California. The capital of the Oregon and Washington corporations is to be \$300,000 each and that of the California \$500,000. Agreements are to be drawn for a period of three years.

To Encourage the Use of American Hops.—On the 19th of November the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to Secretary Hugh Fox of the United States Brewers' Association, which held its convention in New Orleans during the third week of November to the following effect:

"United States Department of Agriculture pronounces American hops as good as any grown in the world. Therefore no reason exists why brewers should not use the home product. Chamber of commerce of Sacramento urges you in interests of home industry to use home grown hops and widely advertise the fact that you are using them."

Condition of Norwegian Hop Market.—Hops were imported into Norway during 1912, the latest available returns, to the extent of 335,579 pounds, of which Germany furnished 297,055 pounds, Belgium 24,433 pounds, the balance coming from Denmark, Austria, France and Great Britain, in the order named. The average price was 92.46 cents per pound. The import duty on hops is 6.078 cents per pound.

When normal times exist credit terms are usually three months, but during the war cash f. o. b. vessel is usually paid. There are no brokerage firms handling hops in Norway. They are generally sold through import agents, or directly to the breweries.

Market For Beer in San Domingo.—American brewers have an excellent opportunity to enter this market. Only one variety of American bottled beer has been introduced. A number of firms have written to local agents, some of whom are now anxious to introduce American beer and are corresponding to that end. The beer already introduced is one of the more expensive brands, and, though popular with Americans, it is believed that the bulk of the trade can be better supplied by a medium-price beer, the cost of which here would be approximately \$9 a barrel, the wholesale price in the neighborhood of \$11.50 a barrel, and the retail price \$0.15 a bottle at the stores and \$0.15 to \$0.20 a bottle (pint) in the cafes. One variety of light German draft beer is on sale, it being shipped in metal casks specially prepared for export trade. The Dominican imports of beer amounted in 1913 to 770,801 liters, valued at \$147,182, an increase of \$40,091 over 1912.

The Market For Beer in Colon, Panama.—Since the outbreak of the war in Europe no German beer whatever has been imported, and the local beer is taking its place. This beer sells for \$1.10 a dozen pint bottles, delivered to the consumer. It is very popular and is used much more than American beer. Only about 120 barrels a month of American beer are imported. The wholesale price paid for German bottled beer was \$15.37 for 10 dozen pints delivered to importer at Colon. The retail price was \$15.75 or \$16.50,

according to the amount sold. This beer was packed in barrels containing 10 dozen pint bottles each. The terms given were 90 days' credit. The customs duty on beer is 15 cents a liter (liter equals 1.0568 quarts).

Washington Breweries To Be Converted.—The North Yakima Brewing & Malting Company will transform its establishment into a plant for the manufacture of grape juice, canned and evaporated fruits, vinegar and other by-products. Plans are under consideration for the transfer of the building occupied by the brewery at Everett to a large wholesale grocery house.

Norwegian Brewing Situation Bad.—The year 1913 proved a difficult one for the breweries in Norway. On January 1 a new law went into effect under which the tax was assessed on the beer produced instead, as had hitherto been the case, on the barley used. This tax system proved onerous and expensive in that many regulations entailing expensive bookkeeping and control methods were provided. Again, the introduction of beer called "Landsoel," containing less than 2¼ per cent in weight of alcohol, on the recommendation of the government, proved a disappointment, as, owing to the total abstinence sentiment prevailing, many of the communities, being under local option, voted against the sale of all beer, this kind included. More than one-tenth of the entire population of Norway, or 250,000 persons, are members of the total abstinence societies. Another condition that contributed to making the year unsatisfactory to brewers was the high price of barley, owing to the poor crop.

Court Decides Against Malt Merger.—The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, in a decision given during the third week of November, upheld the Public Utility Commissioners in refusing to sanction a union of the American Malt Corporation and the American Malting Company by the forming of a new corporation with a capital of \$15,000,000. The Supreme Court had refused to compel the commissioners to approve the merger. The decision sustains the Supreme Court.

SEATTLE TRYING TO KEEP THE RAINIER BREWERY.

On the 22nd of November Mr. C. B. Yandell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, arrived in San Francisco in quest of Mr. Louis Hemrich, president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, on a mission to keep the great plant where Rainier beer is brewed in Seattle. Secretary Yandell is said to have had with him detailed plans for the setting aside of the vote of November 3rd which made the State of Washington subject to prohibition. Everybody knows that the hayseed population of Washington was led into voting the State dry on the ground that prohibition would not be effective until January, 1916, whereas the constitution of the State specifically states that the sumptuary law would be in force January, 1915. Of course, Seattle does not want to lose the fifth largest brewery in the United States simply because the hayseeds of Washington are so easily tempted by "gold bricks." It is quite probable that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, being composed of the thinking people of Washington, will be able to thwart the purpose of the prohibitionist green goods men and their dupes, the bewhiskered and benighted farmers. While San Francisco would benefit greatly through the acquisition of the Rainier brewery still it is to be hoped that Seattle will retain the plant. "We do not lose that which we never had."

Let the thinking people rule!

MANY CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES AFTER RAINIER BREWERY.

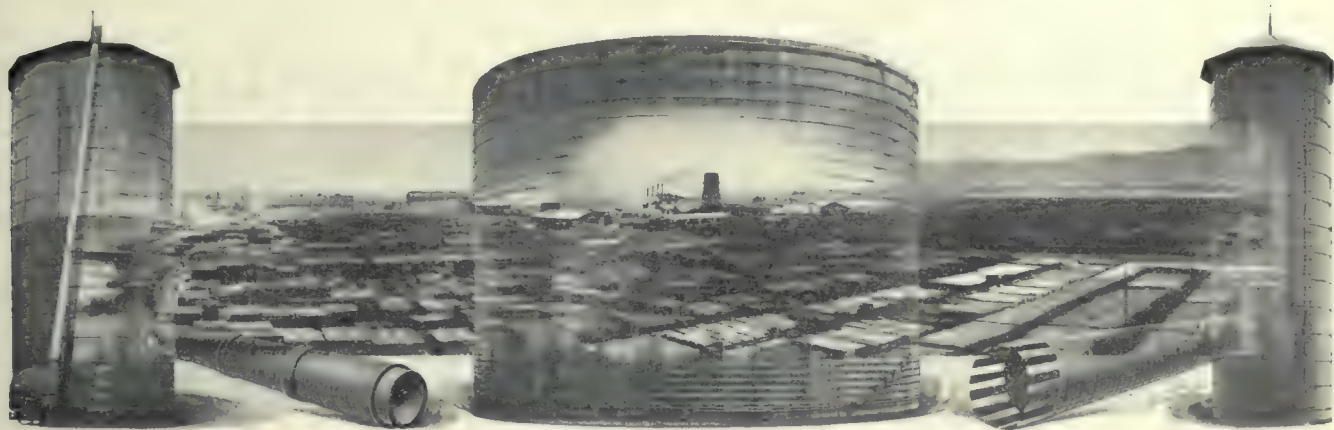
Since announcement was made in the daily papers that the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company would establish a plant in California for the manufacture of the famous Rainier beer many cities of this State have been making efforts to have the company locate in their midst. The chambers of commerce of Oakland, Richmond, Stockton, Sacramento and San Rafael have been busy pointing out the advantages of the different cities as centers for the brewing industry. If the company should locate at one of these cities it would mean an increase of population of from 12,000 to 15,000. San Francisco is "running on her record" in this connection and Los Angeles has sufficient sense of shame to not obtrude.

Redwood Manufacturers Company and the General Business Situation

THE industry and trade of the Redwood Manufacturers Company are most intimately associated with the destiny of California, being contributory to as well as sympathetically affected by the prosperity of the State. Commercial and industrial conditions in California are reflected by the status of this company more clearly, perhaps, than by any other factor of progress in the State. The company is a potent element in the development of the lumber resources, is closely identified with the extensive operations of the mines, especially those of copper, is an auxiliary of the brewing industry and is inalienably connected with the manufacture of wine which is, first and last, the greatest source of wealth peculiar to California. Because of its manifold relations to the interests of the State the company reflects precisely the general condition of business. The situation as summed up by the company is as follows:

Since the inception of the European war large enterprises have suffered a serious setback because of the scarcity of money. Important projects which ordinarily depend for their financial organization on stable monetary conditions in Europe have been hurt by the war. For instance, the copper-mining industry of the United States, with which the Redwood Manufacturers Company's Tank Department normally transacts nearly half of its business, has been gravely handicapped through the shutting off of the European market for copper. With shipments of copper to Europe curtailed, so far as England and France are concerned, and entirely shut off to Belgium, Holland and Germany, the export of copper has practically ceased and the price of the metal has dropped to a point where it is impractical to produce it. Improvement in this field can not be expected until after the termination of the war, and even then the prospects will be, at least for a time, problematical. Outside of the copper industry the war has adversely affected projects in which large pipe is required.

But since the inception of the war there has been a marked improvement in the affairs of the smaller enterprises. This is particularly true in connection with the agricultural industry. Orders for small pipe have been constantly increasing and business in tanks and similar equipment has been growing rapidly. Greatest improvement has taken place in the California and Southwestern fields. In Arizona there has been a pronounced stimulation. The success of silos has brought in a large volume of rush orders. It might be said that during the past summer the appetite of Arizona for silos was greatly whetted and the European war has served to sharpen it all the more. The Redwood Manufacturers Company has just opened the Texas field under the most auspicious circumstances. It has been found that galvanized iron tanks are not suitable to the Lone Star State for many reasons. As a result Texas is taking to redwood tanks. Orders for redwood silos for hogs are coming in freely. The company describes its business in the Eastern States as being steady, which would indicate that trade between those States and California has not been disturbed by the war.



Plant of the Redwood Manufacturers Company at Pittsburg, California.

In California the Redwood Manufacturers Company has installed between 75 and 100 silos, and these have had such success that they make for continually increasing orders. The company has furnished the University of Arizona with a miniature silo which is attached to the Agricultural Extension Service train, under the direction of Farm Adviser G. W. Barnes, and is transported all over the State to show the advantages of silos.

The capacity of the factory at Pittsburg is being increased. More of the most modern machinery is being installed. Stock in the yards at Pittsburg amounts to 50,000,000 feet, thoroughly air-dried, and is being added to.

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds the Redwood Manufacturers Company has on exhibition the two largest silos to be seen there. These are 16 by 36 feet. They illustrate the workmanship and material which characterize the output of the company.

Wine men will be particularly interested to know that because of the latest machinery installed at the manufacturing plant of the company the tank staves are run through matchers, whose heads are set to cut accurately to one one-hundredth of an inch. This is certainly perfect workmanship and would indicate that the company has prepared to administer to the wants of California's paramount industry in a way to correspond with its importance, and the wine men will do well to take this into consideration when they contemplate alterations and additions to their plants. The company is Californian to the core; owned and operated by Californians; a staunch friend of the wine industry and deserves well of the wine men because of strong support given to them during recent times of stress.

WHAT "UNION" IN THE AMERICAN WINE INDUSTRY ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE WAR TAX BILL.

By Ottmar G. Stark of St. Louis, Mo.

President of Mississippi Valley Wine Growers and Grape Growers'
Association.

EDITOR REVIEW: In October a number of the trade journals published my article entitled "War Amongst the the Wine Growers of America and Its Causes." Today I am happy to announce that the causes for dissention have been removed, and there is no longer any quarrel between the wine interests. All sections are now working in harmony shoulder to shoulder with a view to improving the wine situation for the good of all concerned. Much can be accomplished of immense benefit to the American wine industry if we are all united and assist our national association (to be formed), in furthering the interests of our young industry. If we do, then there should be bright prospects for a successful future.

When Congress passed the war tax bill through the House of Representatives and fixed a war tax of 20 cents per gallon on all sweet wines and 12c per gallon on all dry wines hereafter manufactured and sold, the tax to be paid by the wine growers, it did not take the various sections long to rush their representatives to Washington, D. C., to take the matter in hand.

California sent Mr. Theo. A. Bell of San Francisco as their representative and Mr. Royal E. Cabell of Richmond, Va., ex-commissioner of U. S. Internal Revenue Department, as their counsel.

The wine sections east of the Rocky Mountains sent the writer of this article as their representative, and Mr. Thos. E. Lannen of Chicago, Ills., as their counsel.

We four representing the entire American wine industry promptly got together and built a platform on which we could all stand, and it was not an easy task to frame it without hurting someone, and at the same time protect and benefit all concerned. However, after several days of hard work it was accomplished and thereafter we all worked as a unit in perfect and absolute harmony, each member in honor bound, jealously guarding and protecting the other's interests as well as his own, and it was a pleasure under such conditions and relations to undertake the hard task of saving our struggling industry from a crushing load of taxation.

Through tact and diplomacy the representatives and counsel found it possible to come to a mutually satisfactory understanding and to also succeed in presenting to Congress arguments which the Representatives and Senators could not ignore, by which Congress was favorably impressed. This indicates that a few men fully authorized and supported by their constituents can accomplish more and make quicker progress than large delegations can.

In 1913 the various wine sections in California and Eastern States sent large delegations. An attempt was made to agree, but it turned out disastrously and a bitter and hard fought war broke out. There were too many cooks who spoiled the broth, and some of them did not shine as good diplomats; in fact, one member from California in particular was of a very bellicose nature, and as a consequence much damage was done to all and good to none.

This year, however, our little group of four became good friends and we made up our minds to accomplish something, and we did.

We had the wine laws of America entirely revised to fit the conditions of all our sections, soils and climates.

Attorneys Cabell and Lannen, who are leading specialists on Internal Revenue and Pure Food laws, carefully framed the bill.

The Senate was inclined to put a tax of \$1.10 per gallon on brandy used in fortifying wines, but was induced to accept 55c per gallon instead.

We caused the tax of 20c per gallon on sweet wines and 12c per gallon on dry wines to be reduced to 8c per gallon on both, which is a great saving, as there are about 55 million gallons of wine produced annually in the United States.

We also relieved the wine growers as well as the wholesale and retail dealers from having large sums of money invested in war tax adhesive stamps by having the law assess the tax only at the time when the sale is made to a consumer. Thus a retail dealer can store his stock in his cellar or stockroom without paying the tax, and he will first affix the stamps at the time when the bottle or container is removed into the saloon or sales room. The saloonist need not stamp more bottles than he needs from time to time, and when the war tax law expires he will not suffer a loss by having a large stock of stamped bottles, because he is not required to stamp his bottles unless he places same into his bar-room or retail room, or on the back bar or bottle shelves for sale.

Let us hope that henceforth the wine growers of America will continue to help one another and do harm to none, as we need each other's assistance to accomplish good, as well as to repulse the assaults made upon us and the entire liquor industry by our common enemy, the prohibitionists.

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SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

NEW PROCESS TO UTILIZE BY-PRODUCT OF THE GRAPE.

A new enterprise has been launched in Napa Valley which promises to become a source of profit to wine men and which may develop into an industry that will become an important adjunct to the production of grapes and wine.

Dr. Otto Best, an expert manufacturing chemist, who for over twelve years was in the employ of the American Cream of Tartar Company, has become associated with J. H. Wheeler in preparing for shipment wine lees from which to make cream of tartar.

An entirely new process for drying the lees has been invented by Dr. Best. This is known as the "Wet Vacuum Filter Process."

Heretofore lees has been used by distillers and after the liquid had been distilled the solid matter was simply used for fertilizing or not put to any use at all.

Experiments had been made from time to time to see if some profitable disposition could not be made of lees to cream of tartar refineries, but no success was achieved because by the time the lees was dried sufficiently for shipping the cream of tartar, with the exception of about twenty per cent, was lost.

The "wet vacuum filter process" invented by Dr. Best overcomes this difficulty by drying the lees and having it ready for shipment in about twenty-four hours.

Both Dr. Best and Mr. Wheeler are delighted with the result of their experiments, as by this new process a distinct value is put on lees and in addition the remaining liquid can still be used by distillers.

In extracting the lees from the tank a battery of eight frames is used. The frames remain submerged for twenty minutes and when raised are covered with a heavy coating of lees of uniform thickness. The frames remain exposed twenty minutes and the lees sucked dry by the vacuum process. The material is then removed from the frames in slabs or cakes and placed on trays and more thoroughly dried by artificial heat.

With the profitable sale of lees for cream of tartar and the disposition of the liquid to distillers two by-products of the grape will materially add to the revenue of those engaged in viticulture.

FOR LOWER RATES ON CALIFORNIA WINE.

A case has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington by many wine and cooperage firms of California, especially those with interests at Sonoma, St. Helena, Glen Ellen, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Forestville, Geyserville, Dry Creek, Cloverdale, Calistoga, Rutherford, Napa, Alhambra Valley, Oakville and Fresno, having for its object a readjustment of rates on wine.

The complaint alleges that the 75 cents per 100 pounds on wine in barrels shipped from California points to various destinations is excessive. The complaint states that the wine rate in barrels should not exceed 50 cents. The rate on wine in tank cars, it is claimed, should be 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than for shipment in barrels in box and refrigerator cars.

VINE PRUNING IN CALIFORNIA.

Bulletin No. 246 of the University of California, issued in October, 1914, contains the second part of the treatise entitled "Vine Pruning in California," by Professor Frederic T. Bioletti of the Department of Viticulture and Enology. There are 110 pages in it and there are 70 figures for purposes of illustration. The bulletin is of exceptional value to viticulturists.

1913 Production of Wine in Herault Department, France.—In 1913 the Department of Herault, in the Certe district, produced 277,688,185 gallons of wine, against 371,554,936 gallons in 1912. In spite of the reduced yield, which was occasioned by heavy spring frosts, the production of this department last year amounted to 22 per cent of the entire crop of the country. The quality was satisfactory and the prices realized by the growers were highly remunerative, ranging from 20½ to 27½ cents per gallon. As wine growing is the most important industry in this region, the year was prosperous.

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Mr. Marsh Ladd of the firm of George S. Ladd and Company of Stockton was a visitor to San Francisco during Thanksgiving week.

Mr. Louis S. Haas, secretary of the Crown Distilleries Company, left San Francisco for the Eastern States on the 18th of November. Mr. Haas will spend some time in Chicago and New York and will return to the Golden Gate city about the 5th of December. His trip is one for pleasure only.

Mr. H. B. Worden, manager of the Redwood Manufacturers Company, arrived in San Francisco on the 18th of November from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Mr. Worden spent about six weeks in the Southwest territory on a general business tour.

Mr. Wilfred Levin of the Julius Levin Company arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of November from Southern California, where he spent about a week with the trade, giving most of his attention to Los Angeles and San Diego.

Mr. William Pratt, who is known all over the Pacific Coast as the Old Taylor Boy, has returned to San Francisco from Utah and will be established in the Golden Gate City for some time to come. While in Utah Mr. Pratt made a thorough study of the situation and expresses his belief that there is very little danger that Utah will go dry since the Mormon Church is uniformly opposed to legislative prohibition.

Mr. J. W. Davis arrived in San Francisco from Colusa on the 22nd of November on business connected with his bottling interests.

Mr. J. Pacheteau, the Calistoga vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco during the second week in November on a flying business trip.

Mr. R. E. Dowd, the liquor dealer of Mojave, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of November.

Mr. George Rivers, wholesale liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco on the 9th of November and spent a week in the city on business.

Mr. C. Tynan arrived in San Francisco from Salinas on the 19th of November on business connected with his liquor interests.

Mr. M. A. Lindberg, liquor dealer of Bakersfield, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the second week of November.

Mr. Max Schmidt arrived in San Francisco on the 11th of November on business connected with his Monterey liquor interests.

Oregon Notes

After January 1 Dallas will be dry. This finally was determined by a decision of the Circuit Court for Polk County November 18 in a complaint filed on behalf of the saloon men asking for an injunction to restrain the county officials from issuing the order of prohibition. Attorneys for the saloon men asked for ten days in which to file a new complaint, but it is doubtful if further action will be taken.

Dallas voted dry at the recent election by a majority of 129, under the local option laws. Though several errors and irregularities in the election were pointed out in the complaint of the saloon men conducting the election, Judge Holmes held them to be immaterial.

Of 249 Portland saloon men interviewed, 193 have positively asserted their intention of renewing their licenses for 1915. Five have said they will not renew. Of these, one will go to California, the other four remaining in this State. One man may not renew his license, and two of the 249 saloons represented are in the hands of receivers. These two probably will renew. Eight saloonkeepers refused to discuss the matter. Thirty-nine have not yet decided what they will do.

There are many things the 386 saloonkeepers will have to consider in determining whether they will remain open next year.

So far as Portland brewing plants are concerned, there is no present intention of dismantling them and moving them to California after January 1, 1916, as Seattle brewers propose to do when the newly-enacted prohibition law goes into effect.

Inasmuch as the new law does not go into effect for fourteen months in either State there is no immediate cause for action of any kind, the brewers point out. They will continue their business until the prohibition law forces them to quit.

But the plan suggested in some quarters that the breweries be turned into ice-making plants or into packing plants is only scoffed at by the brewers.

CERRUTI MERCANTILE COMPANY.

The Cerruti Mercantile Company reports that trade is good and movement is substantial. Demand for holiday requirements is active, but as yet it is too early to compare it with what it was in 1913.

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Business Conditions

REPORT OF JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY.

This company reports that business is in a satisfactory shape, conditions throughout the country being considered. Confidence is expressed that in the near future the difficulties of trade will be eliminated and the general situation righted. The company believes that the field of endeavor is a large one and that the right man in the right place will make business. Improvement must come. Sales of products of California have been far beyond expectations. This is especially true of California Vermouth. The public has been educated as to the quality of this article and the permanent market for it has been greatly expanded for it since the inception of the European war. Old Taylor whisky is moving along strongly.

LEVAGGI COMPANY'S REPORT.

According to the Levaggi Company business is holding up in a splendid way. Movement in the Pacific Northwest territory is very brisk. The company's sales in Washington and Oregon are larger now than they were before the election. Improvement in trade indicates an increase of confidence on the Pacific Coast.

CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY'S SUMMARY.

Trade is considered to be especially good in the bay region. Steady increase of orders has been noted since October, and the improvement in general is steady. The holiday trade has not yet reached the proportions which would permit of comparisons with what it was in 1913, but the tendency is very satisfactory.

VIEWS OF THE A. FINKE'S WIDOW COMPANY.

This company considers the holiday trade so far this year to be much better than it was in 1913, when it was excellent. There is a steady demand from all parts of the Pacific Coast, and orders from Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona are in good volume. The people in all these States expect an early reversal of the verdict of the polls on November 3. New elections will undoubtedly be called at the earliest dates possible. The trade expects electoral action in Washington and Oregon in 1915. Confidence in the outcome is an incentive to business.

THE E. H. LANCEL COMPANY.

That trade is much better than it was last year is the opinion of the E. H. Lancel Company. Movement in consequence of the holidays is much greater than it was a year ago. Taking everything into consideration business is very good.

Glass-Lined Tank Cars For Wine.—The barreling-in-transit privilege went into effect November 15. The new Southern Pacific rate will enable the shipper to place the wine in bulk in large glass-lined tank cars. At New Orleans the wine will be drawn into barrels for further shipment to New York. Under the old way the shipper either sent the wine over an all-rail route in tank cars at 75 cents per 100 pounds, or by rail and water in barrels at 55 cents per hundred. The new rate, which is also 55 cents, will save the wine man the cost of his cooperage, as there will be no extra charge for the barreling-in-transit privilege.

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST



Seattle, November 26, 1914.

THE worst has happened in Washington. Results of the election on November 3rd show 168,233 votes for prohibition and 156,383 against, giving a majority for the primevals of 11,850, and showing how just 6,000 persons in the State have been able to throw 20,000 men out of employment through the exercise of the ballot for the wreaking of spite and malice. It is true that over 168,000 persons voted for the destruction of the liquor industry and trade in Washington, but it is also true that it took only 6,000 of these to impose the Inquisitorial law on the entire people. An analysis of the vote shows that the country communities, already dry, forced prohibition on the big cities which are heart and soul in favor of wetness. The triumph has been a triumph of ignorance, since no one can deny that the farmers of Washington have absolutely no knowledge of the needs of the cities and only through an uncalled-for power given to them by indiscriminate legislation have been enabled to impose their rural whims on urban communities. The election has simply proven that if rural voters can force prohibition on cities it might be just as well to place in their hands the power of abolishing cities at will.

The election gave the country folks an opportunity to visit their malice upon the cities. It allowed them to satisfy the ancient grudge. It catered entirely to the hostility of the rustic toward the civil. In a way it was a reversal of the procedure of civilization. Since it is in the cities that civilization has its source, and it is from the cities that civilization radiates, only barbarism could suggest the domination of cities by farmers.

Thurston County, in which Olympia is situated, gave 3,070 votes for prohibition and 3,347 against; Spokane city gave 14,304 for prohibition and 15,710 against but, nevertheless, the farmers made the entire Spokane County dry by 948 majority; Pierce County, in which Tacoma is situated, gave the wets a majority of 3,000, and King County, including Seattle, voted wet by 16,000 majority. This should show that the vote of the farmers, who have no liquor industry, was purely a vote against the cities. It was a vote simply and purely to destroy the industries of the cities. The prohibition question in Washington has resolved itself purely into a fight of country interests against city interests, with the cities at the mercy of the ignorant rural populations and the country protected by the absence of that civilization which is the life principle of cities. As far as Washington is concerned prohibition has simply opened the gates of Rome to the hordes of Goths.

A new movement has been initiated in Washington as a result of the election. The prohibition issue has clearly demonstrated that the interests of Eastern Washington are not at all identified with those of Western Washington. The interests of the latter are purely in the manufacturing and commercial lines, and those of the former are in agriculture. There is but one important city in Eastern Washington. That is Spokane. All the large cities of the State are in Western Washington and are situated in the Puget Sound region. The farmers of Eastern Washington did not vote dry in their own interests, but against the interests of Western Washington. Already living in dry territory they could not be injured or benefited by prohibition. By favoring prohibition all that they could accomplish was the injury of Western Washington. This they have accomplished with a vengeance. They have wiped out property valuations in Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and other cities ranging into tens of millions of dollars, and they have deprived 20,000 workers of those cities of employment. Of course they do not care, but the day of reckoning is coming. Chambers of Commerce in the cities have been aroused and foresee the disaster

which is about to come. Labor unions have awakened to the necessity of protecting the city workers. A movement has been started to divide the State of Washington in two. This movement has gained great impetus. It has the support of many great daily papers. There can be no doubt that the populous centers of Washington will favor the movement. Any community has the right to protect its interests against aggressions from the outside, and whenever the interests of any section are threatened with destruction it is the duty of those who cast destinies with that section to make a united stand against the alienated aggressors. If the cities of Washington can not save their interests excepting by bringing about State division it is their duty to divide the State.

The Cascade Mountains form a natural boundary line between Eastern and Western Washington, and, as a political limitation, they would serve to make two distinct States each larger than any of the Eastern maritime States.

One subject of paramount interest in Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia is the throwing out of employment of 20,000 workers by the first of January, 1916. It is timely to suggest that all workmen whose positions are jeopardized by the prohibition law seek employment at the expense of prohibitionists. The brewery workers unions and bartenders unions should carefully compile lists of the names and places of employment of all the prohibitionists of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and Spokane. They should place copies of the lists in the hands of all members so as to enable them to take jobs away from prohibitionists. There is nothing of a malicious nature about this. A fight for existence has been forced upon hard working men who have families to support and are absolutely entitled to a livelihood. The prohibitionists have deliberately, spitefully and maliciously voted these workers out of employment, and it is they who should suffer for their iniquity. Brewery workers and bartenders should find every place occupied by prohibitionists and make a special effort to take the place. They should take care only not to take the places of those who are not prohibitionists, since they should not make the innocent suffer for the guilty. It is of little importance whether or not they take the jobs of prohibitionists at reduced wages and salaries. The principal thing is to take the places. Wages will regulate themselves afterward. At the start a half-a-loaf will be better than no bread. The full loaf will come later on. There can be no doubt that the men who are able to work in breweries and behind bars eight and ten hours a day are mentally and physically able to compete with psalm-singing prohibitionists in any walk of life. Make the guilty suffer.

Five Spokane attorneys, the most prominent lawyers in Eastern Washington, have united in an opinion sustaining the views of Frederick Bausman and E. C. Hughes that, if passed, Initiative Bill No. 3, the so-called prohibition measure, will go into effect within thirty days.

The Spokane attorneys signing the opinion are Frank H. Graves, R. W. Nuzum, C. P. Lund, John W. Merritt and F. T. Post.

In the Spokane opinion special attention is directed to the fact that the bill provides severe penalty for failure to ship outside the State within ten days all liquors above the legal quantity authorized by the bill. In other words, if the bill passed, by December 13 every home owner or resident who has been in the habit of having liquors of any kind in his home would have to ship all but one-half gallon of liquor or twelve quarts of beer outside the State or be liable to punishment.

Experience will probably show that the law will require amendment. Men wanting liquor and men wanting to dispense liquor will find its weak spots. Probably a weak spot will be found in the provisions that legalize drugstore dispensing.

The law gives wide latitude to druggists. It expressly provides that "nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit a registered druggist or pharmacist from selling * * * alcohol for mechanical or chemical purposes only." He is only required to keep a record of such sales and the name of the purchaser. A prescription is not required for such sales of alcohol. It is all left to the

veracity of the purchaser and the discretion of the druggist. With alcohol as a base, it is an easy matter for the individual purchaser, with a little flavoring and coloring matter, to make a cheap and demoralizing grade of whisky.

The immediate erection of two plants at a total cost of \$1,000,000, one at Vancouver, B. C., and one in California, probably near San Francisco; the transfer to these cities of a payroll estimated at more than \$1,000,000; the dismantling of the immense breweries owned by the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company at Georgetown and the discharge of 100 employees at once, with more to follow, comprise the plans now formulated or being put into effect by the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company as a result of Tuesday's election in which Initiative Measure No. 3, known as the prohibition measure, was passed in this State.

Radical changes are also under way in other brewing establishments. While the Olympia Brewing Company has not yet prepared its plans so that they can be announced, a retrenchment affecting fifty per cent of the present force will probably take place, and arrangements will be made to move the plant in this State elsewhere.

The Clausen Brewing Association has already cut its force by eight men and will probably reduce further. Its plant will probably be moved to Vancouver, B. C. Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company has not yet prepared its plans definitely, but a gradual retrenchment is going on, and the same thing is true at the Independent Brewing Company's plant. The Independent concern will go to California.

The Schade Brewing Company is considering various plans for the conversion of its property, but no decision is to be made for several weeks.

The Tacoma Brewing and Malting Company and the Independent Brewing and Malting Company of Georgetown both will move to San Francisco, it is reported. The Yakima Brewing and Malting Company will convert its brewing plant into a factory for the production of grape juice, canned and evaporated fruit and other by-products. The building of the Everett brewery, according to reports, has been leased to a wholesale grocery house.

That the conflict between the State constitution and the initiative prohibition measure just adopted by the vote of the people of Washington over the date on which the measure will go into effect would reach the courts, seemed certain. That there was real possibility that the measure would be declared unconstitutional because of this conflict was also the opinion of some attorneys. This was the situation in spite of the fact that the prohibition measure was drawn up after careful legal advice, and that a number of those most prominent in working for its passage have stated that they would not raise the issue as to when it went into effect.

Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck and Rev. R. C. Sargent, county chairmen of the prohibition party, issued the following statement:

"State Prohibition Headquarters,
"2203 South 12th street.

"Inasmuch as a statement has been made by the chairmen of the committee of 100 that nothing would be done to enforce the prohibitory enactment until 1916, the executive officials of the prohibition party, State and county, desire to state that they propose to abide by the decision of the courts. Should the courts decide that the measure becomes effective in thirty days, the prohibition party will do all in its power to assist in the enforcement of the law."

Oregon has spoken for a dry State with an emphatic voice. The majority in favor of the amendment, it is now indicated, will go as high as 40,000.

With the exception of Multnomah, every county in the State has given a majority for the amendment, unless preliminary returns are grossly deceiving.

Portland's vote was 37,586 for prohibition and 35,763 against.

Now that the people of Oregon have voted to abolish the liquor traffic it remains for the Legislature to pass a law providing penalties for violations of the prohibition amendment.

The framers of the prohibition amendment adopted at the recent election purposely omitted provision for penalties. They were advised by able attorneys that this function of government properly

belongs to the Legislature of the State. While it would have been possible for the people, by their vote, to fix a penalty, it is pointed out that the measure as passed by the people will stand the test of constitutionality, while, had it carried a penalty clause, its constitutionality might have been questioned.

Notwithstanding that some of the best constitutional lawyers in the State have declared the amendment as adopted is valid in every particular, it is understood that some of the interests opposed to prohibition are preparing to carry the new law to the Supreme Court to test its validity.

Inasmuch as the new law does not prohibit the distribution of liquor within the State it will be possible after the amendment goes into effect on January 1, 1916, to have it shipped in from outside sources provided the recipient signs an affidavit that it is not to be sold, but to be put only to personal use. The word 'distribution' was purposely omitted from the amendment so that it will not restrict people in their personal liberties.

The amendment does prevent, however, the sale of liquors in private clubs. Several clubs of this kind in Portland will be affected, notably the Commercial Club, Arlington Club, Elks' Club, Press Club, Concordia Club, University Club and others.

Following is the opinion of Mr. Oak Nolan, one of the most prominent attorneys of Oregon:

"If the cities and towns which have exercised their constitutional right to the exclusive regulation of the liquor traffic would amend their charters and cancel their grant in favor of the State, then the people as a whole could pass a valid prohibition measure, but not otherwise.

"Perhaps the people supposed and believed that they were in fact passing a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors by the individual; but the intent of that law must be determined by what it says. According to that amendment, it is not unlawful to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors at any time, and no penalty is provided for doing so. The most that could be said of it is that such manufacture or sale would be unconstitutional, but that could only apply to the State of Oregon, and not to the individual. For that reason it is very clear that no one but the State of Oregon is prohibited; and if the State undertook to indulge in the liquor traffic it could be enjoined by the courts. The amendment undertakes to repeal all laws in conflict with it, but we have no laws regulating the manufacture or sale by the State, and for that reason no laws whatever are repealed.

"It is quite probable that the parties who framed the amendment intended to fix it in such a way that the Legislature could not change it, but after they found that the law was defective, they make demand that the Legislature come to their aid. They have tied the hands of the Legislature, because that body cannot change the constitution in any way, and it cannot take away the constitutional right of the cities and towns to regulate their own traffic. It will therefore be impossible for the Legislature to pass any valid prohibition measure contrary to the dictates of the constitution. The result is that the prohibition measure has no valid force or effect, and should be disregarded."

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The Wine of Ay From War-Swept Fields of the Marne

By Charles Butman.

HAUTVILLIERS, a little hamlet on the banks of the Marne, fifteen miles from Rheims, was picturesque from 1688 to 1700 A. D. An abby, dedicated to St. Peter and the home of a handful of worthy monks of the Order of St. Benedict, aided not a little in at once rendering the village picturesque and the close of the seventeenth century important in history.

Champagne, wine of the immortals, according to Baudoin, who punned upon its name vin d'Ay, has been present in history more than two centuries. That is, it has bubbled on many a council table for that many years—and before Dom Perignon it helped make and unmake kings without resorting to the bubble. For to Dom Perignon we owe the bubble in champagne.

Like a good war lord, having counseled war, champagne has backed its words with deeds. And the broad fertile fields along the Marne, home of the champagne grape, have been given up as battle grounds in countless campaigns which have torn Europe. To-day the roots of many a vine along the Marne are reddened with blood shed in the present war. For Epernay, five miles from the abby cellars, where champagne was born, and even the present Hautvilliers, heard the tramp of thousands, the bursting of shrapnel and the shriek of the huge shells carrying compressed death. From the sheltering leaves of the vine were many victims of man's inhumanity to man lifted tenderly and buried in graves that bear no name on the rude cross of wood which marks their head.

They gathered the grapes after the battles of early September. And in some future year you may, in a merry moment, jest over a broad, shallow glass of bubbling nectar—and this nectar may have come from the same cluster of grapes picked at by one who died of gaping wounds. For in these vineyards of the Marne soldiers of France and of the Kaiser sobbed out their last breath under the torture of shattered bone and sinew.

This abby of St. Peter in 1688 thrived on its own vintages and upon the tithes of vintages given in by vineyardists of the vicinity. In the cellars of the abby were stored many gallons of wines in tuns, casks and bottles. The position of cellarman of this abby was most important; It was given to Dom Perignon, which was fortunate. For Dom Perignon was much of the experimentalist. Things as they were satisfied him not a little, but, on the other hand, not enough. He was content with his lot among the vats and bottles and cobwebs. But he was not content with all that occupied the vats and bottles.

Some of the grape juice sent to Dom Perignon by the tithe-payers was good. Others were not so good and some were wretchedly poor. He puzzled not a little over various expedients that suggested themselves to him in his ceaseless efforts to improve the vintages of Abby St. Peter.

Some of these juices were of good body, others light, but of a fragrance incomparable. These, in his experiments in the delightful old cellars, Dom Perignon wedded to obtain the qualities of

both. It is befitting that this ordained father should be the first to "marry" vintages.

Some of the juices were wretchedly black. So the good monk made a series of experiments which resulted in the production from the blackest of grapes of a wine which was at once white and possessed of the quality of remaining so. Unlike white wines from white grapes it did not deteriorate with age nor turn yellow.

And that bothering bottle stopper of flax saturated with oil, suited not his most particular soul. So he found the cork which we now are forced to wrench, with many grimaces, from the neck of the modern container, before the gurgling flood may be poured in its sparkling stream into the waiting glass.

One day Dom Perignon opened a bottle of his vintage and found an effervescent wine. As if impatient to please the senses, it bubbled from the bottle. Poured into the glass as other wines had been poured, it burst in a sparkling flood over the confining brim. The musty damp of the cellar was pushed back and eventually banished by a delicious aroma, the bouquet of the new vintage. Dom Perignon in his surprise and joy tasted, then sipped, then sampled well. And he found the new wine more exhilarating than any of the nectars he had made with his witchery of vinting. Nor was this new beverage of the grape more intoxicating than the less animated wines which filled the tuns and vats about. It appealed to the soul, was kin with the heart cockles, but less a foe to the brain.

While it was in the latter seventeenth century that the celibate of St. Peter's found the secret of the champagne of today, it was many centuries before his inquisitive soul came on earth that the wines of the Champagne province were famed throughout Europe.

Such wealth of soil as flanked the Marne appealed as early as the fifth century to St. Remi, the first Christian King of France, and vast vineyards stretching away from Rheims and Laon, made him a notable figure. And the wines of Epernay and Rheims drew from Bishop Pardulus of Laon, advice conferred upon Archbishop Hincmar in the middle of the ninth century. The advice was given in the words of Apostle Paul to Timothy and for the same digestive reason—that the wines of Epernay and Laon might be consumed with propriety "for the stomach's sake."

There is a legend that the eloquence of Urban II, Pope, crusader, in pleading with the Kings and royalty of Europe to rescue the Holy Sepulcher from despoiling hands, was strengthened by the vintage of the Marne grape. Certain it is that Urban II gazed first in this world of joys and sorrows upon the broad vineyards of Champagne and in after life found not a few sorrows allayed and many joys enhanced by the wines of Ay.

Then there was King Wenceslaus of Bohemia who right royally sipped the strong vintages of Epernay and forgot his mission to France and his treaty with Charles VI which was its object. After a glorious round of tippie he declared himself ready to forego his kingdom and die at Rheims if he be but permitted to clasp forever in his hand a goblet of such glorious vintage. The presentation of the reckoning by mine host for quantities of the grape consumed, brought with it repentance and departure on a mission delayed by too long tarrying in a land of such delights. None could blame him for tarrying.

And these wines, so history relates in telling of many Bacchan-

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lian revels of ancient nobility, obtained in many colors and laid claim to many bouquets, all most delightful, during the progress of the centuries from the fifth to the seventeenth. As red as Burgundy and of the fatness of port, they later took on the complexion of a cherry, "the color of a partridge's eye" as one historian records. It is quite the accepted version that the ancient champagnes were much similar to the Burgundy, which tangled the wits and fired the blood of Charles the Bold. But all records agree that these wines were not for the common folk, but the common drink of the nobility; this last, perhaps, because the nobility, having once tasted the champagnes of Rheims and Epernay, would have no other wines.

The new champagne of Don Perignon was as superior to the then enthroned vintages as were the champagne wines superior to the common drink of the common people. Perignon permitted the Marquis de Sillery to sample the new vintage. In ecstasies the Marquis turned over his vineyards to Perignon and thenceforth they produced nothing but sparkling wines.

Such a heaven-sent beverage must be properly introduced to the poor mortals whom the gods would favor. And when sufficient had been vinted to make the introduction proper, the Marquis gave one of the dinners for which he was celebrated. While the modern press has much to say about the social functions of the elite, it seems not to be a new departure. For the dinners of the Marquis were made the subjects of glowing accounts by the most able writers. And the dinner at which champagne was first served has been made a matter of record by the quill of Vizetelly, who wrote:

"The flower-wreathed bottles, which, at a given signal, a dozen blooming young damsels, scantily draped in the guise of Bacchantals, placed upon the table, were hailed with rapture, and thenceforth sparkling wine was an indispensable adjunct at all of the petits soupers of the period."

Thus it is seen that, even in that early date and in the infancy of its career, champagne that bubbled had the faculty so broadly exercised now, of effervescing its way to the heart of its bibblers. How it has maintained this character throughout the years may be evidenced by the sayings of some men who have made its acquaintance.

Dr. Druitt declared it "a true stimulant to body and mind alike, rapid, volatile, transitory and harmless." Curran said: "Champagne simply gives a runaway rap at a man's head." Certainly Druitt was right when he declared it rapid, for the most sluggish dinner is lifted by its trickery into a banquet where conversation has no time to languish and where words bubble faster than the wine and as merrily, and where the corks cannot pop fast enough to punctuate.

Yet, during its frothy career, champagne as we now know it, fell into disrepute because those who made it were not familiar with the affinity of sugar and carbonic acid gas.

It was a puzzle to Dom Perignon and to his friend, the Marquis, and to other leading wine makers of the time, just why the bubbles should come from the bottom of the glass and just why the bubbles should come at all. Various reasons were advanced and many

learned discourses about nothing at all relating to the subject, as we have since learned, were presented.

Some declared it was the moon that performed the magic of putting bubbles into wine. These were backed, no doubt, by many wise, head-nodding dames who pointed out the power of the moon in affairs of romance and the light-headedness which both champagne and romance developed.

Some were positive that the time of the year at which the grapes were picked and pressed governed the bubbles.

Others were sure that the fragrant juices of the champagne grape must be bolstered with nauseating drugs of unpalatable and viscous nature. These latter seemed to have solved the enigma to the satisfaction of all and the drugs were added. When Dom Perignon died in 1715, his bubbling wine had become undesirable, as others made it. But the good padre had faith in his simple mixture of the juices and held that faith through the last years of a life that ended in the sorrow of blindness, tempered by the joys of a palate unimpaired by the years.



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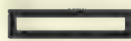
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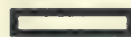
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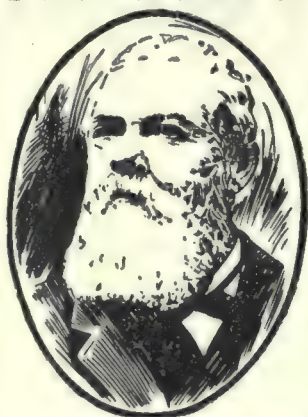
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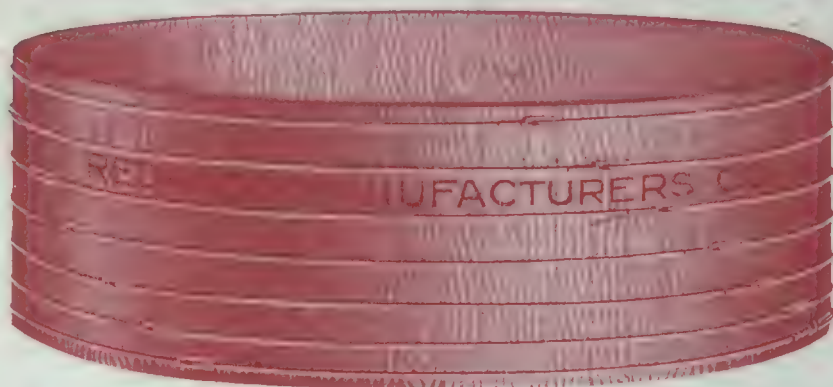
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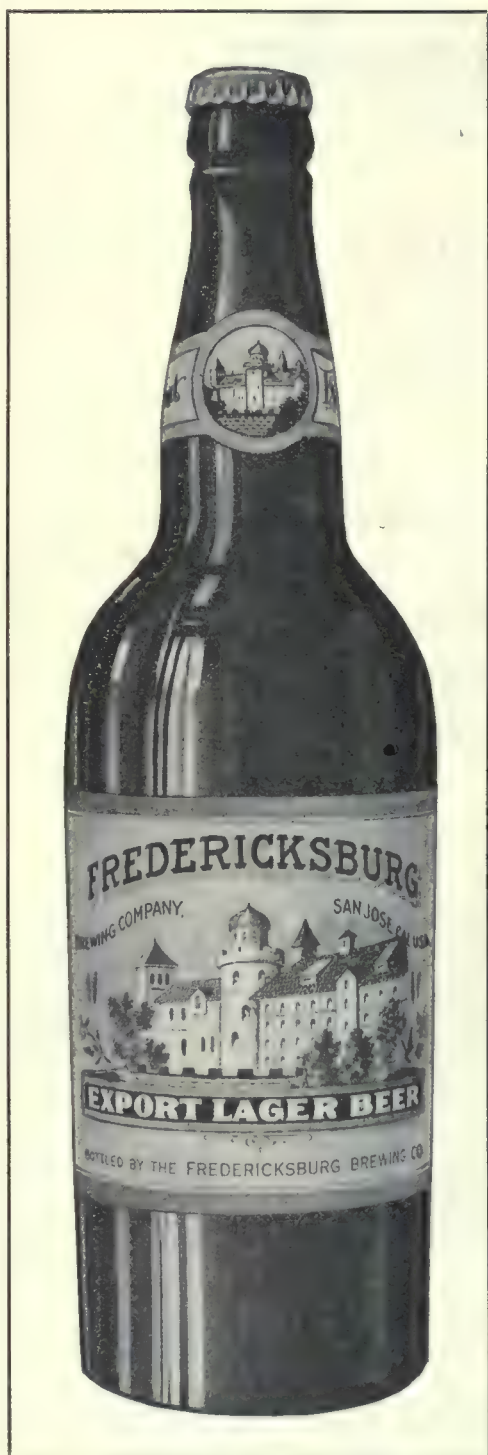
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1914

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E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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NATIONAL RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION ISSUES CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the twenty-second annual conference of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of America will be held in the rooms of the Washington Mercantile Association at the National Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., commencing Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at 2 p. m., and continuing its sessions from time to time until all business has been duly and legally transacted.

Each State association duly affiliated with the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and holding a membership of two thousand or less shall be entitled to representation at said conference by three duly accredited delegates, of which the State president, by virtue of his office, shall be one. State associations with a membership of over two thousand shall be entitled to one delegate for each additional thousand members, to be selected by such association, in such manner and form as may be deemed best by them; the national officers and the executive board and congressional committee shall have the right to vote in said convention, as per Section 2, Article 4, of the constitution.

The executive committeeman from each State is requested to present a written report of the work of his association during the past year. The executive committee will meet at the National Hotel at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, February 2, 1915, for the transaction of general business.

The officers or representatives of the State Retail Dealers' organizations, not already affiliated with the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, are cordially invited to attend this important conference and take part in its deliberations.

The National president has appointed a law and resolution committee, to whom all proposed resolutions and amendments to the constitution will be submitted, prior to the convention. Said resolutions and amendments should be forwarded to the National secretary at his office in Chicago not later than January 15, 1915, in order that they may be submitted to the committee for consideration.

Headquarters of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association during the conference will be located at the National Hotel. Special rates have been granted to delegates and their friends as follows:

American plan, \$2.50 to \$3.00; with bath, \$3.50 to \$4.00. European plan, \$1.00 to \$1.50; with bath, \$2.00 to \$2.50. The hotel has recently been remodeled and is centrally located with reference to the many points of interest at the national capital.

As Congress will be in session, those desiring to secure rooms in advance must apply as soon as possible to Hugh F. Harvey, chairman of the congressional committee, National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

For further particulars regarding the conference address Robert J. Halle, national secretary, 64 West Randolph street, Chicago.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

On the 11th of December the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down the following decision:

"Interstate rates to and from New England, from and to points on trunk line territory, may be increased not to exceed five per cent. Atlantic port differential rates to and from New York may be increased five per cent, and rates to and from Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore may be increased to the extent necessary to maintain said differentials. Except as otherwise stated specific rates in official classification territory may be increased by not more than five per cent, but rates increased since July 29, 1914, may not now be again increased, so as to increase those in effect to aggregate more than five per cent of the inter-territorial rates."

The basis of the decision is founded in the following: "In view of the pendency we are of the opinion that the income of the railroads is smaller than demand in the interest of the public in railroads and it is our purpose to aid in solution of the problem."

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, December 26, 1914.

THE official vote on State-wide prohibition in Los Angeles was as follows: City, wet 75,003, dry 52,020, wet majority 22,983; county (outside city), wet 36,246, dry 51,625, dry majority 15,379; total city and county 111,249, dry 103,645, wet majority 7,604. The city voted against prohibition by 1½ to 1, the county (outside city) voted in favor of prohibition by a little more than 1½ to 1, and the city and county gave just a five per cent majority against.

Ventura County gave 3,311 for prohibition and 3,095 against, or a dry majority of 206.

There are some hypocrites in Pomona. Before election day 2,600 persons signed pledges and 2,000 others gave oral promises to vote dry. Out of the 4,600 avowed drys just 2,172 voted as they promised, leaving 2,428 hypocrites to be accounted for. Now neighbors are all suspicious of each other.

One of the tricks perpetrated by the drys in Los Angeles just before election day was to turn wet signs asking people to vote "No" into dry signs asking them to vote "Yes." Drys mutilated the billboards of the wets all over the city. They considered that they were doing right, as they were working in a "holy" cause. If the wets had committed such crimes they would undoubtedly be on their way to the penitentiary by this time.

While on the subject of billboards it may be remarked that the gentle and unostentatious angels of the W. C. T. U. are waging war against the outdoor advertisements because they are "a medium for making sales of liquor." Miss Hattie Smith Merrill, president of the W. C. T. U., has asked the city council of Los Angeles to "utterly annihilate the billboards." Poor billboards!

The Christmas trade in this city has not been up to that of past seasons, but still has been better than expected from general existing conditions.

The city council has sprung another "Restriction" on the trade here by forbidding the solicitation of orders for liquors in the residence districts of the city.

Joseph Melczer is back from a ten months' trip to Europe, the last four months of which were rather strenuous ones. Joe, being of German birth, was commandeered by Kaiser Bill and put to work as conductor on the electric line in Berlin for two months and then sent to the battlefields with the Red Cross to pick up the wounded. He finally succeeded in getting permission to come back and he says that "Home Sweet Home" sounds good to him.

Adolph Becker is spending his time on his Imperial Valley ranch and is developing into a real farmer.

Frank Becker was in the city from San Diego for a few days this week. He reports business as good in San Diego and predicts a big year in 1915.

The Anti-Saloon League is circulating a petition for the total elimination of saloons in the city of Los Angeles. This move on the part of the Anti-Saloon League has not been unexpected by the liquor interests, and the league's campaign finds them prepared.

The city election will be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday of next June.

The city charter provides that an ordinance may be initiated by the people, providing it is accompanied with a petition for adoption. If the council shall fail to adopt the ordinance it is mandatory upon the council to submit it to a vote of the people. The charter does not compel the submission of the proposed ordinance to the council, but provides that it may be thus submitted.

The California Dry Federation, which initiated and carried on

the prohibition campaign in all its stages, is about to launch another campaign to make California "dry."

S. W. Odell, president, and Dr. Guy W. Wadsworth, superintendent of the federation, stated that plans were under discussion and the matter probably would be decided soon by the executive committee of the organization.

It is the consensus of opinion among officers of the federation, who led in the big fight during the recent campaign, that a prohibition law, if passed, should not go into effect until a year after its passage. The program as outlined is as follows:

Liquor interests and vineyardists to be notified that the election will be held in 1916 and the manufacture and sale of liquor will be prohibited one year later. They will be instructed to govern themselves accordingly.

"Three years will give the liquor people and the wine growers ample time in which either to dispose of their interests or protect themselves from loss," said H. A. Wheeler, Los Angeles manager of the federation. "In the case of the vineyardists the land may be profitably planted to something else. The federation is going ahead without missing a step."

The State Anti-Saloon League, of which D. M. Gandier is superintendent, has taken no definite stand on the matter of a second State-wide prohibition election in 1916, according to R. H. Baldwin, Los Angeles field worker for the league.

Mr. Baldwin says the league's attitude now is to work along the lines of the Wiley local option law, and to discourage, if possible, the proposition of a second State-wide election in 1916, on the grounds that such a sweeping attempt against the liquor traffic is too soon upon the heels of the other.

Some of the so-called social clubs in this city are likely to have their liquor-selling privileges materially curtailed as the result of a campaign which President Whiffen of the city council has determined to begin at once. He announced that he intends to prepare a resolution to be submitted to the council, calling for an investigation of these clubs, and so far as liquor selling is concerned, to subject them to the same restrictions that are imposed on saloons.

The plan is to close the buffets of all clubs on Sundays and leave the membership "high and dry," so far as cocktails, highballs and other attributes and incidentals of club life are concerned. Also an earlier closing hour at night is included in the plan.

George D. Haven, first vineyardist of California, died November 29 at his home at Cucamonga at the age of 85. He crossed the plains in 1858 from Salt Lake. He acquired a large acreage at Cucamonga, then the only settlement between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, and planted it to grapes. He established the fact that grapes could be successfully grown without irrigation.

The town of Daggett on the Mojave desert is "dry," although it wishes to be "wet." At the last election it voted drinks for itself by supporting an ordinance providing for the licensing of saloons. But the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County is keeping the village dry (?).

After the recent "wet" victory at the polls, one of Daggett's residents, Al McRea, agreed to give the thirsty town drink. He was granted the privilege of opening a saloon to furnish moisture for Daggett. But the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County refused to confirm the license. The board made no explanation or defense, it merely kept Daggett "dry" on general principles. Mr. McRea hurried to the District Court of Appeal. The higher court upheld the supervisors and declared their right to continue as the moral guardians of the residents of Daggett.

San Diego has a tempest in the teapot. The Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Men's Association has asked that Class A liquor licenses in the city be limited to ten and Class Bs to twenty-five. The association told the city council that there would be multitudinous applications for cafe licenses on account of the exposition, filed by those coming from dry States, with the sole intention of putting in a cheap place to dispense intoxicating liquors, provide cabaret entertainment, make a clean-up and leave when the fair is over.

A majority of the members of the council held that the council had a right to regulate such business, but that it has no right to say just how many shall engage in any particular line. Councilman Benbough said that he would not be averse to limiting the number of those engaged in the clothes cleaning industry, but that he hardly thought such an arrangement would be fair. It was

pointed out that the number of saloons in San Diego was defined by an ordinance adopted by the people and that a regulation limiting the cafe licenses would come practically under the same head.

Injunction suits filed by the Catholic Church, druggists and hotel men of Arizona to prevent the enforcement of the Arizona state prohibition law are being heard in the United States Court at Los Angeles. The judges are W. H. Sawtell of Arizona, Olin Welborn of Los Angeles and Circuit Judge Erskine M. Ross of Los Angeles. An answer on general grounds to the prohibition injunction application was filed in the United States District Court by the Temperance Alliance.

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento, December 26, 1914.

Election returns show that the Central California counties are strong for wetness. Calaveras gave 293 majority against prohibition. Napa County's vote was 5,328 against and 2,040 for. Yolo county gave 3,204 against and 2,417 against; Woodland, the strongest dry center, giving a majority of three against. Other counties polled up similar majorities against prohibition.

An election on the liquor question will be held at Oroville on the 16th of January.

The third supervisorial district of Yolo County, now dry, will hold an election on the 9th of January.

A petition was presented to the city council of Merced on the 14th of December calling for an election, the date of which has not been set.

The trustees of Grass Valley are considering an ordinance to reduce the number of saloons and require a higher license fee.

Mr. J. D. Smith of Grants Pass, Oregon, will establish a wholesale winehouse at Redding to commence business in January.

The Peerless Saloon at Dunsmuir, Siskiyou County, has been purchased by Mr. Thomas Toleman.

Mr. Harry Dalton has resumed the proprietorship of the Dalton Saloon at Marysville.

A wholesale liquor house has been established at Jamestown by the Mother Lode Liquor Company.

The "O. & A." Saloon, near the depot of the Oakland and Antioch railroad, Sacramento, has been opened by Mr. Joseph Ryan, who has been so very favorably known to the public in the past as the proprietor of the "Bear" Saloon. A grand formal opening was held on the 5th of December.

Hopland district, Mendocino County, produced 1,700 tons of grapes during the past season. The Oliveto Wine Company handled most of the product and paid an average price of \$17 a ton.

During the past season Lodi district produced 53,204 tons of wine grapes, 31,680 tons of culls and strippings and 38,740 tons of table grapes. The value of the wine grape crop was \$749,840 and of the table grapes \$1,296,300, or \$2,046,140 for the grape crop.

The output of the wineries, figuring sweet wine at 80 gallons to the ton, amounts to 4,256,320 gallons.

HOW PROHIBITION HELPS CRIMINALS TO SHIRK BLAME FOR THEIR CRIMES.

One thousand convicts in the Pennsylvania penitentiary have signed a petition asking the Legislature to pass a prohibition law. The convicts aver that drink is the cause of their criminality.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of prohibition one way or the other, we suspect that these criminals, like many other men of better education, confuse cause and effect when they try to reason.

Drinking to excess is bad for a man, physically and mentally. Yet thousands of men drink to excess without ever committing crimes. Sobriety is excellent for any man. Yet many dangerous criminals are total abstainers from liquor.

The truth seems to be that drunkenness and the excessive use of narcotic drugs are not so much the causes of criminal tendencies as they are effects of the mental and moral unbalance which make some men criminals in spite of the certain knowledge that crime can only bring them misery and shame in the long run.

But putting the cart before the horse seems to be the besetting sin of sociologists and reformers when they try to reason on the problems of civilized life.—San Francisco "Examiner."

FARMERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE WOULD CURB ABUSE OF INITIATIVE.

In speaking of the initiative law Mr. Arthur Dunni, secretary of the Farmers' Protective League of California, says:

"Farmers of California insist upon amendments to the initiative law. Their purpose is not to prevent direct legislation but rather to stop the misuse of a potent power for good. In its present form the initiative law is an evil weapon. Unless some check is placed upon it, agriculturists soon will discover that they will suffer irreparable injury through ill-advised laws. Granted that they can, by Herculean efforts and close organization, defeat radical legislation—as they did defeat the eight-hour law—the fact remains that business will be kept in such a turmoil that no person will risk his money in any kind of investment, and especially in farm investments."

The league makes this announcement:

"The Farmers' Protective League endorses the principle of direct legislation, as do all who are in sympathy with the forward movement. But this organization also takes cognizance of the apparent looseness of the law which permits an inconsiderable number of persons placing upon the ballot measures having alluring titles and containing attractive promise, which threaten the progress and prosperity of the State because their real purpose is not revealed.

"Recognizing the need of a safety value on the initiative the Farmers' Protective League will urge that the law be amended and recommends:

"First—That all initiative petitions, duly sponsored, shall be kept available for signatures only at the offices of the registrar of voters or county clerks of the various counties where citizens may sign same during regular business hours; or petitions shall be kept at places where county clerks or registrars maintain offices for purposes of registering eligible voters.

"Second—That no person be permitted to solicit a voter for his or her signature to a petition within the offices of county clerks or registrars or adjacent corridors or on the premises, but county clerks shall cause notices to be posted within their offices calling attention to the proposed initiative petitions, thereby affording all registered voters the opportunity of signing the petitions if they desire.

"Third—A reasonable increase in the percentage required to initiate a law."

Some Hot Stuff.—An old Scotch worthy was in the habit of calling each evening at the village inn for a "drop o' the best." When he had gone one night the landlord discovered, to his horror, that he had supplied Donald out of the bottle of sulphuric acid which he had been using for cleaning the taps. Every moment he expected to hear of Donald's death, and his relief was great when the old worthy arrived next evening. "Donald, what did you think o' the whisky ye got last night?" "It was a fine dram, a guid warmin' dram, but it had aye fau't—every time I coughed it set fire to ma whiskers."

W. R. GRACE & COMPANY EXTEND SERVICE IN PACIFIC

In addition to their pioneer west coast service, W. R. Grace & Co. have increased their line and extended the field so that there will be a more frequent service between Portland, San Francisco and Sound ports and Balboa and the west coast of South America.

Due to the withdrawal of the Kosmos line from the service and the interruption in the schedules of other foreign companies, the heavy trade between the North Pacific and South America has created a demand for American tonnage, and Grace & Co. have come to the aid of shippers.

The company's west coast fleet has been increased by the charter of the steamers "William Chatham," "Eureka" and "St. Helens." All three vessels will be dispatched from San Francisco within a few days. In addition to a good offering of cargo for west coast ports, it is said that there is a vast quantity of freight at various points on the west coast which has been awaiting movement for some time.

Fresno and Vicinity

Fresno, December 26, 1914.

Baptist delegates in convention at Selma went on record as favoring the California Anti-Saloon League as the authorized and approved agency of the churches in the war against the liquor traffic, in ringing resolutions referred for favorable action from the board of managers. It was voted that the convention believed that the perpetuation of the California Dry Federation for the speedy renewal of the State-wide prohibition fight to be a needless duplication of organizations. The convention calls upon the Anti-Saloon League of California in co-operation with other temperance and reform organizations seeking the suppression of the liquor traffic, to call a delegated conference to be held some time in the year 1915, "to freely consider and finally determine a policy and program of temperance reform and State-wide prohibition, upon which all churches and other organizations in favor of State-wide prohibition may be heartily united." The resolutions intimate that the announcement already made of a purpose to submit a new amendment in 1916 was premature and unauthorized and should have been withheld until co-operating organizations had been consulted and their agreement secured. The convention was not content with general declarations, but went on record in favor of a new campaign for saloon suppression through local option.

Another prohibition amendment will in all probability be submitted to the voters of California at the general election in 1916, according to Dr. John Oliver of Fresno, who returned December 15 from Los Angeles, where he attended a conference of the Committee of Thirty-Three, which was appointed by the executive committee of the California Dry Federation, November 12, to shape the future policy of the anti-liquor forces. A convention of the dries will be held in Fresno May 25, at which time another dry amendment will be presented and adopted and other plans for the campaign started.

"Seven States will vote on the liquor question next year," said Rev. Oliver. "California cannot be a laggard. Our action is serving notice on the liquor forces and the business men that the battle is on."

Commenting on the action of the federation the Fresno "Republican" says:

"The 'California Dry' Federation announces a meeting in Fresno on May 25, 1915, to draft an amendment and inaugurate a movement for State-wide prohibition at the following election.

"Presumably, profiting by the lesson this year, the proposed amendment will be a trace less drastic than the one just defeated. If the 'California dries' could bring themselves to propose a straight anti-saloon amendment, the present general impression is that it might carry. But the 'dries' always feel that they must respect the conscientious scruples of their own radicals who regard it as an un-Christian act to recognize the use of liquor at all—except at the sacrament, where Christ commanded it. It will, therefore, be difficult to get the consent of the sort of delegates who will constitute this convention to a mere anti-saloon measure. If the majority votes for this, the minority would secede and start a prohibition initiative on its own account. For it is not only contrary to the eleventh commandment and the Christian religion to touch a drop of wine (except at the sacrament, where Christ commanded it), but it is equally sinful to vote for any law which recognizes that any one else may do so (except as aforesaid). Therefore we may expect from the 'California dries' a measure which, while less summary and drastic than the one recently defeated, will nevertheless provide finally, after no matter how long delay, for the complete prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of alcoholic beverages in every form. The anti-saloon measure might pass the State of California, but it can not pass the Dry Federation. The prohibition measure, with a little more liberal leeway, may pass the Dry Federation, but it can not pass the vote of the people of California."

Bakersfield voted against prohibition by 1,000 majority. The figures are 3,340 against prohibition and 2,340 for. But the rest of Kern County did not show equal intelligence.

Of the counties that gave wet majorities only seven gave smaller majorities than Kern County. These are Butte, Fresno, Glenn, Los Angeles, Merced, Mono and Santa Cruz. Wherefore, in respect to its prohibition proclivities, Kern County ranks twentieth in the list of 58 counties of California.

The city of Fresno went wet by a majority of 1,907. The exact vote was 3,320 for prohibition and 5,227 against. At the election of 1913 the vote was 3,202 for and 5,060 against, or a wet majority of 1,858. Results of the 1914 election, therefore, show an improvement of the people of Fresno mentally.

Kingsbury voted to stay dry by more than two to one on the 12th of December. Liquor containing two per cent of alcohol may be sold.

The annual ball of the Fresno Bartenders' Union was held at the Fresno Auditorium on the 19th of December. Over 1,000 persons were in attendance.

Fresno "Republican's" Comment on Liquor Profits.

The brewers complain that the government by its taxes now gets three times as much profit on every barrel of beer produced as the brewers do. Probably the figures are correct. But how much more must be the government's share in the production of whisky. Whisky can be made for five cents a quart. It is estimated that the actual cost of manufacturing and maturing even high grade whisky under present circumstances is not over thirteen cents a quart. That whisky is afterwards sold in alleged quart bottles, which do not contain a quart, for \$1.50. If sold over the bar it brings from \$3.20 to \$4.80. Between these prices and the original thirteen cents come the various costs, taxes and profits. There is a fraction of a cent for transportation and drayage; there is a little for the bottle and label; there must be something for the net profits of distiller and wholesaler, and there is a considerable margin for the net profit of the retailer. But even allowing for all these things, nearly all the margin between the original thirteen cents and the final \$1.50 to \$4.80 is taxes of one sort or another. The federal government first taxes the whisky itself in the bonded warehouses. It charges the distiller, the wholesaler and the retailer a government license tax. The State in some cases levies then its impost. The city charges the wholesaler a license and the retailer a very much higher license. The property owner charges the retailer more rent than he would charge for the same location occupied by any other business. The bar keeper receives higher wages than the same quality of man receives in any other occupation. In many cities there is in addition the drain of police or political graft. When the customer finally pays his ten or fifteen cents for a drink of whisky over the bar, he is paying less than half a cent for the original cost of the whisky, even if it is good whisky, well and expensively made. All the rest is profit and tax and by far the larger part is tax.

LANDMARK OF THE COMSTOCK PASSES AWAY.

On the 12th of December the International Hotel at Virginia City, Nevada, was destroyed by fire. The building was one of the most famous landmarks of the Pacific Coast and was reverently regarded by the Comstockers of Bonanza Days as a monument to the period of prosperity in Virginia City. It was a six-story structure of solid brick, being for many years after its erection in 1870 the largest hostelry on the Pacific Coast.

The International was built by Bonanza Kings Mackay, Flood and Fair in the days when the Comstock lode was making multi-millionaires, and it seemed that Virginia City would stand forever. There was nothing like it in all the west of those times.

The fire that occurred at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of December swept through the high-ceiled, ample rooms, hastily climbed the winding walnut balustrades and soon left the riches storehouse of memories in the Golden West a heap of calcined bricks.

One of the attractions of the hotel was the bar-room. The cabinet work of the bar was of mahogany and black walnut; the loftier pier glasses were to be seen than those that lined the walls and the bartender drew his beer with a silver mounted pump.

When Comstockers in San Francisco heard the news of the fire they felt as though they had suffered a personal loss, since it brought home to them poignantly the passing away of the most famous mining camp of the New World.

THE GREAT GOOD PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR RUSSIA.

THE Associated Press and the International News Service are evidently trying to make up for their lack of war news by supplying fake stories especially for the delectation of the prohibition boneheads who are, unfortunately for both, among their chief supporters. Along with the fake stories published by the self-styled news agencies, is one to the effect that Russia has adopted nation-wide prohibition. With much enthusiasm the A. P. and I. N. S. have announced that, "after being in operation for thirty days," prohibition has brought about a wonderful change for the better throughout Russia. Such journals as the San Francisco "Examiner" and Fresno "Republican," overflowing with wisdom drawn from the founts of pure thought, have made extensive comment on the great good that prohibition has done for Russia in such short space of time. Readers can find little in the news (?) sent out by the A. P., I. N. S., etc., to enlighten them as to what is occurring in Russia as a consequence of the war, but they can find a sort of information as to the effect of prohibition in that country. One would imagine that the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibitionists have their representatives overrunning Russia in search of the results of prohibition while there are no war correspondents in the field. There is no end of items showing how the poor people of Russia are becoming rich under prohibition in spite of the great war. The homes of peasants are more comfortable, the peasants more cleanly and better dressed and everybody is more happy since prohibition was adopted. Even the harrowing effects of war have been offset by prohibition in Russia.

Here in California there is a young lady, Miss Brehm, going about the State for the Anti-Saloon League, telling the people in eloquent speeches how the Russian populace has been redeemed by prohibition. She is not at all modest in making her assertions, since she is provided with "facts" by the press. She will not allow anyone to contradict her, because, as she is a prohibitionist, she considers herself to be infallible. But, just as a matter of politeness, it might be well to let Miss Brehm know the following details in reference to prohibition in Russia:

The Russian government has not ordered the closing of the vodka shops which are operated by the vodka monopoly controlled by the government itself. Vodka shops in the Russian Empire are 12,000 in number. Outside the vodka shops there were in operation at the time war was declared many times that number of retail liquor establishments. No mention whatever is made by prohibitionists to the effect that these establishments have been closed, although it is probable that a great many of them are just as are theatres and other places of amusement in all the countries engaged in war. But even if the only liquor resorts closed by government order were the vodka shops there could be only twelve per cent prohibition in Russia. Very slight knowledge of conditions in Russia combined with a little reason ought to show that it was doubtful if the vodka shops have been closed. In the operation of the shops the Russian government has practiced philanthropy to the extent of placing widows and orphans of men who died while in government service in charge of them wherever this could be done. It is reasonable to suppose that the government has not thrown these dependents on the street destitute. As matters stand, all that the Russian government has done has been to stop the manufacture and sale of vodka by the government itself.

From a Russian gentleman closely connected with the government of his country the REVIEW learns the following:

"In relation to vodka it may be stated that the Russian government undertook the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of vodka because numerous unscrupulous persons had made adulterated and poisonous vodka products. The object of the government was to stabilize the vodka market by producing liquor of uniform quality. For the distribution of the government's vodka shops were established. These shops were not the dilapidated affairs that some people would represent them to be. They were very attractive resorts, of favorable outward appearance and palatial interiors and they were kept scrupulously clean. In most cases government officials were in charge of them, but very often the widows and orphans of men who died in the government service were placed

in charge of the shops so as to provide them with livelihoods. Naturally the consumption of vodka increased when the people found that the quality of the article was good and also, naturally enough, many of the uneducated masses drank the liquor to excess. When the war was declared the government decided to stop manufacturing and selling vodka. This was purely a war measure, and it is temporary. Revenues from vodka are not necessary when war funds are raised through issues of bonds.

"There is no prohibition in Russia, for the reason that all liquor establishments not controlled by the government are still in business, excepting those which the depression caused by war has compelled to close. Liquor establishments not controlled by the government are many times more numerous than the vodka shops. Indeed, the independent liquor establishments are as numerous as in the United States. Most of the drinking done in Russia is in cafes and cabarets which are more extensive affairs than those to be found in this country. Imported liquors, such as champagne, gin, whisky, etc., are sold in such resorts as a rule, but vodka is also sold in them. It is reasonable to suppose that the government has placed restrictions on these resorts because of the war. Why not? Theatres and all other places where people congregate must be regulated in accordance with the conditions made by war.

"When theatres are forced to close because of lack of business why should cafes, cabarets and vodka shops be kept open?"

While on this subject the REVIEW would submit the following question to the San Francisco "Examiner," Fresno "Republican," Miss Brehm, et. al.: If prohibition has done so much good for Russia in thirty days, how much good has it done for Turkey in one thousand years? Please don't all answer at once.

REININGER & COMPANY'S EXPANSION OF BUSINESS.

The firm of Reininger & Company has moved from 541 Market street to 420 Market street, San Francisco. Change of location was made necessary owing to expansion of business. In the new headquarters the firm has larger space and is more centrally located than before. A constantly increasing business has entailed an enlargement of plant and an improvement of equipment. During the past seven years the firm has established a reputation among wine-men and liquor dealers for prompt service and high-class workmanship, its brands and stencils being in general demand throughout the State. The REVIEW wishes Reininger & Company continued success.

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THE HOBSON RESOLUTION FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION A FALSEHOOD.

THE following is the House Joint Resolution No. 168, as proposed by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson:

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"Article —

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical, or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

Since Congressman Hobson introduced this resolution he has himself repudiated the declaration in it to the effect that alcohol is a narcotic poison, his stand now being that alcohol is a "protoplasmic poison." Hobson knows or should know that exact science has demonstrated that alcohol is not a narcotic poison but, on the contrary, is an anti-narcotic. When Hobson modified his declarations regarding alcohol by saying that it is a protoplasmic poison he completely surrendered on scientific grounds, since the term "protoplasmic poison" is not known to science and is purely a fabrication. But this is not relevant to the resolution itself, since that deals entirely with the declaration that alcohol is a narcotic poison. The House Joint Resolution must be fought purely on the ground that alcohol is not a narcotic poison.

If the Congress of the United States should pass favorably on this resolution it would be indorsing A LIE. It is hardly conceivable that there are enough ignorant or mentally obtuse individuals in Congress to bring about such action, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that there is not one Congressman or Senator in ten sufficiently versed on the subject of alcohol from a scientific standpoint to vote intelligently upon it. It may be said without fear of questioning that there is not one Congressman or Senator in twenty who can define what a narcotic poison is. This is not at all strange when it is considered that legislators are not elected for the purpose of passing on scientific matters. The injection of a scientific question into the national legislative body is an outrage, being a gross abuse of the helplessness of those who are entirely unsophisticated. The House of Representatives and Senate of the United States are absolutely unfit to pass on the question as to whether or not alcohol is a narcotic poison. This would be conclusively proven if members of Congress were made to submit to an examination, by chemists and physicians, on the subject of poisons of any description, narcotic or otherwise.

No legislative body in any country of the world has ever assumed to pass judgment on a matter that is purely scientific. If the United States Congress should, without having first received and accepted a report from a commission of authoritative chemists and physicians, solemnly confirm Congressman Hobson's declaration that alcohol is narcotic poison, it would not only be usurping the functions of the chemical and medical profession, but it would as well be making itself a laughing stock for the legislative bodies of the world.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the United States Congress will pass upon Hobson's resolution without consulting an official body of representative chemists and physicians first of all, although it is only too true that the resolution has been discussed without any suggestion being made that a commission of scientific men be appointed to report whether or not alcohol is a narcotic poison. Congress is wise enough to know when it is incompetent to judge or to act. With the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection at its

service it is in no way dependent upon Richmond P. Hobson or any of his kind for information as to what alcohol is. Congress will undoubtedly ask this bureau or some commission composed of scientific men for a decision before taking any definite action on the resolution.

By referring this resolution to a scientific body Congress will assure the liquor industry a decisive victory over the prohibitionists by enabling science to brand the Hobson resolution as A FALSEHOOD.

HAS THE "ASSOCIATED PRESS" SOME PROHIBITION CORRESPONDENTS?

THE Associated Press has recently been sending broadcast over the United States so-called news which materially assists the prohibition campaign. It is quite probable that this "bunk" is manufactured in the United States offices of the A. P. as a substitute for real news. Any real news about European affairs that has been received has come through the Reuter's and Havas agencies. The Associated Press has been distinguished by its dearth of news. Whether this has been due to the notorious incompetence of the teetotalers in the Associated Press, to the more notorious stinginess of those teetotalers or to a disgraceful lack of organization it is difficult to say, but it is really timely to protest against the shoddy stuff that the A. P. is marketing. If the A. P. is unable to deliver the goods let it not try to work off any prohibition stuff in lieu thereof. All those who read the daily papers are not prohibitionists. And they are not all dubs, either. Some folks who read the dailies can distinguish between fact and fiction and between broadcloth and shoddy.

Why tell the public that the British government has adopted a prohibition policy toward Tommy Atkins when we all know that prohibition is execrated by the British people? Part of the rations of the British soldier in the field is rum. The principal diet of the British soldier in the hospital is ale. Sir John French consumes Scotch whisky in liberal quantities. All French soldiers at the front have a pint of wine apiece at every regular meal. General Joffre drinks cognac by preference wherever he goes. The German troops have wine and beer whenever those beverages are available. In Belgium wine is a recognized ration of the German soldier. The Belgian soldiers are all allowed their ration of wine. German generals have no more fear of the full bottle of alcoholic liquor than they have of the allies. The Russians are well supplied with alcohol. Stories to the effect that the Russian government has closed the vodka shops are not founded on fact. It was not vodka that defeated Russia in the war with Japan, but more probably the absence of vodka in Manchuria. General Rennenkampf drinks every alcoholic liquor that has ever been catalogued. He is nearly entirely on liquid diet and most of the diet is alcoholic. Let it not be forgotten that the Japanese are not fighting on a basis of teetotalism. Sake is the principal fare of the Japanese officers. If it is not freely given to the soldiers that is simply unfortunate for them.

While Sir John French, General Joffre, General von Kluck, General Rennenkampf and the other leaders have a free and unlimited supply of alcoholic liquors of any brands that may suit them it is silly for the Associated Press to be telling the people of the United States that the great armies of Europe are on a prohibition basis. Would the A. P. tell us that alcohol is good for the brains of the great armies but not for the bodies? Bosh! Let the Associated Press come up from the hole in the earth and learn what is really going on on the surface. Let it get rid of the prohibition dope-fiends and give the people some real news. There is something wrong with its line of communications.

LARGE OHIO BREWING COMPANY SUSPENDS.

On the 23rd of December the Columbus, Ohio, Hoster-Columbus Breweries Companies, a \$12,000,000 corporation, went into the hands of receivers on order of the United States District Court. "Decreased demand for beer, adverse legislation and the voting 'dry' of many States and counties in the last years," was given as the cause.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building: Louisville, Kentucky

WHAT is generally believed to have been a brisk holiday business with small package goods very much in demand, brings the Kentucky whisky trade up to the first of the year with a condition of the market that is counted on to produce many sizeable orders. Stocks in distributors' and retailers' hands, as a general proposition, were laid in rather freely in the early part of the season, when the revenue tax threatened, but a brisk Christmas business, credited more or less to the improvement in the general outlook, is counted on to have disposed of a great deal of this supply. This much is certain, that withdrawals are continuing at very nearly a normal rate, in spite of the big spurt of the early season. This whisky is getting into the trade somehow.

As the time for normal resumption of distilling operations arrived and passed conditions developed which were more and more in favor of the distillers adhering to their determination to curtail their crop to twenty million gallons or less. The soaring prices of grain, the general depression and lastly the foot and mouth disease epidemic and the quarantine which was established over a very large part of the country, all were arguments for curtailment. This had the effect of shutting off all movements of feeder cattle such as the distillers would have bought to utilize the waste of their operations and, though by this time there is very much more freedom permitted in movement of cattle there is not the security in this business that is necessary before anybody is going to make heavy investments. Without cattle to use up the by-product, distilling operations would be increasingly expensive and the profit proportionately reduced.

Now it begins to be reported and suggested that next season as well as this it will be greatly to the advantage of the distillers to curtail their output. That the war in Europe will last through the coming year or at least far enough into it so as to mean that grain prices will still be sky high is almost assured. Though the country will have got used to the extraordinary commercial conditions which have accompanied the war, it is hardly expected that there will be any sudden accession of prosperity such as to make up for the increase in cost of raw materials. If a second successive short crop should result the effect would be to put the Kentucky whisky market on a secure basis all at once and then there would be an opportunity to go forward on a conservative basis.

T. M. Gilmore was re-elected president of the National Model Liquor License League at the annual meeting of that organization held in the Commercial Building earlier in the month. Marion Taylor of Wright & Taylor presided. The reports of President Gilmore and George R. Washburne, secretary, were read and received with expressions of approval. Besides Mr. Gilmore the following officers were chosen: Vice-president, George G. Brown; secretary, G. R. Washburne; assistant secretary, M. L. Staadecker; treasurer, J. B. Wathen; manager publicity department, A. H. Woodson.

The whisky trade is much interested in announcement that the North & South America Trading Corporation, which has been in process of organization for two years, has been formed, with \$1,000,000 capital, and has established its general offices in Louisville, where George R. Washburne, editor of the Wine & Spirit Bulletin, is vice-president, and Stanley Bronner, associated with Mr. Washburne, is secretary. Sidney Storey of New Orleans is president. Cordoiro De Graca of Rio Janerio is second vice-president. Organization of the corporation will be completed on arrival of a delegation of South Americans. President Storey Storey, according to Mr. Washburne, has made several trips to Brazil, where he has made a study of the conditions. The plan of the organization is a reciprocal one and arrangements have been made whereby shippers of either section in shipping to the other can cash their claims at home banks, thus obviating necessity of long terms of credits.

In an effort on behalf of the distilleries of the State to obtain reduction of the assessment levied against them for State taxes, George G. Brown of Louisville, of the Brown-Forman Company, recently appeared before the State Board of Equalization in session at Frankfort, the State capital. Distilleries, he said, as State revenue producers, now pay more than twelve times the amount of revenue on their produce than all the other manufactories. According to the statistics on which the levy was based, showed, according to Mr. Brown's figures, the whisky in bond was valued up to within one-fourth of all the livestock in the State, and that its valuation was greatly in excess of that placed on a long list of other property. Not only that, but the ease with which the assessment is collected was made an argument against the excessive valuation, whisky being assessed at its full value, while other property in Kentucky is assessed at about three-fourths of its value. The board, however, held against the whisky interests and reaffirmed the same assessment as last year, \$12 a barrel. This is as high as the assessment ever has been put in Kentucky, the valuation never having gone below \$8 a barrel. The members of the trade call attention to the fact that whisky is again being made to make up for the deficit in revenues in counties where prohibition prevails.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky in a recent decision holds that a city is limited by the validity of an ordinance in its rights to collect and retain license fees. The case reached the court from Lebanon, where, though it concerned a soft drink license, the principles would apply to any other license. The vendor in the case had prevailed on the city counsel to enact an ordinance creating a four-year license and had paid \$400 for the right to do business. When the license was declared void the vendor sued to recover his license fee and is awarded it, although he had operated for two years under the license before it was invalidated. Two members of the court dissented, holding that the vendor was not in equity entitled to recover, but the majority laid down the principle that the city's rights in the matter are determined by validity of the ordinance under which it acts.

Though J. C. W. Beckham, former Governor of Kentucky, and supposed to have been allied with the anti-saloon forces, was elected United States Senator at the last election, he goes to Congress not committed to any stand in the matter of national prohibition acts. He was supported quite generally by the prohibition element in the State and was not fought by the whisky men as a unit. Senator-elect Beckham will be a guest and one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the Louisville Board of Trade on January 2. The Board of Trade will be represented at the Second National Trade Conference to be held at St. Louis on January 21. At a recent meeting of the board T. M. Gilmore and the Falls City Brewing Company were among the new members elected.

Larger by a thousand barrels or more than any crop on record the Southern Indiana brandy distilleries will ship 2,000 barrels from this year's product. Most of the brandy used in this section comes from these distilleries, the Kentucky brandy distillers having several years ago removed to Arkansas following several successive fruit crop failures in Kentucky. An immense apple crop throughout the Southern Indiana fruit belt is responsible for the big crop.

D. Sachs & Sons of Louisville have taken over, as of the first of December, the business of Elias Hyman & Sons of Cincinnati. Louis and Milton Hyman, junior members of the firm, continued to conduct the business after the death of their father, Elias Hyman, but were handicapped by having to spend much of their time on the road. When the proposition was received from the Sachs firm it was accepted. The Messrs. Hyman will continue traveling as before and other members will be added to the sales force of the Louisville house, which, like the Cincinnati house, the business of which it has taken over, has always enjoyed an enviable reputation in the trade.

According to the finding of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Federal Treasury Department, penalties aggregating \$18,000 were agreed on to be paid before the Federal authorities were to release about half a million gallons of liquor in the warehouses of the Wi

ev Springs Distillery, near Lebanon, Ky. This whisky was seized by the government some time ago on charges of equalizing. The Hamilton of Louisville, attorney for the distillery, said that he understood the matter was settled in Washington. The distillery, he said, did not admit equalizing, claiming that the whole case turned on a technical violation of the internal revenue regulations.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, distillers at Frankfort, Ky., have been doing considerable advertising in connection with the use of the serial number 1,000,000 on case whisky. Newspaper advertisements show a picture of a case of "Old Taylor" with the serial number stamped on the face, and state that this is the "first case of whisky put up in Kentucky under the National Bottling in Bond act to reach" a serial number of that size. At three gallons to the case, this means that the "Old Taylor" distillery has shipped, bottled-in-bond in such cases, a total of 3,000,000 gallons.

I. W. Bernheim of Louisville, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, was a Good Samaritan to the poor of Paducah, Ky., during the cold weather of the middle of December, when he supplied the city with 1,200 bushels of coal, practically sixty tons, to be distributed to the needy.

The First District Labor Conference held at Evansville, Ind., recently went on record as against prohibition.

William J. O'Hearn, superintendent at Louisville of the J. B. Wathen distillery for fifteen years, died recently at his home in Louisville after an illness of stomach trouble lasting for eleven months. Mr. O'Hearn was active in local Democratic politics and for years was a member of the city council of Louisville. He was identified with the Anderson-Nelson Distillery for twenty-seven years before going with the Wathen distillery. He was fifty-five years of age and unmarried.

Shelby W. Bonnie, aged thirty-six, vice-president of Bonnie Bros., wholesale distillers of Louisville, died early in December at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he had gone in the hopes of benefiting his health. He is survived by two brothers, Robert and Levier Bonnie, and his sister, Mrs. Robert L. McKellar.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW TO IMPROVE THE LIQUOR TRADE.

ON the afternoon of the 19th of December the California Grape Protective Association held a convention at Assembly Hall, Phelan Building, San Francisco, for the purpose of discussing "ways and means to improve the liquor trade of the State of California" through legislative action. A report was made by the Legislative Committee of the association and this formed the subject of discussion.

One of the propositions of the Legislative Committee was the framing of an anti-treat law. This caused some controversy, since many winemen declared that such a law would be a violation of personal liberty.

Another proposition was the passage of a law to forbid saloonkeepers to cash checks. Objection was made to this by many of the winemen.

It was proposed to have a law passed making it a misdemeanor for a minor to purchase liquor in a saloon. This was generally approved.

A proposition to forbid saloonkeepers to sell liquor to persons visibly intoxicated was discussed at length and no action taken.

The most important proposition was that the Legislature be asked to pass a law limiting the number of saloons in California to one for every 750 of population, or one wine-beer saloon for every 1,500, and one general liquor saloon for every 1,500. After considerable discussion it was discovered that the Legislative Committee and the convention did not agree on this proposition. It was finally decided to have the committee consider a project of law to limit the number of retail liquor places to one for every 500 persons and to make a report at a meeting of the association to be held in the early part of January.

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**WINE.**

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Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	108	9,177	\$ 3,942
" China	16	1,770	638
" British Columbia	—	936	376
" Japan	—	15,857	5,184
" Mexico	24	2,088	914
" Philippine Islands	10	510	331
" South America	82	4,742	2,571
" Siberia	—	255	83
" Dutch East Indies	—	208	124
" England	—	68	39
" Sweden	1	2,300	759
" Samoan Islands	—	197	105
" Society Islands	—	1,249	507
" Fanning Islands	4	.....	.....
Total	245	39,357	\$ 15,617

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To New York	282	569,599	No value given
" Hawaiian Islands	396	17,217	\$ 9,883

BRANDY.

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	8	.....	\$ 48
" Central America	2	.....	34
Total	10	.....	82

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To New York	55	41,354	No value given
" Hawaiian Islands	15	450	\$ 1,138

WHISKY.

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	10	.....	\$ 98
" China	..	192	110
" Straits Settlements	..	48	25
" Society Islands	1	.....	11
Total	11	240	244

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	435	114	\$ 1,888
In Bond to Honolulu—1906 cases.			

BEER.

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	76	\$ 579
" China	25	113
" Society Islands	27	232
Total	128	\$ 924

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	559	\$2,342

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Central America	11 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Grape Juice
" Central America	5 cs Champagne, 10 kegs 1 hf bbl Vermouth
" China	13 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Alcohol
" Japan	1 cs Champagne, 4 cs Grape Juice, 20 cs Mineral Water
" South America	20 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	55 cs Grape Juice, 25 cs Cider, 22 cs Gin
" Philippine Islands	49 cs Creme de Menthe, 2 bbls Gin Cordial
" Philippine Islands	10 cs Cocktails, 10 cs Rock and Rye
" Philippine Islands	40 cs Liquors, 2 cs Syrups
" Fanning Islands	10 cs Gin
Total—301 cs, 10 kgs, 2 bbls, 1 hf bbl.	
Value—\$2,168.	

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Hawaiian Islands	48 cs Mineral Water, 145 cs Vermouth, 77 cs Liquors
" Hawaiian Islands	65 cs Grape Juice, 40 cs Cider, 15 cs Porter, 6 cs Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	50 cs Champagne, 10 cs Kummel, 8 cs Syrups
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Fruit Juice, 3 cs Rock and Rye, 5 cs 7 bbls Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	4 cs Benedictine, 3 cs Bitters, 5 cs Rum
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs Orange Bitters, 5 cs Cordials, 2 cs Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	11 cs Creme de Menthe, 2 cs Stout
Total—507 cases, 7 bbls.	
Value—\$5,363.	
To New York	256 cs Champagne, 9 cs Liquors
" New York	2,000 cs Gin, 10 cs Fruit Juice
" New York	6 cs, 4 hf bbls, 8 kgs, 15 gls Rum
Total—2,281 cs, 4 hf bbls, 8 kgs, 15 gls. No value given.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DENIES INJUNCTION TO ARIZONA ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

On the 24th of December the United States District Court for Southern California and Arizona denied the application of the Catholic Church for a writ of injunction to prevent the enforcement of the prohibition law enacted at the recent election held in Arizona.

Immediately after the decision was rendered, attorneys for Rev. Thomas M. Connolly, a Catholic priest of Tucson, and for other petitioners, made a motion to stay the execution of the law, pending the outcome of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This motion was denied, thus clearing the way for the law to become effective on the date set, January 1.

Appeal to the United States Supreme Court will be taken at once.

LOS ANGELES BRINGS ADDITIONAL DISGRACE TO CALIFORNIA.

The Lone Dry Congressman.—By combining with the Democrats in the Ninth California Congressional district the prohibition party secured one Congressman in the last election. He is Charles H. Randall, editor of a paper in Highland Park, near Los Angeles, and an enthusiastic supporter of President Wilson, as well as an ardent prohibitionist. He is the first Congressman ever elected by the prohibition party.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

HIGH - GRADE SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322



FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1914.

FROM LONDON per steamer "Discoverer," December 7, 1914.

3 cs	Gin	San Francisco.
0 cs	Champagne	San Francisco.
0 cs	Mineral Water	San Francisco.
3 cs	Wine	San Francisco.
2 csks	Wine	San Francisco.
2 oet	Wine	San Francisco.
7 cs	Liquors	San Francisco.
8 cs	Whisky	San Francisco.
8 oet	Whisky	San Francisco.
5 csks	Whisky	San Francisco.
8 cs	Bitters	San Francisco.
5 cs	Brandy	San Francisco.
5 oet	Brandy	San Francisco.
5 cs	Rum	San Francisco.
0 pkgs	Syrups	San Francisco.
0 cs	Ale	San Francisco.
5 cs	Stout	San Francisco.
5 bbls	Mineral Water	San Francisco.
5 cs	Cider	San Francisco.
5 cs	Cognac	San Francisco.

FROM COPENHAGEN per steamer "Jutlandia," December 8, 1914.

5 cs	Aquavit	San Francisco.
4 cs	Rum	San Francisco.
3 cs	Spirits	San Francisco.
10 cs	Whisky	San Francisco.
9 cs	Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SYDNEY, per steamer "Sonoma," December 9, 1914.

5 cs	Grape Juice	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "S. V. Luckenbach," Nov. 25, 1914, per Panama Canal.

5 bbls	Spirits	San Francisco.
12 bbls	Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Nevadan," Nov. 21, 1914, via Canal.

25 cs	Cocktails	San Francisco.
10 cs	Cordials	San Francisco.
21 cs	Wines and Liquors	San Francisco.
5 csks	Gin	San Francisco.
8 qrs	Sherry	San Francisco.
23 1/2 bbls	Sherry	San Francisco.
2 cs	Alcohol	Stockton.
15 cs	Whisky	Portland.
5 bbls	Whisky	Portland.
5 cs	Sherry	Walla Walla
3 bbls	Wine	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Camino," November 20, via Canal.

70 bbls	Whisky	San Francisco.
10 kgs	Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Isthmian," November 23, via Canal.

3 cs	Liquors	San Francisco.
5 bbls	Liquors	San Francisco.
12 qr.	bbls Port Wine	San Francisco.
10 cs	Vermouth	Portland.
2 bbls	Whisky	Portland.
5 hf bbls	Whisky	Portland.
3 cs	Wine	Portland.
10 demijohns	Wine	Portland.
1 cs	Gin	Portland.
12 cs	Fernet	Portland.
3 cs	Whisky	Portland.
5 cs	Brandy	Seattle.
1 cs	Gin	Seattle.
1 cs	Bitters	Seattle.
1/2 bbl	Rum	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Santa Cruz," November 24, via Canal.

6 cs	Gin	Portland.
70 pkgs	Beer	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Pennsylvania," Nov. 27, via Canal.

2 cs	Mineral Water	San Francisco.
5 csks	Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2 bales	Cordial	San Francisco.
00 cs	Whisky	San Francisco.
10 cs	Whisky	Portland.
10 bbls	Whisky	Seattle.
1 bbl	Gin	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Carolyn," Dec. 3, via Canal.

80 bbls	Whisky	San Francisco.
1 bbls	Whisky	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Ohioan," Dec. 4, via Canal.

1 cs	Wine	San Francisco.
25 cs	Bitters	San Francisco.
10 bbls	Whisky	San Francisco.
18 cs	Brandy	San Francisco.
24 cs	Rum	San Francisco.
3 cs	Punch	San Francisco.
8 cs	Cordial	San Francisco.
20 cs	Vermouth	San Francisco.
25 crates	Stout	Sacramento.
1 csk	Whisky	San Jose.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Washingtonian," Dec. 8, via Canal.

1000 cs	Bitters	San Francisco.
5 cs	Gin	San Francisco.
1 bbl	Gin	Oakland.
2 hf bbl	Gin	Oakland.
25 bbls	Beer	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Peter Crowell," Dec. 15, via Canal.

255 cs	Beer	San Francisco.
160 bbls	Beer	San Francisco.
270 crates	Beer	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Oregonian," Dec. 19, via Canal.

8 cs	Bonded Beer	San Francisco.
1 bbl	Gin	San Francisco.
2 16-gal.	csks Gin	San Francisco.
1 butt	Wine	Sacramento.
3 cs	Brandy	Sacramento.
3 bbls	Whisky	Portland.
1 cs	Gin	Portland.
14 cs	Whisky	Seattle.
10 bbls	Gin	Seattle.
2 bbls	Whisky	Spokane.

ANOTHER CRIME OF LUST COMMITTED BY A TEETOTALER.

As the REVIEW was about to go to press the daily papers of San Francisco were printing news about the suicide of a married woman who had been taken from her home by the Rev. R. A. M. Browne, prominent California prohibitionist. It was too late to give details, but as this is the third case of lust crimes committed by teetotalers during the month it will be just as well to wait until next month to give a clear account.

If the husband in this case had done his full duty the preacher would now be in jail instead of lamenting the loss of his affinity (his soul-mate). Adultery is a felony in every State of the American Union and in every civilized country in the world. Offenders are liable to two years imprisonment. Of course, without the assistance of the police the husband could not do his duty. But it is still a reflection on the community when it is shown that the Rev. Browne and his affinity were living together for two months before the tragedy. This crime should teach the old moral: Keep your wife, sister and daughter away from teetotalers.

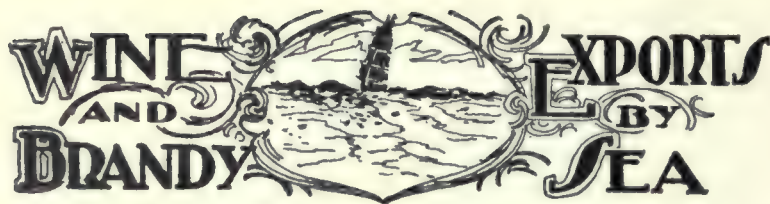
THE VINTAGE IN ALGERIA AND FRANCE.

"L'Information" of September 6, 1914, contains the following with reference to the prospects for the French vintage of 1914:

"The latest reports received state that the gathering of the grapes has begun in Algeria and that it will shortly be undertaken in the south of France. The condition of the vineyards is slightly less favorable and the outlook is that hopes entertained at the outset with reference to the vintage will not be realized everywhere, because diseases have caused damage of some moment, especially in the Aude and Haute-Garonne. Nevertheless, there is assurance of an ample supply of wine; only the lack of hands and cartage will retard the gathering."

Bellingham Brewery To Come To San Francisco.—The manager of the Bellingham Bay Brewery, Mr. Edward L. Stowe, announced on the 11th of November that the company will establish itself at San Francisco in the near future. All beer on hand will be sold and the equipment will be shipped to the Golden Gate City. Employees of the brewery will be brought from Bellingham to San Francisco.

Production of Wine of Province of Venice During Past Season.—The wine crop was abundant and of excellent quality, as the weather was favorable during the growing and harvesting of the grapes. The continuation of grafting on American plants and the spraying of the vines prevented disease except in some places in the Province of Padua, where some vines were killed by phylloxera which infested their roots and leaves. Several varieties of excellent red and white wine, such as Verona, Braganze, and others that are naturally sparkling, are produced; but whether it was on account of the competition of other countries, the discountenance of Italian wines by France, or otherwise, wine growers last year found it difficult to dispose of their product abroad; and as their cellars were overcrowded with wine of the previous years they were compelled to sell at a low price to local distilleries for the extraction of alcohol.

**WINE.**

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	108	9,177	\$ 3,942
" China	16	1,770	638
" British Columbia	—	936	376
" Japan	—	15,857	5,184
" Mexico	24	2,088	914
" Philippine Islands	10	510	331
" South America	82	4,742	2,571
" Siberia	—	255	83
" Dutch East Indies	—	208	124
" England	—	68	39
" Sweden	1	2,300	759
" Samoan Islands	—	197	105
" Society Islands	—	1,249	507
" Fanning Islands	4	—	—
Total	245	39,357	\$ 15,617

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To Central America	10	—	\$ 98
" China	—	192	110
" Straits Settlements	—	48	25
" Society Islands	1	—	11
Total	11	240	244

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To Hawaiian Islands	435	114	\$ 1,888
In Bond to Honolulu—1906 cases.	—	—	—

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" Japan	1 cs Champagne, 4 cs Grape Juice, 20 cs Mineral Water
" South America	20 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	55 cs Grape Juice, 25 cs Cider, 22 cs Gin
" Philippine Islands	49 cs Creme de Menthe, 2 bbls Gin Cordial
" Philippine Islands	10 cs Cocktails, 10 cs Rock and Rye
" Philippine Islands	40 cs Liquors, 2 cs Syrups
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Total—301 cs, 10 kgs, 2 bbls, 1 hf bbl.	
Value—\$2,168.	

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Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Hawaiian Islands	48 cs Mineral Water, 145 cs Vermouth, 77 cs Liquors
" Hawaiian Islands	65 cs Grape Juice, 40 cs Cider, 15 cs Porter, 6 cs Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	50 cs Champagne, 10 cs Kummel, 8 cs Syrups
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Fruit Juice, 3 cs Rock and Rye, 5 cs 7 bbls Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	4 cs Benedictine, 3 cs Bitters, 5 cs Rum
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs Orange Bitters, 5 cs Cordials, 2 cs Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	11 cs Creme de Menthe, 2 cs Stout
Total—507 cases, 7 bbls.	
Value—\$5,363.	
To New York	256 cs Champagne, 9 cs Liquors
" New York	2,000 cs Gin, 10 cs Fruit Juice
" New York	6 cs, 4 hf bbls, 8 kgs, 15 gls Rum
Total—2,281 cs, 4 hf bbls, 8 kgs, 15 gls. No value given.	

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HOME C 3322



FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1914.

FROM LONDON per steamer "Discoverer," December 7, 1914.

93 cs Gin	San Francisco.
10 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
10 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.
33 cs Wine	San Francisco.
12 csks Wine	San Francisco.
82 oct Wine	San Francisco.
37 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
38 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
38 oct Whisky	San Francisco.
35 csks Whisky	San Francisco.
48 cs Bitters	San Francisco.
135 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
5 oct Brandy	San Francisco.
25 cs Rum	San Francisco.
20 pkgs Syrups	San Francisco.
50 cs Ale	San Francisco.
15 cs Stout	San Francisco.
15 bbls Mineral Water	San Francisco.
15 cs Cider	San Francisco.
5 cs Cognac	San Francisco.

FROM COPENHAGEN per steamer "Jutlandia," December 8, 1914.

75 cs Aquavit	San Francisco.
4 cs Rum	San Francisco.
63 cs Spirits	San Francisco.
60 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
39 cs Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SYDNEY, per steamer "Sonoma," December 9, 1914.

5 cs Grape Juice	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "S. V. Luckenbach," Nov. 25, 1914, per Panama Canal.

5 bbls Spirits	San Francisco.
62 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Nevadan," Nov. 21, 1914, via Canal.

25 cs Cocktails	San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
21 cs Wines and Liqueurs	San Francisco.
5 csks Gin	San Francisco.
8 qrs Sherry	San Francisco.
28 1/2 bbls Sherry	San Francisco.
2 cs Alcohol	Stockton.
45 cs Whisky	Portland.
5 bbls Whisky	Portland.
5 cs Sherry	Walla Walla
3 bbls Wine	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Camino," November 20, via Canal.

70 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
10 kgs Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Isthmian," November 23, via Canal.

3 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
5 bbls Liqueurs	San Francisco.
12 qr. bbls Port Wine	San Francisco.
10 cs Vermouth	Portland.
2 bbls Whisky	Portland.
5 hf bbls Whisky	Portland.
3 cs Wine	Portland.
10 demijohns Wine	Portland.
1 cs Gin	Portland.
2 cs Fernet	Portland.
3 cs Whisky	Portland.
5 cs Brandy	Seattle.
1 cs Gin	Seattle.
1 cs Bitters	Seattle.
1/2 bbl Rum	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Santa Cruz," November 24, via Canal.

6 cs Gin	Portland.
270 pkgs Beer	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Pennsylvania," Nov. 27, via Canal.

2 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.
5 csks Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2 bales Cordial	San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky	Portland.
10 bbls Whisky	Seattle.
1 bbl Gin	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Carolyn," Dec. 3, via Canal.

80 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
1 bbls Whisky	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Ohioan," Dec. 4, via Canal.

1 cs Wine	San Francisco.
425 cs Bitters	San Francisco.
210 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
48 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
24 cs Rum	San Francisco.
3 cs Punch	San Francisco.
8 cs Cordial	San Francisco.
20 cs Vermouth	San Francisco.
25 crates Stout	Sacramento.
1 cs Whisky	San Jose.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Washingtonian," Dec. 8, via Canal.

1000 cs Bitters	San Francisco.
5 cs Gin	San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin	Oakland.
2 hf bbl Gin	Oakland.
25 bbls Beer	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Peter Crowell," Dec. 15, via Canal.

255 cs Beer	San Francisco.
160 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
270 crates Beer	Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Oregonian," Dec. 19, via Canal.

8 cs Bonded Beer	San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin	San Francisco.
2 16-gal. csks Gin	San Francisco.
1 butt Wine	Sacramento.
3 cs Brandy	Sacramento.
3 bbls Whisky	Portland.
1 cs Gin	Portland.
14 cs Whisky	Seattle.
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2 bbls Whisky	Spokane.

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News from the Southwest

Arizona.—The official figures show the majority in favor of prohibition to be 1,146. Preparations are being made all over Arizona for the abandonment of the liquor traffic on the last day of December. Dealers, other than saloon keepers, already are advertising bargain sales in liquor. The two breweries within Arizona, at Prescott and Douglas, are winding up their affairs. The prohibition amendment to the Constitution, enacted by popular vote, will be contested if possible, but the best that lawyers have been able to do with it thus far is to cavil over the method of the act's enforcement—whether it is in itself sufficient or whether it must first be given added machinery by legislative enactment. It would appear, however, that a majority of the saloon men have accepted the results as final and are not inclined to struggle. Already Graham and Apache counties are dry, as well as all of Maricopa County save Phoenix, and all of Navajo save Winslow.

It is appreciated that abolition of the liquor traffic has placed a serious revenue proposition before the State, county and municipal governments, as well as upon about 500 landlords. Liquor license collections made within the State last year are said to have amounted to \$302,580, personal property taxes upon saloon equipment to \$106,549 and rents to \$493,000, a gross total of \$902,129. It is claimed also that the "dry" counties had the highest county tax rates within the State, due to their failure to receive this class of revenue. Only a few municipalities seem to have provided for the possibility of elimination of their liquor license revenues and the careless ones will have hard sledding to get through till the time of next tax collections. In some places there may have to be a re-funding of a half year's license tax, though generally this is collected quarterly.

Enforcement of the prohibition law will lie absolutely upon Democratic shoulders, for that party in the State campaign was successful throughout, except for the single instance of the election of Tom Campbell, Republican, to be a Tax Commissioner. In the whole Legislature, likewise, every member is a Democrat except D. D. Crabb, Republican, elected State Senator from Navajo County.

Added to this cheerful prospect is the loss of State and county income due to the curtailment of the copper output, together with the drop in copper values, for the tax assessment of the great copper producers is computed on the gross income.

While the liquor dealers will retire gracefully, although defeated, the opposition to the prohibition law will, nevertheless, be formidable. The Catholic Church, the hotel companies and the drug trade will conduct three separate attacks on the law.

At Tucson, Attorneys Jno. B. Wright and Eugene S. Ives have filed an application for a permanent injunction, in the name of Rev. Thomas Connelley, pastor of All Saints' Church. The real plaintiff, however, will be Father Henry Granjon, bishop of the Catholic diocese, including Arizona and New Mexico. He has given his approval to the litigation.

The Tucson application will charge that as the amendment prohibits the importation of alcoholic liquor for any purpose, it prohibits the use of wine in sacramental services, therefore it interferes with religious liberty and is unconstitutional.

This action on the part of Bishop Granjon will be of paramount interest to the Catholics of the United States as showing that prohibition is as much a menace to religious as to personal liberty.

Catholics in Arizona are somewhat incensed at the attempts of prohibitionist Protestants to dictate how the ceremonies of the Catholic church shall be conducted. A sermon preached by a Methodist clergyman of Los Angeles, Rev. Mr. Charles Edward Locke, is quoted by them as showing that the Protestant prohibitionist clergyman are deliberately interfering in the internal affairs of the Catholic church. Here is a part of the sermon of Rev. Mr. Locke (who calls himself "Doctor"):

"What do you think of the action of the Roman Catholic bishop of Arizona in commencing legal proceedings to contest the new prohibition law in Arizona because it prevents the use of intoxicating wines in the sacrificial ceremony of the mass?

"It is a great pity and tragedy that those who should be leaders in helping to make men sober and good should seek to break down a wholesome and much needed and hard-fought-for law in order to conform to a

traditional ecclesiastical custom for which there is no warrant in the teachings of Jesus. There is no logical, or common sense, or historical reason why the pure, unfermented juice of the vine is not as fitting and efficacious in the holy sacrament as wine strong and offensive with alcoholic fermentation."

While the Catholic Church is making the fight for religious liberty in Arizona, it is none the less true that the Jewish and Mormon churches are equally interested. During many of their religious holidays the Jews partake of wine as a matter of custom and ceremony. Mormons find nothing in the Book of Mormon to condemn the use of liquor and they are customarily temperate users of alcohol. No doubt the Jews and Mormons will give the Catholics full moral support.

Arizona hotel men have organized to attack the new law. At Phoenix former Attorney General George Purdy Bullard and Ernest W. Lewis have filed an application in the name of the Adams Hotel Company. This application alleges that the amendment is not self-executing and cannot be enforced without an act of the Legislature, also that it deprives citizens of property without due process of law.

At Prescott Leroy Anderson and Richard Jameson have brought the third action, in the name of the Owl Drug & Candy Company, a representative of the wholesale and retail druggists. It is based on the same grounds as the suit filed at Phoenix, but, in addition, will set forth the claim that the amendment violates the interstate commerce laws of the United States.

Attorney Leroy Anderson has rendered an opinion to the following effect:

"Contrary to the common understanding on the streets, there is no provision or penalty or prohibition, authorizing any law to be enacted prohibiting any person from having any amount of liquor in their home or in their possession. They can keep it and use it themselves, or keep it in their possession, just so long as they do not attempt to sell, exchange, give, barter or dispose of any of it to any other person.

"Therefore, what would prevent liquor from being shipped into Arizona to individuals by people outside of the State, and if they used it themselves, how could the courts of Arizona get the man over in California and punish him?

"It is the universal rule of the law that where a constitutional provision either expressly or impliedly requires legislative action to give effect to the purpose contemplated, it is not self-executing.

"The amendment itself clearly shows that it is not self-executing, because it specifically provides that the Legislature shall, 'by appropriate legislation provide for the carrying into effect of this amendment.

"Again, even if the Legislature did act and pass a law enforcing this amendment, yet under the referendum such a law would not go into effect ninety days after the close of the Legislature, unless it were passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses, as an emergency measure, and it would not go into effect even at the end of the ninety days, if five per cent of the qualified electors would sign a referendum petition, in which event it would not become operative if passed by the people, until the next general election.

"Mark you, that until the present license laws are repealed, anyone complying with the same, is entitled to secure a liquor license and anyone manufacturing liquor can continue to do so, and anyone selling the same can continue to do so, until such laws are repealed and a prohibition law passed, under the authority of this amendment to the constitution.

"It is very apparent that Arizona will not be dry for some time to come.

"Therefore, I answer your question, that it will be until the next general election, at least, before the saloons quit in Arizona."

The first effects of the report that the State had gone dry were felt when the city council of Globe adopted a retrenchment policy.



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WINERY AT NAPA, CAL.



MAIN OFFICE, 104 PINE ST.

San Francisco, California

polished the office of city sanitary officer and ordered that all workmen engaged on street work be dismissed.

Much concern is manifested in Prescott as to financing the city's needs for 1915. By the closing of the saloons the trustees estimate that the municipal revenues will be reduced nearly \$1,000 per month. Mayor Timerhoff has appointed a committee consisting of W. L. Richards, H. W. Heap and F. C. Whisman, to report as to where cuts in expenditures can be best made.

Mr. Alexander Rossi of Tucson has arranged to open a \$40,000 salage of liquid refreshments in Nogales, Sonora.

New Mexico.—At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of New Mexico at Albuquerque the Revs. H. J. Mumfston, Hugh A. Cooper and J. R. Fitzgerald were appointed a committee to go to Washington and present a petition to Congress for nation-wide prohibition. Resolutions were passed in praise of William Jennings Bryan as the greatest living statesman and commending the Nebraskan as prospective standard-bearer of the prohibitionists.

Texas.—The Allison anti-liquor law, passed at the last legislature of the State has been very seriously damaged in the court of criminal appeals at Austin. The court held that intoxicating liquor may be delivered into dry territory when it is shown that it is not to be used for the violation of any laws of Texas. The decision was rendered in the case of Elmer Peede, agent of the Wells, Fargo Express Company at Kaufman. Mr. Peede was convicted of delivering four quarts of whisky shipped from an interstate point, as alleged, in violation of the Allison law. Before the liquor was delivered he required a sworn affidavit that the liquor was for the use of the person who received it and was not for the purpose of violating the law. Under the circumstances the court of criminal appeals held that there was no violation of the law.

Statistics compiled show that the liquor interest in the city of San Antonio has a valuation of \$10,000,000. The real estate holdings and annual expenditures of three breweries of San Antonio amount to \$5,600,000.

The items which go to make up the total of these expenditures are: Salaries, \$117,000; wages, \$357,000; purchases in San Antonio, \$228,000; purchases in Texas but outside of San Antonio, \$216,000; purchases outside the State, \$317,000; other expenses, including internal revenue stamps, \$1,060,000.

The tabulation of the figures submitted by 224 saloonmen has been compiled and this shows a total value of \$2,014,550 in real estate alone. Their combined expenses for the last year totaled \$1,631,546, and they employed 686 persons.

There are 320 saloons in the city, so that there should be between \$200,000 and \$300,000 to be added to the \$10,000,000. In the matter of rent the 224 saloonmen paid out \$208,377, and those who owned their own places paid out \$29,053 in taxes. In contributions the saloonmen gave \$15,158 during the year and practically all of this is listed under the head of charities. The wages of the 686 persons employed amounted to \$485,511, while the printing and advertising account figures to more than \$44,000. Newspaper subscriptions paid for by the 224 saloonmen amount to \$4,210 a year, while the telephone companies benefit to the extent of \$14,014. The gas company enjoys a revenue from the saloonmen of \$8,721 and the electric company is paid \$26,869 a year, while the water company derives \$3,496 a year from the saloonmen. The ice men of the city sell the saloonkeepers nearly \$50,000 worth of ice, the butchers sell them \$64,442 worth of meat, the bakers \$24,840 worth of bread and the dairymen \$15,742 worth of milk. In addition to their \$29,000 in taxes the saloonmen contribute \$26,664 in the way of city licenses to help support the local government, and the grocers sell them \$83,446 worth of groceries each year.

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY'S HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

The Italian-Swiss Colony has issued to its patrons and friends a very artistic card bearing the engraved inscription: "With best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year." This is in keeping with a time-honored custom of appropriately reminding the public of the season of good feeling and the high quality of the products of the Italian-Swiss Colony which go so much toward making the most of the happiest time of the year.

HOW LYING GROWS UPON PROHIBITIONISTS.

"Life and Health," a monthly quack journal published in Washington, D. C., on behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in its December issue, publishes what is purported to be an extract from an article written by George Kennan for "Outlook." "Life and Health," like other prohibitionist organs, is striving with all the might of falsifying imagination, to improve on the grotesque "news" item to the effect that Russia has adopted prohibition. The W. C. T. U. has placed George Kennan in the peculiar attitude of a man who does not know what he is writing about. Here is one paragraph:

"For many weeks the sale of vodka in Russia has been completely suspended, and the whole population has looked at the European situation through absolutely sober eyes. The closing of hundreds of thousands of liquor shops was at first a merely temporary war measure. The government, through its monopoly of the drink traffic, controlled the whole vast machinery of production and distribution, and was able to put a stop to it in twenty-four hours."

George Kennan knows or should know that there were only 12,000 vodka shops in Russia just prior to the war and the suspension of the sale of vodka could affect only these shops. By saying that "the closing of hundreds of thousands of liquor shops was at first merely a temporary war measure," he intimates that not only have the 12,000 vodka shops been closed but all the cafes, cabarets and other retail liquor establishments. The intimation is of the nature of a falsehood, since it is well known that the cafes and cabarets have not been closed.

George Kennan has not been in Russia since the vodka monopoly was established by the government. That probably explains why he imagines that there are "hundreds of thousands" of vodka shops and does not know that there are, or have been, just 12,000. But "Life and Health" was quick to take advantage of his misstatement and add a little W. C. T. U. color to it. Other prohibitionist papers are following the lead of "Life and Health" by adding ciphers and inventing details. One of the comments of "Life and Health" is as follows: "Now Russia, realizing the degrading effect of intemperance on her people, has at one sweep made a sober nation of her 170,000,000 people."

Prohibitionists should wake up to the fact that prohibition in Russia is a joke. If they continue to prate of it they will make a chestnut of it.

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DEADNER.

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	No Report
Brandy actually used for fortification	"
Port produced	3,349,801.26
Sherry produced	2,461,428.21
Angelica produced	723,773.94
Muscat produced	355,339.99
Malaga	71,504.90
Tokay	33,019.86
Madeira	41,138.55
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1914	7,046,006.71

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	No Report
Brandy actually used for fortification	"
Port produced	175,595.58
Sherry produced	517,541.55
Angelica produced	65,560.85
Muscat produced	30,101.67
Malaga	4,313.70
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1914	793,113.35

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	52,067.6
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	46,589.7
Distillery	279,237.4
Port produced	487,687.65
Sherry produced	266,457.12
Angelica produced	210,156.36
Muscat produced	211,595.14
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1914	1,175,896.27
No sweet produced, and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during October, 1914.	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	13,740.7
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	8,192.6
Distillery	22,568.6
Port produced	15,580.06
Sherry produced	75,128.68
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1914	90,708.74
No sweet produced, and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during November, 1914.	

PURE FOOD DECISION RELATIVE TO WINE.

Food Inspection Decision No. 156 (S. R. A., Chem. 6, p. 415) reads, in part, as follows:

To correct the natural defects above mentioned the following additions to musts or wines are permitted:

* * * * *

In the case of deficiency in saccharine matter, condensed grape must, or a pure dry sugar.

It is the opinion of the Food and Drug Inspection department that such a sugar as has been sold under the trade designation of "anhydrous sugar," or any sugar of similar composition and purity, may be employed for the purpose stated in the food inspection decision.

HOW THEY WORK IN PROHIBITION GEORGIA.

The following is a dispatch published in the daily papers during the past month:

"W. J. Moseley, who died ten years ago, was elected a member of the Democratic executive committee of Bibb County, Georgia in a recent county primary. Two thousand voters cast ballots for him."

This indicates the backwardness of prohibition States. It shows what class of men prohibitionists depend upon to do their bidding. Fortunately, there are but few of the Georgia type of voters in the State of California.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax. Gals
Produced and bonded in this district	338,941.4
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	130,968.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	62,921.8
Exported	49.6
Tax paid from warehouse	70,014.5
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	67,423.9
Remaining in bond October 31, 1914	1,940,672.4

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	No Report
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	"
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	"
Reported for assessment of tax	"
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,159.9
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	8,096.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District	267,730.9
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	43.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1914.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	50.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	8,524.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	2,624.5
Tax Paid from Warehouse	2,321.4
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	46,589.7
Distillery	279,237.4
Remaining in bond October 31, 1914	197,286.0

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of November, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	695,825.3
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	612,159.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	45,163.8
Exported	
Tax paid from warehouse	43,242.5
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	13,740.7
Remaining in bond November 30, 1914	2,530,924.5

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	No Report
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	"
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	"
Reported for assessment of tax	"
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,039.5
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	45,592.4
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District	5,836.4
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	267.9

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of November, 1914.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	40,070.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouses to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	7,122.7
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,688.3
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	8,192.6
Distillery	22,568.6
Remaining in bond November 30, 1914	224,890.2

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

1915.

WITH this issue the REVIEW bids farewell to the year 1914. That the Old Year was a strenuous one goes almost without saying. While there is reason to lament over the victory of prohibition in such States as Washington and Colorado, there is just as much for rejoicing. Results in those States will prove of lasting benefit to the liquor traffic. Washington and Colorado, with their big cities, will prove to the entire United States what a pernicious measure prohibition is. Eventually the temporary prohibition victory in these two progressive States will bear greater fruit for the liquor traffic than the defeat of prohibition in California. For this reason, although we sympathize with the unfortunate States, there is reason to be thankful for what has happened in 1914.

Whether or not the REVIEW has done its best during the past year we leave to the readers to judge.

Through the coming year we shall strive to improve by past experience and with that in mind we extend to all our very best wishes for

PROSPERITY AND PEACE IN 1915.

SUPERB EDITION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO
"NEWS LETTER."

THE Christmas number of the San Francisco "News Letter" is one which reflects great credit on the management of the journal, which has been for so many years one of the most brilliant features of the literary life of the Golden Gate city. When the 1913 Christmas number of the "News Letter" appeared it was believed that climax had been reached, but the 1914 Christmas number will convince anyone that the "News Letter" of this season is better than ever before. From both literary and typographical standpoints the 1914 Christmas and Exposition number is a work of artistic excellence. The subjects treated in this number are all of vital interest to California and each and every one is handled by an expert. As a souvenir this Christmas issue should be in great demand by everyone interested in the fortunes of California. Such an issue never grows old. It is of the nature of a library work. The longer it is kept the more cherished it becomes. This year the "News Letter" holiday number will be generally accepted as the literary introduction to the World's Fair to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

SENATOR WORKS STILL CHAMPION BONEHEAD OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is a despatch from Washington of the 10th of December: "Food, clothing or any commodity which would in the slightest degree serve to prolong the European war, as well as contraband, will be barred from export by a bill introduced today by Senator Works. Direct prohibition of exports would include 'food, clothing, supplies, arms, ammunition, horses or war supplies of any kind, whether the same be contraband of war or not.'"

It has been a long time since Works announced himself prior to the 10th of December. But we have all been waiting to hear from him because we could not believe that he would leave his title as Champion Bonehead of the United States Senate go by default. Works seriously proposes that the United States government endeavor to "stop the war" by depriving the people of Europe of the necessities of life. He would starve the 400,000,000 non-combatants of the warring countries as well as the 20,000,000 fighting men in the field. In this way he would outdo the Spanish in their Cuban concentration policy.

As showing how ignorant Works is on the subject at hand it may be stated that even if the United States did not ship a pound of food to Europe the war would be but slightly affected. It has been a long time since Europe depended greatly on the United States for food. There was a time when this country "fed Europe" but that was more than twenty years ago. Works, like other prohibitionists, is twenty years at least behind the times. He does not know that Argentina, Canada and Australia are the countries which have the greatest supplies of food available for exportation, and that the United States does not produce very much more food than it consumes. In proposing that the United States prohibit exportations of such articles as meat and wheat Works is certainly doing a good turn for Argentina, Canada and Australia. He can mean no good for the United States or Europe. He would deprive producers of the United States of their right to sell their surplus foodstuffs to great profit in which all the people of this country share and at the same time he would increase the advantages of Argentina, Canada and Australia in the European markets. If Works proposed to stop exportation of foods so as to reduce the cost of living in this country some sensible people might be induced to argue with him, but when he seriously proposes prohibition of exports "in order to stop the war," it must be understood that he is perpetrating a joke almost as huge as his cherished national prohibition proposal.

After all it is not so astounding that Works occupies a seat in the United States Senate as it is that there are enough boneheads like him in California to place him in the seat.

CALIFORNIA NOW KNOWS HOW HER CONGRESSMEN STAND.

THE vote on the Hobson resolution in the House of Representatives serves to show how the Congressmen of California stand on a subject of vital interest to this State. Congressmen Raker and Bell voted for prohibition. Congressman Raker represents the backwoods districts of extreme Northern California and Congressman Bell represents the desert South. All the other Congressmen showed that they represent California. Republican Congressmen Kahn, Knowland, Curry and Hayes, Democratic Congressmen Church and Kettner and Independent Congressman Kent voted against prohibition. When these two traitors are in the field for re-election their record on the Hobson resolution should not be forgotten.

Defeat of the Hobson Bill in the House of Representatives.

The Hobson resolution in the House of Representatives was defeated on the 22nd of December by a vote of 197 for and 181 against, there being just 61 votes less than was necessary to carry the bill. Of those voting for the resolution there were 114 Democrats, 72 Republicans and 16 Progressives, and of those against there were 141 Democrats, 46 Republicans and two Independents. Credit for the defeat of the bill lies with the Democrats, since they showed themselves to be two to one against it as compared with the Republicans. Progressives voted solidly for the bill, placing themselves on record as prohibitionists.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM HANSON, late vice-president and general manager of the California Wine Association, was a native of Lancashire, England. He was born in the year 1846 and therefore at the time of his death, November 8, 1914, was in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

His early life in England was passed in railroad contracting, a business in which his father was prominently identified. Many of the early problems of difficult engineering in the building of railroads and bridges were solved under his supervision.

In the year 1881 Mr. Hanson came to the United States as the representative of English capital engaged in mining operations in the State of Colorado. With headquarters in the city of Denver he opened offices in partnership with Mr. Percy Morgan. While in Colorado Mr. Hanson was general manager of the La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, one of the large Leadville producers.



WILLIAM HANSON.

He afterwards engaged in mining and financial operations in Mexico. In the year 1890 he came to California, where he again associated himself in business with Mr. Morgan. The California Wine Association was incorporated in 1894 and after the election of Mr. Morgan as its president, Mr. Hanson became successively its secretary, general manager and vice-president. During his long association with the viticultural industry of California Mr. Hanson maintained a very high standard of efficiency and integrity which permeated all departments of the business under his control. None who came in contact with him could fail to observe his disposition to be fair and equitable to all sides in the many difficult questions which continually arose in a business so complex in its relations with grape growers, wine makers and dealers.

The keynote of his life was, What is correct and just! Never what is expedient!

Mr. Hanson, after twenty years' connection with the California wine industry, retired from active business on the first of last November in the full vigor of life. Eight days thereafter he died suddenly, respected and regretted by all.

PROHIBITIONISTS PREPARE FOR FIGHT AGAIN IN 1916.

The Committee of Thirty-three of the California Dry Federation on the 15th of December met at Los Angeles and passed resolutions to hold a convention at Fresno on the 25th of May, 1915, and to recommend to this convention that another effort be made in 1916 to make California dry. The members of the committee are: "Dr." Guy W. Wadsworth, Los Angeles; the Rev. S. T. Montgomery, Los Angeles, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; former Lieutenant Governor A. J. Wallace, Los Angeles; "Dr." Charles F. Aked, San Francisco; Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, Los Angeles; Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, San Jose; Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, Los Angeles; Senator William E. Brown, Los Angeles; O. W. Blain, Los Angeles; Martin Bekins, Los Angeles; the Rev. G. E. Burlingame, San Francisco; the Rev. John Oliver, Fresno; A. H. Briggs, Los Gatos; the Rev. Charles H. Scott, San Bernardino; the Rev. C. P. Moore, Los Angeles, Prohibition candidate for Governor this year; Miss Marie C. Brehm, representing Mrs. Biddle of Chico; Mr. Lowry, Los Angeles; the Rev. Harcourt W. Peck, Los Angeles; the Rev. F. G. H. Stevens, Pasadena; A. A. James, Pomona; E. L. Ames, Pasadena; L. M. Timmons, Fresno; W. Maxwell Burke, Los Angeles; S. W. O'Dell, Los Angeles; H. W. Wheeler, Los Angeles; F. C. Epperson, Los Angeles, and "Dr." D. O. Colgrove, San Francisco, representing D. M. Gandier of the Anti-Saloon League.

The vote on the proposition to re-submit the prohibition question was practically unanimous, the chairman of the committee, Rev. Guy W. Wadsworth, being unable to find that there were any votes cast against it.

"SUNSET" MAGAZINE ON ARIZONA SITUATION.

From the latest issue of the "Sunset" Magazine: "In Arizona the unexpected prohibition victory has split the State into two bitterly hostile camps. The law goes into effect January 1 and its enforcement will not be easy. Deep-seated animosities have been created by the dry victory, old friendships have been disturbed and business relations severed. It is probable that an attempt will be made to repeal the law as soon as the copper industry is going full blast again."

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

TRADE has shown some improvement during the past month in certain lines, but on the whole it is quiet, and in many cases it does not appear to be as brisk as it was at the corresponding period of 1913. Prospects, however, are for good business in the near future. Holiday trade has been of a stimulating nature and will serve well to prepare dealers for the long run of brisk business which will be enjoyed during the course of the Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

DRY WINES.—There has been a general quietness in the regular trade, but the holiday business in case goods has been satisfactory. Movement out of the State was comparatively light. Prices have been well sustained.

Shipments by rail were 521,575 gallons and by sea 626,173 gallons and 923 cases.

Total exports, 1,147,748 gallons, 4,923 cases.

Receipts by sea were 272 cases, 110 octaves, 20¼ barrels, 12 casks, 10 demijohns, 3 barrels, 1 butt.

SWEET WINES.—Falling off in both production and shipment was continual throughout the month. In many respects the trade was not as brisk as during the corresponding month of 1913.

The production for the 1914 season up to November 30 was 14,940,851.04 gallons or 1,627,475.84 gallons less than for the corresponding period of 1913, the figures for which were 16,568,326.88 gallons.

BRANDIES.—There has been a great deal of dullness during the month. Business does not compare favorably with what it was a year ago. But prospects are good for an early improvement. Prices are firm.

The production of brandy in October (delayed report) was 340,101.3 tax gallons and in November 696,864.8. Output large.

Shipments by rail out of the State were heavy, totaling 356,509 gallons; by sea, 41,804 gallons and 80 cases, a total of 398,313 gallons and 80 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,526 cases, 5 octaves.

WHISKIES.—Quietness is the prevailing characteristic of the trade. Some houses report an exceptionally fine business during the month, but, as a rule, there has not been much animation. Indications are that there will be a general revival during the coming two months.

Exports by sea out of the State were 354 cases and 446 gallons, valued at \$2,132. The imports were 6,240 cases, 485 barrels, 258 octaves, 66 casks, 5 ½-barrels.

BEER.—Owing to the increasing cold weather there has been a steady falling off in business, but conditions compare very favorably with those prevailing a year ago. Brewers look forward to increased trade as soon as the New Year begins.

Shipments out of the State by sea were 687 packages, valued at \$3,266.

Imports by sea were 552 barrels, 540 packages, 185 barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Owing to the present regulations of the United States government it is impossible to get access to manifests until thirty days after the departure of ships for foreign ports, and for this reason the figures available are necessarily incomplete.

Exports to New York: 2,281 cases, 4 ½-barrels, 8 kegs, 15 gallons.

To Hawaiian Islands: 507 cases, 7 barrels, value \$5,363.

To foreign countries: Value \$2,168.

IMPORTATIONS.—Increase of importations continued throughout the month. There were enlarged importations in all lines with exception of Vermouth, of which but 30 cases arrived as compared with 15,700 the month previous.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were as follows: Whiskies 6,240 cases, 485 barrels, 258 octaves, 66 casks, 5 ½-barrels; Brandies 1,526 cases, 5 octaves; Rum 53 cases, ½ barrel; Wine 272 cases, 110 octaves, 20 ¼-barrels, 12 casks, 10 demijohns, 3 barrels, 1 butt; Champagne 560 cases; Vermouth 30 cases; Gin 9,727 cases, 13 barrels, 10 kegs, 7 casks, 2 ½-bbls.; Beer 552 cases, 540 packages, 185 barrels; Stout 745 cases, 25 crates; Ale 50 cases; Mineral Water 1,062 cases, 105 barrels, 5 cases; Liqueurs 560 cases, 5 barrels; Bitters 1,644 cases; Fernet 2 cases; Aquavita 275 cases; Cider 145 cases; Lime Juice 5 cases; Cordials 2 bales, 8 cases; Cocktails 25 cases; Grape Juice 5 cases; Syrup 20 packages; Spirits 263 cases, 5 barrels; Alcohol 2 cases.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA. November, 1914.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	521,575
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated).....	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	626,173
Exports by sea, cases	923

Total bulk wine	1,147,748
Total cases	4,923

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk	356,509
Exports by sea, gallons	41,804
Exports by sea, cases	80

Total brandy exports, gallons	398,313
Cases by sea	80

NEW YORK MARKET.

STAGNATION in the wine trade continues. It is evident that most dealers have large stocks on hand, and it will be necessary for them to dispose of their goods before any revival of demand on the part of the wholesalers will materialize.

Kentucky Bourbons are on a firm basis as far as prices are concerned, the policy of holders to wait until the general situation improves before seeking orders having a steadying effect.

The market for Eastern ryes is somewhat more lethargic than for Kentucky goods owing, most probably, to the larger comparative supply.

There has been no change in the market for spirits and alcohol. Movement is fair and prices maintained.

A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR IN SIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Many new industrial plants are to be established in San Francisco during the coming year. The Bellingham Bay Brewery of Bellingham, Wash., expects to locate in this city next year, as does the Pacific Brewing and Malting Company of Tacoma. The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company has a site selected and plans drawn and early next year will move one unit of their three unit plant in Seattle to this city.

Important manufacturing firms are moving factories from Washington and Oregon. Among these are the American Chicel Company which will move its Pacific Coast factory from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco after January 1st. From Seattle Reiss Brothers and the Northwest Rice Milling Company will move to San Francisco.

Other industrial companies which will erect factories in San Francisco are: The Pacific Coast Wire Products Company, the Municipal Engineering and Contracting Company of Chicago, the Army and Navy Co-operative Company of New York, official manufacturers of military uniforms; the American Asbestos Manufacturing Company; the Natoma Milling Company, the People's Bread Company, an off-shoot of the Schultze Baking Company.

Chicago; the Shell Company, whose main office is in San Francisco and refinery will be near Martinez; the Real Packing Company, started by J. J. Workman, a brother of C. H. Workman of the Workman Packing Company of this city; the National Burned Clay Concrete Company of Kansas City is here looking for a site. The California Sea Products Company was recently incorporated for a million dollars, composed of Norwegians who are coming to this city; the Sonora Phonograph Company of New York may manufacture here, having established a Pacific Coast office; B. Weiss & Sons, smokers' sundries, project the establishment of a Pacific Coast office here, as have Hirsch & Sons of St. Louis.

GREAT FALLING OFF OF IMPORTATIONS.

The European war has caused an extraordinary falling off of importations of liquors. Champagnes received at the port of New York during November amounted to only 1,435 cases as compared with 21,805 during November, 1913. Bordeaux and Burgundy wines to the extent of 9,960 gallons and 6,454 cases were received as compared with 19,260 gallons and 12,107 cases in November, 1913. The only varieties of wines which have shown an increase are the Italians, 106,440 gallons and 26,440 cases being imported into New York in November, 1914, as compared with 65,760 gallons and 14,695 cases in the same month the year previous. For the year 1914 the importations of Italian wines will exceed 1,000,000 gallons and 175,000 cases as compared with 612,200 gallons and 24,251 cases in 1913. The reduction of imports of gins, rums, whiskies and cordials has been about fifty per cent since the war began.

"GOLDEN STATE" CHAMPAGNE SELLING WELL.

During the past month the sales of Golden State Champagne have been exceptionally large. Orders for this famous product have been received by the Italian-Swiss Colony in greater volume than ever before. Many orders have come from places where the name of the champagne was the only agent in making trade. The Italian-Swiss Colony has been very agreeably surprised to find Golden State Champagne selling on its merits in sections where the introduction of it will make for its permanent establishment as the king of beverages. While there has been such a great number of spontaneous first orders the business done through repetition orders has been greater by far than for the corresponding period of last year. Movement of Golden State during the present holiday season is a precursor of what may be expected throughout the Exposition period.

UNPRECEDENTED SALES OF GIBB'S SPECIAL BOURBON

The house of James Gibb, with headquarters at 1844 Geary street, San Francisco, has had an extraordinary run of business during the month of December. For the first three weeks of the month the sales exceeded those of the two months previous. Practically all the increase in transactions was in the territory around San Francisco Bay. Trade was on a much larger scale than during the corresponding period of any year since the busy times after the 1906 fire. Holiday demand and the necessity of replenishing stocks for the Exposition year account in great part for the enlarged volume of business. The trade of the James Gibb house in the interior of the State and outside has been regular. Indications point to a very brisk 1915.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW'S COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

The firm of A. Finke's Widow, with headquarters at 809 Montgomery street, San Francisco, has issued an artistic pocket book and a souvenir with the compliments of the season. This book is very tastily gotten up. It has a thick celuloid cover. Among the contents are more than a score of pages of valuable information and a dozen pages of up-to-date maps. The book is replete with calendars, memorandum leaves, cash accounts, etc. Patrons and friends of the firm of A. Finke's Widow will greatly appreciate this handsome souvenir.

BONFORT'S DIRECTORY FOR 1914-1915.

The REVIEW has received a copy of Bonfort's Directory for the years 1914-1915. This directory has an especially attractive cover, which very appropriately holds the 344 pages of valuable information contained within it. Among the contents are tables relating to the tariff on wines, spirits, etc., etc., the reduction of spirits and wine, allowances for shrinkage of whisky in bond, cost of carrying whiskies in bond and cost of tax-paying whiskies. In directory form there is a list of brands arranged alphabetically and classically, a list of wholesale dealers grouped alphabetically according to States, a complete list of the distillers, leading whisky brokers, malsters who produce distillers' malts and a classified index of the scores of advertisers who make use of the work to provide the trade with information as to their standing. This directory should prove to be a valuable addition to the reference library of all persons interested in the liquor trade.

TWO ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS.

From Charles Meinecke & Company.

Among the many cards bearing holiday greetings received by the REVIEW one of the most appreciated is that sent by Charles Meinecke & Company of San Francisco. This card is artistically embossed in three colors and is a model for tastiness. It exemplifies the adage that precious phrases come in small but exquisite packages.

From R. E. Wathen & Company.

In a neat little booklet bound with silk cord R. E. Wathen & Company of the Old Grand Dad Distillery Company, Kentucky, send the greetings of the season. On the cover is an old-time winter scene in the countries where snow and Christmas go together. This souvenir serves to remind one of the cheerful Eastern States in their formal holiday dress, and makes for fond recollections. It is a note of greeting in cheerful harmony with the season.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO



THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

One of the striking paragraphs in the report made by the Advertising Association of San Francisco to San Francisco Church Federation, is the following:

"From your own figures, and the faithful investigation of this committee, none of you are delivering the goods. You preach generalities of today or ancient theological doctrines. The latter are absolutely impossible as not applicable to the intelligence and understanding of the present time. The former carries no definite hope of salvation, it merely touches the heart of the Truth in spots and places without connection that the layman can grasp. You tell of the omnipotence of God, but point no way by which we can, as His children, unfailingly draw upon that power for protection or benefit. You know there is a source of power for good, but are unable to direct us how to get it. As a matter of fact you yourselves don't draw from it, though you tell of its being, otherwise there would be no lack of support to your organization, if the tendency of the work is toward God. Since you fail in this support, the natural conclusion is your work is wrong,—in opposition to the All-power."

It is strange that the people who are pointing out the "hand-writing on the wall" for the liquor dealers are unable to see what is intended for themselves. Efforts of the churchmen to destroy the liquor traffic are like those of the drowning man who tries to pull any one within reach down to doom. It is more than likely that the liquor traffic will break the death-grip of the church in time to have itself, but under any circumstances the doom of the church will be certain unless its methods are changed radically. There are only three denominations in the United States which have prospects of continued existence, namely, the Catholic, Jewish and Mormon, but it is very doubtful if they will be able to absorb the thousands who are falling away from the other sects.

Here is the concluding paragraph in the report of the Advertising Association of San Francisco giving advice to the churches as to how to save themselves:

"We cannot, under our banner, encourage an enterprise of any kind where we are satisfied the proposition is wrong. If the owner is agreeable to alterations that will eliminate the mistakes, we would then lend our talent toward increasing the scope of its usefulness. This we will be glad to do for your organization, either collectively or individually, at such time when you have corrected the faults that appear to us, should you then find any need for our services, which we greatly doubt. We truly believe that when the gospel is preached with the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, you will have solved your own problem."

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

During the month of December the business of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company has been entirely satisfactory. Holiday demands made for exceptionally heavy sales and attested to the established popularity of the Cresta Blanca brands in times of general rejoicing. Transactions have been on a larger scale than during the corresponding period in the year 1913. The company's clarets, sauternes, sparkling wines and champagnes have been ordered extensively by consumers in the different sections of the country. Indications are that the excellent business that has been enjoyed during the month just passed will be continued through the Exposition year.

ALAS! NO MORE 25c DRINKS AT PALACE HOTEL BAR.

The management of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, has announced that the price of such drinks as whisky hereafter will be 20 cents instead of 25 cents at that establishment. Announcement was made two days after the International Hotel at Virginia City was destroyed by fire. It looks very much as though Bonanza Days are passing away when two of the most cherished relics of those days are doomed in a single week.

The Palace Hotel Bar opened in 1876 with a rule that the price of a drink should be 25 cents. This rule was followed until the 15th of December, 1914.

It will take some time for the old-timers to become accustomed to the 20-cent drink. When comfortably ensconced or gracefully inclined in the Palace Hotel bar-room they will worry over the decadence of pioneer customs even though the quality of the liquor may be much better than it was thirty-eight years ago. As the 25-cent drink was a gentle reminder of pioneer days, its passing away must make for a certain amount of grief.

But now that the thing has been done the Palace Hotel patrons should console and cheer themselves with the cry:

"The 25-cent drink is dead! Long live the 20-cent drink!"

STEPS TAKEN TO AMEND PROHIBITION LAW IN WASHINGTON.

Latest advices from Seattle are to the effect that hotel men have taken charge of the campaign for signatures to petitions for the passage of Initiative Bill No. 18, the measure designed to legalize the manufacture of beer in the State of Washington and to permit hotels of fifty or more rooms to serve their guests with any edibles or beverages they may order. In most of the larger hotels petitions have been offered for signature and printed cards displayed in the windows advise the public that the hotels are seeking signers.

Phone Mission 3968

H. WOLF

FANCY CALIFORNIA LEMONS, ORANGES AND
MEXICAN LIMES

3436 Twenty-Second St.

San Francisco

Telephone Douglas 4277

I AM THE LIME MAN

A. CALDERONI & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MEXICAN LIMES

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LIMES AND LEMONS

GOODS DELIVERED ANY HOUR

1608 Powell Street

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M. HALLAUER

A. ZANETTA

Balboa Buffet

ZANETTA & HALLAUER
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MERCANTILE LUNCH FROM 11 TO 2:30

Phone Sutter 3963

29 SECOND STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Established 1860

Gibb's "Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

Telephones: West 7616—West 16

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OLD TAYLOR



SUPREMACY

Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's accepted foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole Taylor make up.

Under this green stamp of our Great government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this Great whiskey have been put upon the markets as *sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically won its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

TOPMOST



E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS
DISTILLERS INCORPORATED FRANKFORT, KY.

JULIUS LEVIN CO., 44-50 BEALE ST.

Pacific Coast Agents

San Francisco, Cal.

Phone Sutter 3705

CHAD MILLIGAN

One-Half Block
From Ferry

40 Market St.

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 Stockton Street

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Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

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GOVERNOR HODGES DRAWS ON HIS IMAGINATION FOR STATISTICS.

Just how much liquor is consumed per capita annually in Kansas is a question that seems to have several answers. Most of the answers appear to come from the office of Governor Hodges, recently defeated for re-election. On January 12, 1914, Governor Hodges wrote to a preacher in Topeka:

"We spend less than 3.04 dollars per capita per year for alcoholic liquor in this State. We base these findings on the liquor reports filed by the common carriers with the county clerks."

On October 26, 1914, in an article in the South Bend, Ind., Tribune, Governor Hodges said:

"Only \$1.25 was spent on an average by each person for intoxicating liquors during the year. * * *

"We have an enactment that requires the deliverers of liquor into Kansas to record the shipment and amount with our county clerks, and the statement I make as to the per capita consumption is authentic and based upon the compilations of these reports."

Betweenwhiles, on July 29, 1914, T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, telegraphed to Governor Hodges as follows:

"Please wire at my expense total registered individual shipments of whisky and also total registered shipments of beer into Kansas in nineteen-thirteen."

On July 31, 1914, Governor Hodges replied by wire as follows:

"No statistics of the sort asked for available."

Thus it appears that Governor Hodges undertook to estimate the per capita expenditure for liquor in Kansas at a time when he was unable to state the amount of liquor shipped into Kansas, or, in other words, he tried to put a definite price upon an indefinite amount of different kinds of liquor.

Just why it was impossible for the Governor to base his findings on liquor reports filed by common carriers is shown by the following statement from the County Clerk of Shawnee County, Kansas:

"I must advise that it will be impossible for anyone to get an exact statement of the amount of liquors shipped into this county, for the reason that the exact quantity is not always reported to my office, as, for instance, it would be impossible to even give a good guess on the quantity of liquor in a shipment billed as a 'box of liquor.' To reduce casks, barrels, kegs and boxes to quarts or gallons when the size of the keg, cask or box is not given would be a mere guess at best, and, rather than send out a misstatement of the facts, I have uniformly refused to give information that I am at a loss to know how to verify by actual figures."

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 3624

Associated Wine & Liquor Co.

DEALERS IN

WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES

AND

IMPORTED PRODUCTS

104 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO., CAL.

MEI, MILANI & CO.

PRODUCERS OF PURE CALIFORNIA WINES

Orders Promptly Filled To Any Part of
United States and Canada

WINERY AT SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Main Office:

539 Washington Street San Francisco, Cal.

Phone Kearny 4846

RAINIER BEER MANUFACTURERS TO ESTABLISH SAN FRANCISCO PLANT.

The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, of which Mr. Louis Hemrich is the president, has finally decided to establish a manufacturing plant in San Francisco. Erection of a brewery at 15th and Bryant streets will be started at an early date irrespective of the outcome of pending legislation and legal proceedings in the State of Washington, where the company is at present operating the fifth largest brewery in the United States. A brewery large enough to take care of the firm's business outside of the States of Washington and Oregon will be built on the site selected at Bryant and 15th streets. The company has decided that it cannot jeopardize its large business by waiting for what may possibly prove to be adverse action in the courts of the State of Washington.

John Rapp & Son have in charge the preparatory plans for the establishment of the San Francisco plant. One complete unit of brewing machinery will be moved from Seattle to this city at the earliest possible date. Extensive water tests and sample brewings from San Francisco waters have convinced the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company that beer of the same quality as is turned out in Seattle can be made in San Francisco.

GORDON & COMPANY ISSUE VALUABLE SOUVENIR.

Gordon & Company of 132 Goswell Road, London, England known to the trade of the world as manufacturers of London Dry Gin, Gordon's Old Tom, Gordon & Co's. Sloe Gin and Gordon & Co's. Orange Bitters, have issued through their Pacific Coast agents, de Fremery & Company of 426 Battery street, San Francisco, one of the neatest souvenirs of the year in the shape of a pocket-book, which contains a calendar and diary, athletic and sporting records, memorandum leaves and other valuable information. This pocket-book is finely bound and is made in every way so attractive that it will be highly prized by all the friends and patrons of Gordon & Company.

Telephone Douglas 2496

SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS

Incorporated

Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER

All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES

436 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

COOK'S WATER

IS RIGHT

A NATURAL CALIFORNIA MINERAL WATER

Val Blatz

Milwaukee's Most Exquisite Beer

Private Stock (light)

Munchner Type (dark)

—in bottles and kegs

THOS. W. COLLINS CO.

34-36 Davis Street

San Francisco

Agents

THE WALDORF



136 SOUTH BROADWAY

Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF

BECKER BROS., Proprietors

648 Market Street

NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFET

OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO

THE WALDORF ANNEX



521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OUR BAR WHISKEY ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

Jellison's Buffet

ARMAND J. REGNIER, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Phone Sutter 3983

Cavanaugh & Mason, Props.

The Realty

MERCHANT'S LUNCH, 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

129 Montgomery Street, bet. Sutter and Bush

PHONE KEARNY 1634

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

J. D. ADKINS
PROPRIETOR

THE YELLOWSTONE

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

STRAIGHT
GOODS
OUR SPECIALTY

Best of Everything 10c

R. H. Fischbeck

Majestic

Handsomest Buffet in the West

Phones: Douglas 5930—Sutter 3629

844 Market St., San Francisco



INDOOR YACHT CLUB PRACTICING JUSTICE IN THE OPEN.

DURING the week before Christmas the Indoor Yacht Club took possession of Union Square, San Francisco. This square is public property and is intended for the use of the people. But the club in question seized it and made everybody who entered it pay one dollar for the pleasure. The pleasure consisted of being liable to be robbed. Of course, the robbery was performed under the thin guise of justice, as is usually the case. The club established a Kangaroo Court in the square. Whenever any man was caught doing what he might have been accustomed to doing for twenty years he was promptly arrested and hustled before a judge, who imposed a fine upon him out of all proportion with the alleged offense committed. This judge must have had experience in the regular courts of San Francisco. Whenever a victim refused to pay a fine he was unceremoniously incarcerated in a large cage as though he was a wild beast.

We do not know that the Indoor Yacht Club is composed of former members of Pancho Villa's army, but it has all the earmarks of being so composed. The occupation of the most prominent square of San Francisco by this club was a high-handed proceeding. Levying of tribute on people for entering the square was quite after the style of Villa's bandits. The wholesale robbery of victims in the Kangaroo court was, if anything, an improvement on the methods of the Mexican banditry. About the only feature of brigandage that was overlooked by the club was the sandbagging of pedestrians in the dark places about the square. Probably they will include this in their program next year.

One of the victims of the Indoor Yacht Club was George Miehl, prominently connected with the Olympic Club. As soon as Miehl entered the square, after being separated from a hard-earned dollar as the price of admission, he was arrested on a flimsy pretext, taken before the judge and fined. The judge discovered that he had not made the fine large enough to take all the money

that Miehl had. Miehl was arrested again. He was fined for making remarks, fined for apologizing, fined for holding his tongue and finally fined for "switching" on a friend whom he wished to present to the court as a victim in place of himself. About the only thing the Kangaroo Court did not do to Miehl was stand him on his head and shake the few cents he had left out of his pockets. Probably they will do that next time.

Of course, the Indoor Yacht Club had a very plausible excuse for its rough work. That was to be expected. The excuse is that the orphans of San Francisco should be made happy on Christmas Day. Everybody within reach was robbed in order to provide food and good things for the orphans. The success of the undertaking was beyond expectations. Some \$3,000 were "raised" on Sunday. Evidently a great many people like to part with their money by being robbed, at least under such circumstances. The kiddies of San Francisco were amply provided for and now look upon the Indoor Yacht Club as a bunch of good bandits.

Charity is supposed to cover a multitude of sins. It probably had all it could do to cover all the sins committed by the Indoor Yacht Club in Union Square. But even at that we believe that charity will cover the various outrages comfortably with enough overlap to provide for many additional ones of the same nature.

COMPENSATION AT VALLEJO.

It has been finally decided by the City Council of Vallejo that the twenty-five saloonkeepers who are to remain in business shall contribute \$19,000 toward compensating the twenty who are to be forced to retire. Each saloonkeeper remaining in business is to deposit with a party to be designated by the City Council \$1,000 cash and a six-month note for \$380.

The twenty saloonkeepers who must retire from business have been divided into three classes and will be compensated according to their classification, which is as follows:

Class A, \$1,250 each.—Hegarty & Son, William Larson, Pifferini, Patrick Dineen.

Class B, \$1,000 each.—Ben Anderson, P. Brown, J. Clifford, DeAmaral, St. Vincent Hotel, P. Higgins, Fred Hollman, S. Joy, Lahm Brothers, Robert McQuarrie, M. Madigan, Joseph Rodger, Solano Brewing Company.

Class C, \$500 each.—John A. Ivers, Samuel Person.

LIVERMORE IS DECIDEDLY LIBERAL.

At the election on November 3 Livermore voted 252 for prohibition and 951 against, or practically four to one against. At the proposition to fix eight-year prohibition elections the city gave a majority of 44. On every issue involving the restriction of personal liberty the city gave a substantial majority in favor of prohibition.

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CITY OF VALLEJO TO REDUCE SALOONS.

On the 11th of December the city council of Vallejo passed the following ordinance: "On and after January 1, 1915, the maximum number of operative retail liquor licenses in the city of Vallejo issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 315, shall be twenty-five and no retail liquor license or licenses in excess of twenty-five shall thereafter be issued."

In accordance with this ordinance there would be twenty saloons closed. The ordinance was introduced by Commissioner W. P. Blake on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and is intended to please the prohibitionist secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels. The Young Men's Christian Association has asked that the city council provide compensation for the men who will be thrown out of business. The association proposes that the twenty-five licenses shall be sold to the highest bidders, the surplus raised over the present license money to be used to reimburse those who lose their licenses. Boards of appraisal and the bonding of the city are being considered as ways and means to compensate the saloonkeepers.

MEMBERS OF MORGAN HILL TOWN BOARD CLIMB TELEGRAPH POLES.

The board of trustees of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, is prohibitionist, every member being dry to the end of his whiskers, which should indicate extreme dryness. Some days before election the wets strung a sign reading "Vote Against Prohibition and Save Our Vineyard Homes" across the main street from telegraph poles. The trustees ordered the town marshal to take down the sign, but he refused on the advice of an attorney that he had no power to act, as there was no ordinance concerning the stringing of signs across streets. Then the trustees acted. To the great amusement of the people they climbed the telegraph poles and tore down the sign. While shinnying up the poles they displayed many-colored socks, often became tangled up in their whiskers and ran some murderous slivers into the most delicate parts of their anatomy. The crowd enjoyed the spectacle and when it was finished the wets declared that the fun was well worth the loss of the sign.

STATE DIVISION PLANNED.

Articles of incorporation of the California State Division League were filed December by W. M. Dean, J. S. A. Macdonald, N. B. Anderson and Albert Assur. The expressed purpose of the organization is to effect the division of California into two States.

Apologies to Tipperary

AN OREGON WAIL.

It's a long way to California,
It's a long, long way to go;
I came from Portland, Oregon, you know!
Farewell, Tom and Jerry!
Goodbye, Rock and Rye!
It's a long, long way to California;
Oregon's gone dry!

—Andrew Mariani.

San Francisco, December 23, 1914.

SAN JOSE TO ADOPT BLISS COMPENSATION PLAN.

During the latter part of November the city council of San Jose passed an ordinance providing for the reduction of the number of saloons in that city to fifty. A clause in the ordinance specifies that the saloonkeepers who are forced out of business shall be compensated through the creation of a fund by setting apart ten per cent of the license money. The reduction of the number of saloons is to be brought about gradually by buying out saloons one by one. It will be necessary to buy out fifty saloons in order to accomplish the desired reduction.

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Comments on Proposed Liquor Traffic Legislation

EDITOR REVIEW: The following suggestions are offered for the consideration of the winemen: 1. **Anti-treat Law.**

The main objection to this is based on personal liberty. This objection could be removed by proposing a law formulated after the fashion of the Anti-Spit Law. It would not be right to make it a crime for two or three or four men to enter a saloon and buy drinks for each other so long as they do not become obnoxious. It is not reasonable to prohibit all treating when only the abuse of treating should be eliminated. That there is abuse is conceded and there should be a law to correct. In European countries custom has limited treating in bar-rooms and saloons to a very reasonable extent. When two friends, for instance, go into a saloon they have but two drinks apiece, each one treating the other. There is no repetition of the treating. When three or four friends treat each has three or four drinks, but it is rarely that treating is done in groups. The real economic reason for restricting treating is not that the treater spends too much money but that he drinks more liquor than he is entitled to, no man being entitled to more than is good for him. The spending of the money is not so objectionable as the wasting of good liquor. If a man spends more money for liquor than he can afford to he is properly punished for consuming, or rather, destroying liquor excessively.

A law which would enable saloonkeepers to refuse to serve treaters with liquor beyond a certain limit would be good. It would stabilize the drinking custom, helping the business of the saloonkeeper and enabling the consumer to obtain just the amount of liquor that would do him the most good. Such a law should empower a police officer to interfere whenever a saloonkeeper showed that he was not disposed to limit treating in his establishment.

Another method of restricting treating would be to allow saloonkeepers to double the price of drinks with every repetition of the treats and require them to have notices displayed conspicuously in their places to this effect.

The anti-treat law proposed by the Legislative Committee would not affect clubs in which treating is far more prevalent than in saloons. It is difficult to find wherein logical discrimination lies as between clubs and saloons. For this reason it is to be in-

ferred that the imposition of an anti-treat law from which club would be exempt would cause a rapid increase in the membership of clubs and would result in more treating than before, since the increased treating in clubs would more than offset the decrease treating in saloons.

An anti-treat law to be effective should differ from those in operation in Tacoma and other places, or it will soon become a dead letter. If the law is not formulated after the fashion of the Anti-Spit law it will soon be ignored, since it would become, if the authorities tried to enforce it, a greater nuisance than the nuisance which it is designed to abate. It would be better to allow men to treat without restriction than to arrest every man who treated.

2. Forbidding the cashing of checks in saloons. It is understood that the law would apply to workingmen's pay checks. In order to make it practical it should apply to all checks. There are a few saloonkeepers who would object to a law of this kind. Cashing of checks is an accommodation which involves a risk. Some saloonkeepers have given up the custom owing to the fact that they have very often lost money because of having had bad checks passed upon them. Many saloonkeepers continue the custom because they do not care to offend customers.

The amount of business that would be lost through refusing to cash pay checks would be insignificant and would be completely offset by the removal of criticism.

If this law should be passed the enforcement of it would be facilitated by requiring employers to pay by checks which could be cashed only upon presentation by the workingmen at the banks and by requiring banks to be open between 5:00 and 7:00 p. m. Saturday.

It must be remembered that most workingmen do not buy drinks in saloons for the purpose of cashing their checks but cash their checks in saloons in order to buy drinks. A workingman who does not care to cash his check in a saloon ought to be able to wait two or three days to cash it in a bank. This being the case the workingmen who wish to buy drinks would not be put to great inconvenience by being forced to go to the banks and the saloonkeepers would not lose any business because such workingmen would visit the saloons after cashing their checks.

This law would help to do away with a great deal of criticism to which saloons are subject. It is the duty of saloonkeepers to remove criticism from their business, cost what it may.

3. Making it a misdemeanor for minors to purchase liquor. This law would protect the saloonkeeper who tries to abide by law. All reasonable people believe in prohibition for Indians and minors who, as a rule, use liquor to excess when they use it at all. It merely forbids saloonkeepers to sell to Indians and minors means just half-prohibition.

4. Forbidding saloonkeepers to sell to persons visibly intoxicated. This law is in operation in many cities of England and its successful enforcement is due to saloonkeepers. When a man vis-

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ly intoxicated, after being refused liquor in one saloon, goes to another and demands it he is subject to arrest. The saloonkeeper who has refused to sell liquor to a man visibly intoxicated makes it his duty to see that another saloonkeeper shall not sell to him. He informs a policeman, who follows the intoxicated man. If it is found that a saloonkeeper sells to the intoxicated man both are arrested and punished. By this procedure the saloonkeeper who obeys the law does not lose business to a competitor who violates it and the saloons are kept free from the criticism which visibly intoxicated persons bring upon them. Saloonkeepers of this State will speedily comprehend the spirit of this law and co-operate to enforce it for the general good. But it must be insisted upon that the intoxicated man who demands drink after having been previously refused it shall be punished as well as the delinquent saloonkeeper, the law-abiding saloonkeeper and the policeman in the case being the complaining witnesses.

5. Law to limit the number of saloons. This is the most serious of all the propositions. There are, according to Sacramento officials, 17,000 retail liquor establishments in the State of California. Allowing, for the purpose of a most generous comparison, a population of 3,500,000 for the State, there is one retail liquor establishment for every 205 population. A reduction of the number of saloons to one for every 500 population would mean the wiping out of 10,000 saloons. Three out of every five retail liquor establishments would be closed. A property loss to saloonkeepers amounting to \$10,000,000 would be involved, placing the average valuation of saloons at \$1,000 apiece. Besides throwing 10,000 or more saloonkeepers out of business, 15,000 bartenders and other employees would be deprived of their livelihoods.

Those who favor the reduction to one-for-every-500 population will probably argue that there are not 17,000 retail liquor establishments in the State. Let us be as generous in this as with population and say that there are only 10,000 retail liquor establishments. This is at the rate of one for every 350 population. A reduction to one-for-every-500 population would mean that 3,000 saloons would be closed, involving a property loss of \$3,000,000 to saloonkeepers and throwing from 3,000 to 4,000 men out of business and 10,000 out of employment.

It is to be supposed that the Legislative Committee knows just what the number of retail liquor places in California is and what the population of the State is. The committee has very probably figured out just how many individuals will be affected by the proposed reduction. It is not acting without a thorough knowledge and will undoubtedly advise the winemen fully as to what the consequences of the proposed reduction will be. Figures are absolutely essential for a proper adjudication of this matter.

In considering what the moral and political effect of a proposition to reduce the number of saloons will be it is necessary to first of all consider the certainty of a referendum being invoked after the legislature passes the bill. The referendum will be supported by at least 10,000 saloonkeepers, because this many will fear that they will be involved in the reduction, and they will take the safe side. The saloonkeepers who are likely to be "wiped out" will be championed by the liberal clergymen, such as the Rev. Mr. Lampett, Rabbi Meyer and Father Yorke. Behind the referendum will stand the great moral question, "Shall 3,000 of the least prosperous saloonkeepers be sacrificed so that the 7,000 more prosperous shall continue in business and enjoy increased prosperity?"

A direct proposition to reduce the number of saloons without providing any compensation for the men thrown out of business (without considering those thrown out of employment) might be carried by the country vote, even though all the large cities, excepting Los Angeles, would vote against it. It would mean simply a triumph of the rural over the urban communities.

Such a proposition could serve only the purpose of an alternative to a State-wide prohibition proposition. It might bring about

the defeat of State-wide prohibition in 1916, but it is probable that it would contribute largely to a triumph of prohibition in 1918.

If the reduction issue should be carried in 1916, without providing compensation for the expropriated retailers, it is certain that the surviving liquor industry would have to reckon with the animosity, based on a just grievance, of those who would be ruined. If the issue should be defeated those who stood behind it would find themselves in the position of offering a strong argument to the prohibitionists in the 1918 campaign, since it would be held that the liquor men themselves had failed to correct evils the existence of which they had acknowledged.

Such being the case, it is imperative to consider the proposition of compensating the retailers who would be expropriated. The only form of compensation which would be favorably passed upon by the voters would be one by which the retailers remaining in business would compensate those going out. This would involve the increasing of license fees and the setting apart of a large percentage or all of the increase for compensation.

No difficulty should be encountered in providing the compensation. The 7,000 saloonkeepers remaining in business would be called upon to pay between \$400 and \$800 apiece, according to what appraisers should agree upon. In return for compensating the 3,000 expropriated, the 7,000 would be amply compensated by increased business. Not only would the friendship of the 3,000 put out of business be retained but the saloon business throughout the State would be stabilized.

With a compensation clause in the issue it is doubtful if any referendum would be invoked against legislative action, but if invoked a very strong alternative against State-wide prohibition would be furnished, making it easier to defeat prohibition in 1916 and placing the liquor traffic in a stronger position than ever before for the fight in 1918.

Another method of improving the situation is offered in the suggestion that a bill be offered to the legislature to forbid the issuance of new retail licenses for a period of ten years throughout the State. Through this the reduction of the number of saloons would be brought about through the natural increase of population without throwing anybody out of business. It is probable that no referendum would be invoked against it. This method would result in stabilizing the liquor trade. But, as a matter of choice, between stopping the issuance of new licenses for a period of ten years and the speedy reduction of the number of saloons, **with a proviso for the ample compensation of the men to be forced out of business**, the writer favors the latter proposition, because, while it is not as just as the former, it is more acceptable to the different groups of the liquor trade and would appeal with force to the general public.

J. R.

San Francisco, December 21, 1914.

"DRY" RESOLUTION BEATEN.

The Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the State Legislatures was defeated in the House, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution.

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST



SEATTLE, December 24, 1914.—Seattle is in dire straits. Bread riots are of almost daily occurrence. Hungry men raid bakeries, restaurants and markets. Soup kitchens for women have been established for the first time in the history of the Pacific Coast, if not of the United States. There are but slight prospects of alleviation for the distress this winter. If anything, conditions will become worse.

All this is due to prohibition. Of course, prohibition will not be effective until January 1, 1916. But, just the same, the wets insist that the prevalent misery is due to prohibition. Prohibitionists say that the wets are real mean to attribute the sorry condition to the enactment of the prohibition law.

Here are the facts: Just as soon as it was known that the citizenry of Washington had voted in favor of prohibition all building operations throughout Washington stopped. Property holders found themselves confronted with the prospects of having 6,000 saloons, wholesale liquor stores, offices, scores of breweries and other establishments, including distilleries, idle. They foresaw that on January 1, 1916, they would have just this number of vacant stores, offices, etc., on their hands, and that they would be jeopardizing their interests to erect more buildings. They suspended all plans for new structures and stopped work on those in course of erection. Carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, structural iron workers, masons, etc., etc., etc., were discharged at quick notice. The army of unemployed was suddenly increased enormously. Many mechanics left in haste for California and British Columbia, but most of the unemployed remained in the State. Men of families decided to stay at home. An influx to Seattle from all parts of Washington resulted, and in a short time the metropolis of the State was filled with idle men.

Are the property holders to blame? Facing a loss of rents amounting to \$7,500,000 a year, could they do anything else but stop building operations? The loss of an income of \$7,500,000 a year means that \$75,000,000 worth of property has become non-productive. It will be necessary to offer this amount of property for rent after the first of January, 1916. It will take years to make this property productive again. There will be no more building until the property is rented. For years after it is all rented, at decreased rentals, there will be but little building owing to the diminished resources of the property holders. No blame whatever can be cast on the property holders, who are just as much the victims of the prohibitionists as the working classes.

Prohibitionists will remain in the background in Seattle until "business conditions readjust themselves." It would not be at all surprising if the men who have been deprived of their bread and butter by the ignorant fanatics should take in hand a number of paid prohibitionists, apply tar and feathers to them and ride them on rails out of town. Certainly people have been tarred and feathered for crimes far less cruel than that committed by the prohibitionists of Washington on the 3rd of November, 1914.

This Christmas is not a merry one in Washington for the families of workingmen, property holders and taxpayers. If it is merry for anyone it is the prohibitionists or his patron saint, the Demon of Destruction. Many a baby's stocking will be found empty on Christmas morning and many a dining table in humble homes will be without suitable food for the Christmas dinner.

On the 5th of December Governor Lister issued his official proclamation declaring the prohibition bill to have been approved by the voters of the State.

Mr. Stephen Jones, owner of the Dominion Hotel at Victoria, British Columbia, arrived in Seattle on the 6th of December. Mr. Jones expressed his opinion of the enactment of prohibition in Washington as follows:

"We Victorians find it difficult to believe that a big seaport city like Seattle can succeed as a 'dry town,' and are watching the ex-

periment with deep interest. Personally, I believe Washington cities will eventually be put back on a high license basis. But the change is ever made it will no doubt involve a big reduction in the number of licenses and severe restrictions. This is the plan Victoria already has adopted, for we have no bars independent of hotels. Wonderment was expressed that Washington should have enacted a law to permit a bare majority of those taking enough interest in the subject to vote to pass upon a question of such great social and economic importance as suppressing the liquor traffic especially the manufacture of liquor. In British Columbia several years ago the question of regulating the liquor traffic through local option came up and an option law was enacted, but the lawmakers were careful to provide that a two-fifths majority should be necessary and the provision has unquestionably resulted in a better expression of the popular will than had a plurality been made sufficient."

What particularly annoys Seattle is the threatened loss of the Alaska trade. It is explained that sixty per cent of the liquor sold in Seattle is sent to Alaska customers. Every person who outfits for Alaska in Seattle buys whisky as part of the equipment. In Alaska the laborers insist that the bosses supply them with drinks of whisky a day in addition to wages, on account of the climate. This custom has given growth to a heavy whisky business which Seattle practically has monopolized. Under the prohibition amendment adopted by the State of Washington, dealers in Seattle cannot sell liquor and therefore are cut off from selling booze to the Alaska trade.

Alaskans have notified Seattle merchants that if they have to lay in their supply of "hootch" in San Francisco they will go to San Francisco for the rest of their supplies. This means practically the entire loss of the Alaska trade, which has been the mainstay of Seattle since the gold rush. Because of this situation, Seattle wants to cut loose from the dry part of Washington and to have a separate State, wherein prohibition will be barred.

There can be no doubt that Washington will return to high license in November, 1916. A burned child dreads the fire and Washington has, indeed, been badly burned. After all, the adoption of prohibition by Washington may prove to be the very greatest object lesson for the entire Pacific Coast. It will serve to convince every State on the slope that the suppression of the liquor traffic means stagnation of commerce, paralysis of business and starvation of workingmen. It is necessary that the impulsive and hysterical learn by suffering. Washington is learning. Once the lesson is learnt the State will be cured of impulse and hysteria. And the rest of the Pacific Coast will profit thereby.

The Central Labor Council, Chamber of Commerce and the different associations of professional men held a mass meeting in Dreamland in Seattle on the 8th of December to discuss ways and means of saving Washington from economic suicide, prohibition. It was unanimously agreed that if prohibition becomes a law in the present stage Washington will be committing industrial suicide. Mr. E. P. Dole, a prominent lawyer, submitted the following analysis of the prohibition measure:

Section 19, Article 2, of the Constitution of Washington declares that "No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The explicit and official fostering of the liquor interests of sister States and foreign countries is not expressed in the following title: "An act relating to intoxicating liquors, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and distribution thereof, except in certain cases, the soliciting and taking orders therefor, the advertisement thereof and the making of false statements for the purpose of obtaining the same, declaring certain places to be nuisances and providing for their abatement, regulating the keeping, sale and disposition of intoxicating liquors by druggists and pharmacists, the prescription thereof by physicians, the transportation thereof, and providing for the seizure for and seizure and destruction thereof, prescribing the powers and duties of certain officers, and the forms of procedure and the rules of evidence in cases and proceedings hereunder, and fixing penalties for violation hereof, and the time when this act shall take effect."

Initiative No. 3 authorizes the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State for medicinal and sacramental purposes and prohibits their manufacture in the State for said purposes. Every one knows that there is a very con-

considerable consumption of intoxicating liquors for legitimate medical use, prescribed for patients by physicians in good standing. According to the act, they can be sold in the State, but must be made elsewhere.

The most extraordinary feature of the act is its discrimination in regard to the manufacture and sale of beverages between citizens of Washington and citizens of sister States and foreign countries. At a little extra trouble and expense every adult person in the State may obtain two quarts of whisky or twelve quarts of beer every twenty days. The adult members of a family, according to their numbers, can supply the family pot, voluntarily or by threats or undue influence, with six, eight, ten or a dozen quarts of whisky every twenty days, or they can invite their friends to a drunken orgy every Saturday night. The act furnishes no protection against such abuses. Under the license law (Rem. & B., Sec. 2689) retail dealers are prohibited from selling or giving intoxicating liquors to any drunkard or intoxicated person. According to Initiative No. 3 the county auditor must issue a permit to "any person * * * over 21 years of age."

Assuming that approximately half of the present population of Washington are adults, the intoxicating liquor sanctioned by the act to be imported as a beverage by official permit would amount annually to about 8,000,000 quarts of whisky or 168,000,000 quarts of beer, quantities far in excess of those sold under license. This is not prohibition. It is simply (if the act is sustained and enforced) taking the business of manufacture and sale from the citizens of Washington and officially transferring it to citizens of sister States and of foreign countries—an extraordinary and distinctive part of the act and one which is not "expressed in the title."

Almost from the organization of our national government States have attempted to discriminate in favor of their own citizens to the prejudice of citizens of sister States, and the Supreme Court of the United States, beginning with an opinion by its greatest chief justice, has held that such discriminations, whether direct or indirect, are in conflict with the provisions of the national constitution quoted in Chapter I.

If the State of Washington, either through its Legislature or by initiative and referendum, should attempt to discriminate in favor of intoxicating liquors manufactured in the State to the prejudice of manufacturers or dealers in sister States, there can be no doubt that the courts, State and national, would hold such legislation unconstitutional, null and void. To this extent the law is beyond question.

If a State cannot discriminate in favor of its own citizens to the prejudice of citizens of sister States, can it discriminate against its own citizens in favor of citizens of sister States?

The question is somewhat novel. States have often tried to discriminate in favor of their own citizens, but not against them. State-wide prohibition dates back more than fifty years. It has been sustained by courts of last resort, both State and national, solely on the ground that it is within legitimate police powers. In so far as it has been enforced the local thirst have increased the trade and prosperity of manufacturers and dealers in sister States, but this has been a mere incident not within the intent and policy of former prohibitory laws and has not affected their validity. Initiative No. 3 is unique in this, that, while prohibiting the manufacture of any intoxicating liquor in the State, and the sale of any in the State as a beverage, it opens wide its official doors for importation of much larger quantities than ever have been drank in the State, making it mandatory on county auditors to issue permits even to common drunkards if more than twenty-one years of age, bringing losses of many millions of dollars upon local manufacturers and dealers and officially diverting their business to manufacturers and dealers in sister States and foreign countries.

The Portland "Oregonian" comments on the result of the election in Oregon in the following language:

"The people of Oregon have rendered judgment against the saloon as an institution rather than against liquor. Possibly there cannot be a general use of liquor without the saloon; but it is certain that there can be no saloon without liquor. The effort in Oregon now, where the manufacture and sale of liquor is to be prohibited after January 1, 1916, is primarily therefore to abolish the saloon.

"The State has merely 'sworn off.' It has taken a most serious step, and a readjustment in many directions will be required. No law will enforce itself; nor can any such law be effectually enforced by officers sworn to do their duty unless they are supported by a general public sentiment. No State with so large a city as

Portland now has prohibition; but we have a notion that the movement is not to stop with Oregon and Washington. The same problems that now confront Oregon in its prohibition law are present also in Washington, which has the important cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane."

Mr. Edwin A. Linscott in an article contributed to the Portland "Journal" says:

"Many liquor firms are moving to California. They will furnish their Oregon patrons with liquor from California. Now isn't this great, to send our money to California to build up the very industry that we have driven from the border of our own State, and to help the class of labor there that we have made paupers of here? Many say those who are thrown out of employment from the effects of prohibition can find more useful employment. We all know that we have been trying to solve the problem of the unemployed in this State for some time. How can we expect to accomplish it by swelling their ranks by at least 12,000? Nothing could be more sad than to turn 12,000 workmen into the street without jobs. The recklessness, carelessness and shallowness of political, economic and industrial thought have brought more misery to this nation than all other pestilences combined."

Multnomah County voted against prohibition by a very insignificant majority, the figures being 36,668 against and 36,600 for.

On the 11th of December an open rupture occurred between the Anti-Saloon League and the Committee of One Hundred in Portland. At a joint meeting of the two prohibition forces Attorney A. M. Churchill, a member of the Committee of One Hundred, assailed the Anti-Saloon League forces for bad faith in the conduct of their campaign. He declared that they are preparing a law so drastic that its provisions will be unenforceable and with such severe restrictions that its operations will become farcical.

"The Committee of One Hundred," he explained, "is preparing a bill that will carry out the intention expressed by the voters who decided in favor of a prohibition amendment at the recent election.

"The people voted to eliminate the commercial traffic in liquor. They did not vote to prevent its distribution within the State. Your bill would make it a violation of the law for a person to have liquor in his possession. Now that is not what they voted for.

"A bill that carries such provisions breaks faith with the people."

PRINTERS WERE EVER THUS.

Unobserved and unannounced, the president of the Dorcas Society of the First Jerusalem Church entered the composing room just in time to hear these words issue from the mouth of the boss printer:

"Billy, go to the devil and tell him to finish that 'murder' he began this morning. Then kill 'William J. Bryan's Youngest Grandchild,' and dump that 'Sweet Angel of Mercy' in the hellbox. Then make up that 'Naughty Parisian Actress' and lock up the 'Lady in Her Boudoir.'"

Horried, the good woman fled from that place of sin, and now her children wonder why they are not allowed to play with the printer's youngster.—Exchange.



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WILLIAM SCHULDT REPLIES TO REV. ALBERT PALMER.

THE San Francisco "Bulletin" of the 22nd of December, 1914, published an article written by Mr. William Schuldt, secretary of the California State Brewers' Association, replying to the sermon of the Rev. Albert Palmer, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Oakland. This article is masterly. It comprehensively answers every criticism made by Rev. Mr. Palmer in his subject, "What I would do if I were a saloonkeeper—an honest, well-meaning saloonkeeper, and there are many such." It is given herewith:

WANING RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

The Rev. Albert Palmer has been telling us what he would do were he engaged in the saloon business. Permit me to tell you what I would do were I a Christian clergyman—an honest, well-meaning Christian clergyman. I would endeavor to uphold the prestige of the clerical office by doing all in my power to awaken devotion and faith, and by bringing all my learning to the defense of sacred truth. I would do my best to discourage quackery in the pulpit and to preserve the holy profession from the taint of insincerity. Of late we find that some ministers of Christianity are much perturbed by the waning of religious enthusiasm. Empty pews have caused a panic among them. They have gone to experts in publicity to get advice as to the best means of awakening interest in the deserted church that was once recognized as an engine of civilization. Now it occurs to me that the clergy are chiefly what the matter is with the church, and were I a clergyman, an honest, well-meaning one, it would seem to me to be important to recall them from their devious ways and set them in the right path that they might make their holy mission felt among men. To this end, which I believe to be praiseworthy, I would endeavor to deter clergymen from preaching nonsense and disseminating flubdub and untruth.

To make myself as clear as possible I will quote the pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Oakland, whose utterances are typical of the kind of matter which it ill becomes a minister to father. I find him assuming that the liquor interests are doomed to extermination. He so assumes because fourteen States have adopted prohibition.

REVOLT AGAINST PROHIBITION CERTAIN.

Thus does the Rev. Palmer reveal himself to us as the imperfectly educated man who has not learned to differentiate temperance in reform from hysteria. If he will read Emerson's Essay on the New England Reformers of the last century he will perceive how absurd it is to have faith in waves of radical change. Within a period of five years before the Civil War eight States enacted prohibitory laws. When the fever subsided the laws were rescinded. Why? If the Rev. Palmer is sincerely and honestly interested in the prohibition question, instead of dealing in gratuitous assertions at second-hand he will inquire as to why actual experience of prohibition has proved disastrous to the prohibition cause.

It would probably be instructive for him to study prohibition in Maine, and ascertain why the people of that State are about to vote on a proposition to repeal a law under which they have been propagating hypocrisy for fifty years.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ALCOHOL.

The Rev. Palmer has read Joseph H. Crocker's book, "Shall I Drink?" and he thinks the "facts" it contains sufficient for the enlightenment of all. Who is Joseph H. Crocker? What is it that constitutes him an authority? May we accept what he says as true? If I were a clergyman I would consult only the leading authorities on subjects about which I wished to inform myself. The Rev. Palmer quotes Joseph Crocker to the effect that the moderate use of alcohol reduces efficiency, and that alcohol is not a food. Is Joseph Crocker a better authority than the International Physiological Congress, held in Cambridge in the summer of 1898?

At that congress the greatest scientists in the world were assembled. They said: "The results of careful experiments show that alcohol so taken (in moderate quantities) is oxidized within the body and so supplies energy like common articles of food, and it is physiologically incorrect to designate it as a poison."

If I were a clergyman I would be ashamed to quote Joseph Crocker in view of the overwhelming testimony of scientists who dissent from him, whoever he is.

If I were a clergyman in the midst of a pernicious hysteria such as is being fostered in this country by professional prohibitionists for gain I would scorn the testimony of Joseph Crocker if I knew that the subject which he discusses had been the subject of a scientific investigation by a body of disinterested men of the standing in the nation of those that composed the Committee of Fifty of New York. The committee was headed by Bishop Potter, Seth Low, President Eliot of Harvard, Dr. Felix Adler, Professor O. W. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Professor Chittenden of Yale, Richard Watson Gilder and Charles Bonapart. Their report, embodied in a volume entitled "Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem," is remarkable for its learning, painstaking labor and intelligent research. Does the Rev. Palmer prefer the unknown Crocker? The Committee of Fifty spent years in its investigation and reported that prohibition was a curse.

INVESTIGATIONS OF GALTON LABORATORY.

Once upon a time Cromwell called upon certain Scotch clergymen to consider for a moment that they might be mistaken; I wonder if it would be futile to exhort the Rev. Palmer to do likewise.

I will not urge the Rev. Palmer to reflect on the possibility of his fallibility. I will merely advise him to quit Crocker and look up respectable authority. He has been misled.

For instance, he says: "For parents to drink alcohol is to increase mortality and diminish the vitality of their children." This is one of the superstitions disseminated by the captains of the prohibition industry. They have made many people believe it. It is a plausible superstition for so manifest is the evil of the abuse of alcohol, so obvious the effects of over-indulgence that almost anything to be said against it is credible. But science has been developing truths of late that seem almost as paradoxical as the statement that the earth moves round the sun. What the Rev. Palmer says about the effect of liquor on the children of parents who drink is flatly contradicted by the scientists of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, a pretty respectable institution, as even the Rev. Palmer will doubtless admit. The scientists of this institution, who cannot be accused of prejudice in favor of alcoholism, made a special investigation of the effects of alcohol in hundreds of cases. Their findings are quoted by Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, pathologist of the Iowa State University, in his book, "The Question of Alcohol." This is what he quotes:

"The general health of the children of alcoholic parents appears on the whole slightly better than that of other parents. Parental alcoholism is not the source of mental defect in offspring. The relationship, if any, between parental alcoholism and filial intelligence is so slight that even its sign cannot be determined from the present material."

Incredible? Not if you prefer the testimony of science to the testimony of Crocker, for the testimony of all the world's greatest medical men vindicates the advice of St. Paul to Timothy, which may be loosely interpreted to the effect that a little alcohol is good for the system. Assuredly, total abstinence is not beneficial. The Galton laboratory finds that it is less beneficial than alcohol so far as the effect on parents is concerned.

REPORT OF BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Add to this the testimony of the British Medical Association, which, after an investigation of four thousand cases, reported that the average age of total abstainers "is not only far below the average attained by the moderate drinkers, but is even a year below that reached by the decidedly intemperate."

Now, what are we to say about this? If I were a clergyman, an honest, well-meaning clergyman, I'd quote the British Medical Association from the pulpit if for no other purpose than to emphasize the fact that St. Paul was wise in his remote generation.

The Rev. Palmer prefers to tell us that insurance companies are afraid of drinkers. To be accurate he should say that some are and some are not. There was a time when all were afraid of drinkers, but science has been getting them over their fright. They are now afraid chiefly of drunkards, and presently they will be more afraid of total abstainers, the average life of whom, according to the British Medical Association, is only 51.22 years, while that of temperate drinkers is 62.13 years.

THE CURSE OF PROHIBITION.

The facts regarding alcohol and total abstinence are rapidly emerging into the light, and hence there is really no reason for the Rev. Palmer's assumption that the liquor interests are soon to be exterminated. The quicker prohibition spreads the sooner will the reaction come, for the evils of prohibition are terrible, so terrible that were I a clergyman I would do all in my power to combat the heresies of the rogues who have been playing on public ignorance for their own profit.

To that end I would urge my congregation to read that eminent scientist, Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, who has gathered some wonderful and some startling data in prohibition States. I would quote to my congregation that great medical journal, The Lancet of London, which has been lately expounding the importance of alcohol apropos the benefits derived from it in the trenches in Belgium, where soldiers are fortified by rum against cold and disease. According to The Lancet many apparently healthy people are "unwitting carriers of the bacteria of influenza, pneumonia and other diseases which need only some depressing factor in the shape of danger, hunger, damp and cold to lose their normal resistance to the germs and fall an easy prey to acute infections which may assume the form of influenza fever, rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis or septicemia. When numbers are herded together severe epidemics may easily arise from such a focus and a virus which has suddenly taken on a greater degree of virulence spreads very rapidly." According to the Lancet writer, "in these cases moderate doses of alcohol are valuable in aiding the natural resistance of blood and tissue."

Now, were I a clergyman eager to minister to the physical as well as

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the spiritual welfare of my flock, after reading such authorities as I have quoted, I'd be ashamed to yield to the temptation, however great, to enlist under the banner of prohibition, a banner that might well be inscribed with skull and cross-bones.

THE PROMOTION OF MISINFORMATION.

Above all, if I were a clergyman, an honest, well-meaning clergyman, I would never support a thesis with an obscure authority, such as Joseph Crocker, whom nobody knows. Never would I affect to be qualified to influence my congregation or the public in matters concerning their physical well-being, without first obtaining the best available information for my own guidance. Now, where is the best available information as to the effect of liquor on mankind, and the effect of prohibition on communities that have experienced it? Surely it is not the information obtainable from professional prohibitionists or even from ministers who are averse to attributing empty pews to their own shortcomings, and who think that if saloons were closed more men would go to church.

The best available information is obtainable from disinterested scientists, men like Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, the eminent pathologists, Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard, the scientists of the Physiological Congress, the Galton Laboratory, the British Medical Association, and the great publicists and scholars of the Committee of Fifty. Fancy an honest, well-meaning clergyman flatly contradicting such eminent authority by adopting a Joseph Crocker!

MISGUIDED RAILROADS AND TRAINED ARMIES.

But hold! To be fair to the Rev. Palmer it should be said that he has proper authority. He has, for instance, the Southern Pacific Company, which forbids its employees to drink. No, nobody questions the wisdom of his prohibition. Safety is the first desideratum of the railroad business, and to minimize the probability of accident it is advisable to minimize the probability of drunkenness. One engineer, by drinking to excess, may cause great loss of life, so it is advisable to enjoin all railroad engineers from drinking at all. Does this injunction prove that alcohol reduces efficiency? What about the millions of men fighting in the trenches of Europe today? Surely the governments employing them do not wish to reduce their efficiency. These men are served with rum as one of the essential units of their daily rations.

WHO ARE BEST FITTED TO REGULATE?

But the Rev. Palmer is more concerned about saloons than about rum. He would have them more strictly regulated pending their extinction. The regulations he prescribes have already been enacted in Los Angeles, and if he will look up the police records he will find that there are more arrests for drunkenness in Los Angeles every year than in San Francisco; not to mention arrests for other things.

The reason he may be able to conjecture by neglecting Crocker and insulting Munsterberg, who says: "I speak as a psychotherapist whose experiences cover the whole country, when I say that the spreading of cocaineism and morphorinism, of sexual perversions and ruinous habits among the abstainers is alarming. But even on the surface anyone can see what a degree of dullness on the one side and of vulgarity on the other

the masses are led if the means of physiological relief are cut off from a strong, hardworking population."

Long before these words were written the Committee of Fifty had an inkling of the truth. Speaking of the saloon, they asked:

"Is it not probable that it ministers to deep-rooted wants of men which so far no other agency supplies?" The Committee of Fifty found that to many men the saloon meant "in the first instance, social opportunity unpurchasable elsewhere for any price within their reach, and without which their lives would be a dreary waste." Again: "The tavern instinct of our Saxon forefathers is the chief impulse, aside from the drink itself, which draws their hosts within the saloons that line our streets. This instinct must be reckoned with."

It was not reckoned with in Long Beach. Nor is it reckoned with by the Rev. Palmer or any of the zealous clergymen beyond whose philosophy are the eternal, unwritten laws of God, which are not of today or yesterday, and all those human impulses which transcend the letter of human ordinance.

BRYAN BLAMES JOHN BARLEYCORN FOR MISFORTUNES OF PARTY.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has written a letter of congratulation to Governor-elect Rye of Tennessee and has published it for the edification of his followers. Here is the main part:

"You will note that four more States went dry, and two more went for woman's suffrage. The taking of the liquor side defeated us in Colorado and Ohio, and a whisky Democrat defeated us in Kansas, because we did not take the wet side. The liquor element must be driven out of the Democratic party. It disgraces us when it is with us, and betrays us whenever it can serve its ends by doing so."

In this way Bryan has placed himself in the class of criminals who try to cast blame for their "misfortunes" on liquor. It is always the method of weaklings to try to make others responsible for their shortcomings. Everyone knows that Bryan is a millstone tied around the neck of the Democratic party. If that party comes to grief at the coming presidential election it will be because it has accepted Bryan as one of its sponsors. Any party that would follow Bryan and Daniels would be doomed to defeat. It will be slight consolation for the Democratic party after it suffers the consequences of its mistaken policies to blame liquor for it.

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MR. T. M. GILMORE'S LETTER TO CONGRESSMEN.

Just prior to the vote taken in the House of Representatives on the Hobson bill Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, sent to all members of the House of Representatives a letter asking that the defeat of the bill be made so decisive as to squelch the aspirations of cheap and incompetent men "who seek to use an emotional fad as a means of retaining a pass-key to the national corn crib." The letter is as follows:

"In common with many thousands of fellow citizens, I wish to enter a respectful protest against the Hobson confiscation bill, otherwise known as the Hobson prohibition amendment.

"I am told that while the advocates of the bill do not expect the necessary two-thirds vote in its favor they are prophesying a majority for it.

"I am not surprised that they expect defeat for the bill, and I do not believe that they think it will receive a majority of the votes. I do not believe that the leaders of the prohibition movement put so low an estimate upon the membership of the House of Representatives.

"I do not believe that they think that a majority of the members favor confiscation of property without compensation;

"Nor that a majority would favor the repudiation of States' rights;

"Nor that a majority would consider it a 'temperance' measure to forfeit a quarter of a billion dollars annual revenue and at the same time permit individuals all over the country to make wine, beer and whisky;

"Nor that a majority would favor throwing millions of men out of employment and putting them in competition with other wage earners;

"Nor that a majority would favor a pretended prohibition measure that would not prohibit the manufacture, transportation, and importation of liquor for personal use;

"Nor that a majority would favor making a national political issue of a local moral question.

"I am not asking merely that the bill be defeated, or that it fail to receive a majority vote. I ask that the bill be so overwhelmingly defeated as to squelch the aspirations of cheap and incompetent men who seek to use an emotional fad as a means of retaining a pass-key to the national corn-crib."

SALOON REDUCTION FOR RENO, NEVADA.

The Washoe County Grand Jury has recommended the reduction of the number of saloons at Reno to fifty and the increase of the license fee to \$500 per quarter. It is more than likely that the increase of the license fee would bring about the reduction of the number of saloons.

SANTA ROSA "REPUBLICAN" SHOULD TURN ON THE LIGHT.

In connection with the recent Sacramento outrage the Santa Rosa "Republican" published the following dispatch:

"Sacramento, December 7.—Police are today searching for Thomas Graham, former sexton of the German Lutheran Church here, where Margaret Milling was attacked and murdered. He is believed to be the man seen running down the alley at the rear of the edifice before the discovery of the mutilated body of the girl. It is believed that Graham, who was discharged for drunkenness, may have retained the keys of the church, which would have afforded him easy access to the building. Graham was seen in the vicinity of the church Tuesday."

This is not the first time that the "Republican" has attempted to connect liquor with crime. It is, therefore, necessary to call the paper to time. The "Republican" should know that the police of Sacramento did not "look for" Graham, the sexton who had been discharged for drunkenness, but "held" Fountain, the sexton who was hired because he was a teetotaler. Fountain confessed that he was the guilty man.

The "Republican" should be very careful in the future to not connect liquor with crimes against virtue. Such crimes are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, committed by teetotalers. Alcohol has the faculty of aiding men and women to control lust. For this reason outrages due to lust are not committed by men who drink alcoholic liquors. If the "Republican" would investigate it would find that experience has taught the Turks that teetotalism causes an undue increase of the lust of men. Furthermore, the "Republican" should give just consideration to the probability that if the Sacramento outrage had been committed by a man who was accustomed to alcoholic liquor the preachers of this State would have made the monstrous crime the subject of sermons for weeks to come. Let justice be done though the churches close.

A CORRECTION ASKED FOR.

During the recent campaign in California the dries made use of the following quotation, which is ascribed to the "Wholesalers and Retailers' Review" of California:

"With comparatively few exceptions our saloons are houses of drunken men, profanity and obscenity of the vilest type possible. It is no wonder that even in the better towns of the Wild West as well as the effete East and the conservative South, the stranger who visits a saloon is at once invoiced, labeled and damned."

The dries say that the paper in question is a periodical devoted to the interests of the liquor business. It is possible that some "nots" have been left out of the language used in the quoted paragraph. If such is the case it is about time to make a correction.



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THE ALCOHOLIC MILLSTONE.

The following is part of an editorial in the "Commoner" of November, 1914, written by William Jennings Bryan, owner and publisher of the "Commoner":

"The Democrats of the nation have an issue to face and they may as well prepare for it. The liquor interests are at bay; they are on the defensive. They realize that they have but a few more years in which to fatten upon the woes of their victims, but they are fighting desperately and are willing to hold any party between them and the fire. The Democratic party can not afford to shield the brewery, the distillery and the saloon from the rising wrath of a determined people. Democracy is the nation's hope on political and economic questions—let it not, by taking sides with the liquor interests, repel those who put moral issues first. The young men of the country are democratic by nature, but they will not submit their claims to political preferment to those who conspire against the home and everything good—neither will they find pot house politicians congenial party associates. The president has set a high standard in intelligence and morals, and the party can not afford to lower the colors to gain a temporary advantage. Those whose support depends upon subservience to the liquor interests disgrace the party while they are with it, and then leave if it refuses to obey them. They are a millstone about the party's neck. The Democratic party is the party of the future—it has a chance to enter the Promised Land—why allow the liquor interests to lead it away into the wilderness? Get ready for the fight."

It looks as though Mr. Bryan wishes to have President Wilson follow the example of Teddy Roosevelt by injecting prohibition into the Democratic party. If there is no other way to save the Democratic party it might be just as well to have some doctor of divinity administer the last rites. Just as Roosevelt finished the progressive party Bryan is going to do away with the Democratic. But why not? Enough is enough with temperate folks.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S DISSERTATION ON WINE.

"You have often enlivened me, my dear friend, by your excellent drinking songs; in return, I beg to edify you by some Christian, moral and philosophical reflections upon the same subject.

"In vino veritas," says the wise man—truth is in wine. Before the days of Noah, then, men having nothing but water to drink, could not discover the truth. Thus they went astray, became dominably wicked, and were justly exterminated by water, which they loved to drink.

"The good man, Noah, seeing that through this pernicious beverage all his contemporaries had perished, took it in aversion, and to quench his thirst, God created the vine, and revealed to him the means of converting its fruit into wine. By means of this liquor he discovered numberless important truths; so that ever since his time the phrase 'to divine' has been in common use, signifying originally to divine by means of a cup or glass of wine, a liquor which obtained this name to show that it was not a human but divine invention (another proof of the iniquity of the French language in opposition to M. Geblein), nay, since that time, all things of peculiar excellence, even the Deities themselves, have been called 'Divine' or 'Divinities!'

"The Roman orator, who is well known by his bad poetry to have been a water drinker, frankly acknowledges in his book 'De Divinatione' that he did not know how to divine. 'Quid futurum sit non divino.'

"We hear of the conversion of water into wine at the marriage of Cana as a miracle. But the conversion is, by the goodness of God, made every day before our eyes. Behold the rain, which descends from heaven upon our vineyards, and which incorporates itself with the grapes to be changed into wine; a constant proof that God loves us, and loves to see us happy. The miracle in question was only performed to hasten the operation, under circumstances of pressing necessity, which required it."

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MORE ABOUT THE TWO CALIFORNIAS.

THE following leading editorial is from the San Francisco "News Letter" of the 5th of December: "That the 'News Letter' struck a generally agreeable chord when, in its issue of November 21st, last, it advocated the partition of California into two separate, sovereign States, is evidenced by the many favorable communications we have received from influential people in the State, not to mention verbal approvals expressed by personal callers at the editorial office.

"Some writers south of Tehachapi, however, think our judgment of the people of Southern California was a bit harsh, and assure us that, generally speaking, animosity has not determined adverse voting on measures affecting the welfare of Northern California, but rather the very natural inclination to accord home interests first consideration. Writes one correspondent from the southland:

"If we voted in favor of Prohibition, it was with no particular desire to injure the interests of Northern California, but because we sincerely felt that Prohibition was a wholly desirable measure for our own section of the State. We voted according to our convictions, just as the people north of Tehachapi undoubtedly expressed their convictions at the polls."

"Very well. Granted, then, that the people south of Tehachapi harbor not one atom of ill-will for us of the North—we are even willing to go to the extreme of conceding that they may regard us with an affection akin to that which bound David to Jonathan—the fact still remains that divergence of interests and of social and economic conditions on the two sides of Tehachapi is too pronounced to make a continuance of political unity desirable.

"David loved Jonathan, and Damon Pythias; but still David and Jonathan were two different men, and so were Damon and Pythias. Neither of the duos could have formed a single human unit, however much they might have wished it. Nor could they have exactly the same views, thoughts or tastes.

David might have been fond of sweet pickles, but that would be no reason why Jonathan should rave about them. Damon might have delighted in musical comedy, but surely Pythias should not be censured on that account for abhorring this form of entertainment.

"Observe that we have chosen for our similes some of the instances of genuine friendship recorded in the annals of mankind, not such as have collapsed when put to the test, like that of Roosevelt and Taft, or England and Germany.

"For, verily, we believe that the sections of California north and south of Tehachapi could each pursue its own course of happiness as an independent political unity, and yet be on the most cordial terms with its neighbor—in fact, on far better terms than are possible as long as we constitute one commonwealth, for separation would remove all the causes of family friction.

"Look at North and South Carolina, and North and South Dakota: they don't quarrel.

"Some correspondents express doubt of the constitutionality of the plan, and, though heartily endorsing it, fear that the separation cannot be legally effected. There is a semi-colon in the Constitution that worries them.

"Our reply is that we think the plan is not at all in conflict with the Constitution, and that the separation may be accomplished with little difficulty. The Constitution of the United States, Article IV, Section 3, Par. 1, says:

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of the State, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

"Our interpretation of this is that, with the consent of the State Legislature and Congress, it is just as permissible to divide one State into two States as it is to form a new State by the junction of 'parts of States.' It cannot logically be interpreted otherwise. If, for example, a part of California and a part of Arizona might legally form a new State, as the Constitution clearly permits them to, provided the sanction of the proper legislative bodies is secured, it would be contrary to common sense to deny the same privilege to a portion of California alone, merely because it might be inconvenient to include a slice of Arizona in the new State.

"This is a point that may be the cause of considerable dispute in the event that the two portions of California decide to part and become separate States. Much argument will revolve about that semi-colon.

"But, happily, we live in an age that sets common sense above the minute technicalities of punctuation; and it seems preposterous that a semi-colon should be permitted to fetter a sound improvement in the political organization of a very large and important territory.

"In an emergency, the passage of a constitutional amendment to expedite the desired end might be resorted to."

COMMENTS BY SANE AND SAFE EDITORS.

Envy, Greed and All Uncharitableness.

Today we are but little advanced in spirit beyond the cave-dwellers. Greed of one another's property and envy of one another's prosperity and progress and power, are animating forces in the present European war. Germany is envious of the prosperity of France, which the loss of territory and the payment of a great war indemnity forty years ago failed to check in its growth. England is greedy for the trade which Germany has built up with Africa and Asia and America and the Antipodes; and Russia longs for the wealth that has accumulated in Austria and Germany.

Greed and envy are not confined to the impecunious who envy the possessions of the solvent and would wrest their property from them if they could. The magnates of Wall street often tear at each other's throats like so many wolves.

Look at the fierce campaign to destroy one of California's chief assets—the grape-growing and wine-making industry! How much better it would be for everybody if, instead of clawing at each other over that question "in all uncharitableness," the rival factions would unite in an effort to build up and strengthen the productivity of our wonderful State of California and add to the prosperity of the commonwealth! Is it a commendable spirit that seeks to wipe out an industry valued at over \$200,000,000 to take their all from patient and prudent cultivators, to ruin citizen investors and to cut the bread-source from thousands of working men and women? Isn't this "all uncharitableness?"—Los Angeles "Times."

The Difference Between Virginia and California.

There was one significant feature of the Virginia election. Not only did the whole State go "dry" by a very large majority, but that majority was a generally distributed one. All the country and most of the cities voted "dry," and the two or three cities which voted "wet" did so by only very small majorities. The collective vote of the cities was "dry" by a decided majority.

This establishes the situation, and the only situation, in which it is either right or possible to coerce a city "dry" against its will and by the vote of the country. When the time comes that the conscience of the State is united and determined on this matter: when the one or two "wet" cities stand as isolated fortresses, defying the organized will of the State; and when later in these cities, the "dry" vote approximates half of the people, and is therefore presumably a majority of those who have consciences and act on them—then and only then does the principle of local option break down and the right of State coercion begin.

There is no such situation in California. Under the local option law, this has become a matter not of guess, but of knowledge. The communities in California that wish to be "dry" are dry now. Most of the larger cities are "wet," and the largest city, San Francisco, is overwhelmingly and belligerently "wet." By actual test, the sentiment of the interior is not yet united and organized. The conscience of California is not yet positively "dry." And the conscience of San Francisco is overwhelmingly, determinedly and defiantly "wet."

San Francisco is not yet divided enough to have reached the point where outside votes have the right to determine its policy for it. And the rest of the State is not yet sure enough or united enough in its own mind to have any right to impose it on others.—Chester H. Rowell in "California Outlook."

TAMPA, FLORIDA, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS DEFEAT PROHIBITION.

At the local option election held in Hillsborough County, Florida, in which the city of Tampa is located, on December 15th, anti-prohibitionists won by 1,800 majority, with every precinct in the city voting "wet."

The entire credit of winning the election is due to the Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, Florida.

At a called meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of the city of Tampa, held on the evening of the 3rd of December, 1914, to discuss the wet and dry election in the County of Hillsborough, at which meeting the entire industry was represented, after a careful consideration of the situation strong resolutions relative to this election were passed by the manufacturers unanimously and the press of the city published same. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, there is now pending in this county a wet and dry campaign, which we regard as a most serious menace should the prohibition law be enacted, to the welfare and prosperity of this city and county, and

Whereas, the people engaged in the Havana cigar industry of this county have invested several millions of dollars, necessary to the production of its merchandise, which amounts annually to many millions of dollars in receipts, and

Whereas, by a conservative estimate fully sixty per cent of the cigars which we manufacture are sold in places where liquors are sold, such as hotels, cafes, restaurants, clubs and first-class bar-rooms, and

Whereas, we have good reasons to believe, that should the County of Hillsborough vote to prohibit legally the sale of liquors, wines and beer, the marketing of Havana cigars would be seriously menaced, if not entirely destroyed, and

Whereas, those familiar with the methods of marketing clear Havana cigars can readily see that their competitors outside of the County of Hillsborough, throughout the vast United States, where prohibition has not been enacted, would take advantage of our situation, and could readily induce stewards, employes, owners and the buyers, where liquors are dispensed, to discontinue purchasing or selling any of the cigars manufactured in the city of Tampa, because of the fact that the cigars are manufactured in prohibition territory, and

Whereas, we think we know the situation from long experience, that the consequent loss to the County of Hillsborough and City of Tampa will be tremendous, and naturally, that the values in Tampa, having been created by the location here of this manufacturing industry, the largest of its kind in the world, will have an immense drop should this great industry be disastrously affected or destroyed, and

Whereas, we think we know the situation and the consequent loss to the city of Tampa and the County of Hillsborough that will follow the enactment of such an unwise and unfortunate law, therefore,

Be it resolved: First, that we deem it our duty to call the attention of the people to this serious situation as we see it;

Second, that we do not desire to be understood as making any threats, that, in the event prohibition is enacted we will leave here, because we are citizens of Hillsborough County, are making this county our home, and have as much loyalty for it as any other citizens of it, yet we feel that, for all of the reasons above stated, that we do not know what might happen to our industry in the event this county should go dry, and we feel that it would be a most costly experiment, not only for our industry, but for all of the citizens of this community to indulge in, and believe that we cannot too strongly call to the attention of the people of the county the serious condition that confronts them;

Third, that we are unalterably opposed to the county going dry; that we are in favor of temperance but not of prohibition, as it is commonly known, and as it is being endeavored to be forced upon the community.

AN EDITORIAL PAGE REMARKABLE FOR ITS STUPIDITY.

FOR some time the "Saturday Evening Post" (whose chief claim to notice lies in the fact that it was founded by Benjamin Franklin) has been publishing editorials which should make the author of Poor Richard's Almanac turn in his grave with nausea. These editorials are undoubtedly written by a delicocephalic addlepate with strong prohibitionist tendencies. They occupy an entire page of the "Saturday Evening Post" every week, representing a clear loss of \$3,000 to the paper, considering that advertising space in it is sold at that rate per page. Undoubtedly Ben Franklin, who was especially clairvoyant on economic subjects, would see the point and suppress the editorial page of the "Saturday Evening Post," replacing it with paying advertisements. That editorial page is doing the paper no good and it is certainly making a nuisance of itself to a great many readers. Following is a sample of the editorials:

EVERYBODY'S WAR.

Superficially the war in Europe is a great simplifier of life. It abruptly releases millions of men from all responsibility and all doubt. For them there are no longer perplexing choices among several possible lines of conduct. They do not have to worry about the effect—tomorrow or next week or next year—of what they do today.

Only one line of conduct is open to them, and that is of the simplest possible pattern. They are to do whatever the lieutenant tells them to do. Implicit obedience to persons with certain insignia on their coatsleeves comprises for them the whole problem of existence. They are reduced to one dimension. They can act only in one way, and that way is chosen for them.

To many of them, no doubt, this condition is welcome enough. Struggling with one's environment is a harassing occupation. The ruthless decree to struggle, and struggle intelligently or succumb, is exactly what makes life so difficult. It seems easier to give it all up and just take orders from the first person who wears a shoulder strap, or from the first lazy or vicious prompting in our own minds.

In the United States, for example, a million soldiers march into saloons every day—just so many automatons, giving up self-direction, shunting off responsibility and taking the first order that comes along.

It is, of course, futile to attempt an analysis of stupidity since that element is not comprehended but eliminated by intelligence. But a protest must be made against the allotment of valuable space to what is worthless. A foreigner after reading the editorial in question might be led to believe that there are a million soldiers in the United States, although there are less than 100,000. One who knows a prohibitionist at sight would imagine that the "Saturday Evening Post" intimates that 1,000,000 men frequent saloons daily in the United States, whereas, as a matter of fact, there are at least 10,000,000. The "Saturday Evening Post" in a weak way tries to say that men who enter saloons have no will power or sense of responsibility. Indeed, the Philadelphia journal places itself in the class of presumptuous individuals who will tell a man that he has no will power because he refuses to submit to their will!

If the 2,000,000 readers of the "Saturday Evening Post" require that the editor do their thinking for them they should demand better brain-fodder than they are getting. But it would be more practical to insist that the journal dispense with the editorial page and let the readers do their own thinking.

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OAKLAND NEWS.

Oakland, December 26, 1914.

The Rev. A. W. Palmer of the Plymouth Congregational Church delivered a sermon on the 13th of December for the benefit of saloonkeepers. He invited saloonkeepers of Oakland to attend his services and profit by his advice. Needless to say there were hundreds of saloonkeepers on hand.

The sermon was not a success. It was on the same lines as one preached some months ago by a Fresno clergyman telling the newspaper men how to run newspapers. The Rev. Mr. Palmer simply showed how much he did not know about the saloon business.

A fitting reply to the sermon might be made by some saloonkeeper who would advise clergymen how to run churches, but somehow no saloonkeeper can be found who is willing to make a laughing stock of himself. It is probably best to leave to the preachers the funny task of attending to other people's business.

The great Stitt Wilson of Berkeley has committed another plagiarism of a glaring nature. At a recent meeting he gave the following advice to men who drink:

"Here's the way to do it. You buy a gallon of whisky. I suppose you'll pay about \$2 for it. You take the gallon of whisky home and keep it in a jug, and give it to your wife to take charge of. Let her sell you the whisky at ten cents a drink. She'll take about \$6 from you for every gallon and clear \$4 on it. If you keep on drinking at a good rate you'll soon drink yourself out of a home, but your wife will have saved enough to build another one. That shows you the money in the liquor business."

This stuff has been used by hundreds of prohibitionists, but the great Stitt appropriated it as his own. Credit must be given him, however, for having left out the sentence 'you will soon drink yourself to death, your wife will marry a better man and she and your children will soon forget all about you.' Probably he is not a polyandrist like the rest of the prohibitionists.

The wets of Berkeley pressed the dries very hard at the recent election. By the trifling majority of 233 votes out of the 15,833 cast on the amendment, Berkeley voted dry, according to the final count of ballots in this city. The vote on the amendment was 8,048 for prohibition and 7,815 against. This is the first vote on the question of liquor that has been taken in this city since the adoption of the municipal charter in January, 1909, when an overwhelming majority against liquor was voted.

The work of rebuilding the long wharf of the California Wine Association at Richmond is well under way.

A NEW TROUBLE FOR OAKLAND BARTENDERS.

"When is a man drunk?" is the new problem before the Oakland Commissioners.

Ben F. Woolner, attorney for Oakland, prepared and, after much lobbying, the Oakland Commissioners passed an ordinance

designed for all time to regulate the liquor traffic in Oakland. The ordinance was a model of brevity, and, according to Woolner, of law. It provided that any saloonkeeper who sold liquor to a person under the influence of strong drink should forfeit his license.

Recently the liquor men arranged to hang a copy of it in all of the bars in order to acquaint their customers with it. And recently Attorney Phil Walsh, who is credited with being the most technical legal light in Oakland, caught his first glimpse of the new law.

"Well, bartender," declared Walsh, "your license is gone."

"What do you mean?" asked the bartender. "You've only had two drinks!"

"Under the latest court decisions a man is declared to be under the influence of liquor if he takes just one drink," explained Walsh. "Now the question is how long does it take for the effect of one drink to disappear."

ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 15.—Analysis of changes in the line-up of the States on the liquor question during the last year and suggestion of means for opposing the prohibition propaganda were features of the report of President T. M. Gilmore of the National Model License League at the annual meeting of that organization held here today.

The gathering was presided over by Marion E. Taylor and proxies of absent members were voted by J. B. Wathen Jr. Annual reports were read both by President Gilmore and Secretary George R. Washburne.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, T. M. Gilmore, re-elected; vice-president, George G. Brown, re-elected; secretary, George R. Washburne, re-elected; treasurer, J. B. Wathen Jr., vice O. H. Irvine, who retired on account of pressure of other business; assistant treasurer, Miss Ella C. Warren, re-elected; manager of publicity department, A. H. Woodson, re-elected. The office of assistant secretary was created, M. L. Staadecker being elected to fill it. The new executive committee, to be designated by President Gilmore, will be announced later.

Prohibition victories of the year were due, President Gilmore said in his report, to the fact that "the public was not properly informed as to what a farce this so-called prohibition is in the States that have previously voted for it" and that "the voter was given to understand that prohibition would not interfere with his securing all the wine, beer and whisky that he might desire."

Referring to this situation, he added:

"I think we should undertake to place through speakers and writers all the facts as to the failure of prohibition and as to the increased consumption of wine, beer and whisky since the advent of prohibition, before all voters months before each election.

"I am fully convinced that the people vote for prohibition with the understanding that it will not prohibit, and that comparatively few would vote for prohibition if it were understood that it would prohibit the individual from securing his supplies."

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Mr. J. Winton Gibb of Gibb's Whisky fame left San Francisco on the steamer "San Jose" for Panama on the 23rd of December. Mr. Gibb's trip is entirely for the purpose of recreation. He expects to spend about two months traveling in the tropics, being especially interested in seeing the Panama Canal.

Mr. John Holston, wholesale liquor dealer of Vallejo, arrived in San Francisco on the 10th of December and spent several days in the city on recreation and business.

Mr. William Lehn, the owner of the Forestville winery, arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of December and spent several days in the city. Mr. Lehn attended the meeting of the California Grape Protective Association on the 19th.

Mr. W. J. McDonald, proprietor of the Gilroy Hot Springs Hotel, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of December.

Mr. John O'Neil, liquor dealer of Eureka, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the second week of December.

Mr. F. Gianini arrived in San Francisco during the last week of December on business connected with his Tulare wine interests.

Mr. E. Sachs, the well-known New York publisher and connoisseur of wines, arrived in San Francisco from the Empire City on the 9th of December on his regular annual recreation trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. R. O. Green, the prominent Sacramento hotel man, arrived in San Francisco from the capital on the 12th of December on a flying business trip.

Mr. C. O. McMahon, who has extensive hop interests at Ross, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of December.

Mr. George Hazen, prominent merchant of San Bernardino, arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of December on business.

Mr. Jacob Kober, who is prominently identified with the wine interest of Santa Cruz County, arrived in San Francisco during the third week of December from Ben Lomond. While in San Francisco Mr. Kober attended the California Grape Protective Association meeting on the 19th.

Mr. Louis Haas, secretary of the Crown Distilleries Company, returned to San Francisco from the Eastern States on the 21st of December. After his long trip for recreation Mr. Haas is in excellent condition for the strenuous year ahead and, having devoted most of his energy during 1914 to the fight against prohibition, he is in a position to make the work of developing Exposition year trade a diversion, since it will have none of the disagreeable features of the principal task of the year gone by. The REVIEW wishes Mr. Haas as much prosperity during 1915 as will properly compensate him for the time and energy which he gave, to such good purpose, toward fighting prohibition in 1914.

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HOP GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZING TO STABILIZE PRICES.

President George Ker and Secretary Richard Strobach of the Yakima Hop Growers' Association are devising plans for the organization of the hop growers of the Pacific Coast with the object of stabilizing the price of hops. They have had a conference at Salem, Oregon, with hop growers from California, Oregon and Washington, and are working toward accomplishing what the conference planned. The plans are to organize three State associations which will join in a single central agency to advance to the members 11 cents per pound for choice grade hops and 1 cent per pound less on each other grade, and at the end of the season pro rate all receipts above advances, less cost of conducting the agency.

Special effort will be made to bring the growers and brewers closer together and to overcome a prejudice which the growers believe has been fostered by the buyers.

Each State organization will be separate, and unless 70 per cent of the growers join the plan will be dropped.

A decision has been arrived at to establish four grades, choice, prime, medium and common, a minimum price of 15 cents for choice and 1 cent less for each of the other grades, with a guarantee to buyers that the price should never go above 25 cents per pound.

Oregon bankers, who investigated the proposition at the tri-State meeting held at Salem, approved of the plan and expressed their willingness to support it financially.

The California hop growers will incorporate for \$500,000 and the growers are expected to subscribe for stock. In Oregon the corporation stock was oversubscribed within twenty minutes.

Better Demand for Northwest Hops.—Hop buying on a very large scale is being carried on in Oregon and in Washington. Sales aggregating 10,000 bales are announced. Besides this business is pending that may take 8,000 bales more off the market. Prices are being well maintained on all grades of hops, the sales closed being at prices ranging from 7½ to 11¼ cents. A considerable portion of hops bought in Western Washington were taken for shipment to London.

Oregon reports active buying of hops. Prices paid reach 1c per pound more than was paid in November.

Coeur d' Alene Brewing Plant to be Converted.—The Coeur d' Alene brewery is being converted into a paper mill. It will be operated by a company which also operates a pulp mill at Libby, Montana.

Astoria Brewery Closes.—The North Pacific Brewing Company will close its plant at Astoria, Oregon, on the 1st of January.

SINN AND HELL FINALLY SEPARATED.

Mrs. Albert Sinn obtained a divorce in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, Missouri, and Judge Grimm grimly decreed that hereafter the wages of Sinn shall be divided. Sinn, who is a barber, must give Mrs. Sinn \$4 per week.

When Mrs. Sinn left the stand Mrs. Alfred B. Hell ascended. She, too, wanted freedom. She was married to Hell in July, and had enough of Hell in a month. She will have Hell no more, her maiden name of Hemmetmann being restored.—Baltimore "Canning Trade."



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 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

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 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
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Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

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 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
 John Rapp & Son, Agents,
 Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
 teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
 Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

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 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
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Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
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Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
 Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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George Delaporte
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Rathjen Mercantile Co.
 467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

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J. F. Plumel & Co.
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Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

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Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

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Continued

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.Toulouse & Delorieux Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.**WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.**United States Rubber Co. of California
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427-31 West Broadway, New York**BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.**Niernan & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, EnglandOccidental Supply Co., Inc.
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15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR SUPPLIES.**A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.**MINERAL WATER.**San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works
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Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.**STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.**RAILROAD COMPANIES.**Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
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153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.Reininger & Co.
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552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal."Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.Matt Grimm's
130 Lionesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal."The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Schluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.**Second Edition****INTERNAL REVENUE LAW and the RETAILER****\$1.00 PER COPY**or given as a Premium to the Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review
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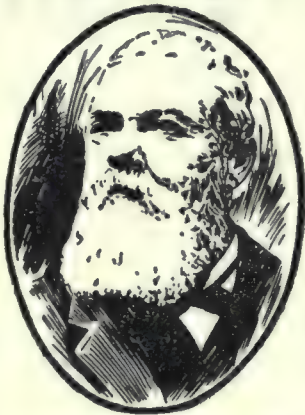
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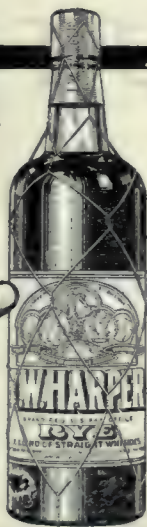
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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. XLVII.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, JANUARY 31, 1915

No. 3

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United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds (market value \$12,802,075.00), standing on books at	\$12,097,094.50
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first Mortgages....	40,900,693.83
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	790,209.57
Bank Buildings and Lots, Main and Branch Offices (value \$600,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value \$168,000.00) standing on books at	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund (\$188,521.05) standing on books at	1.00
CASH	4,796,596.03
Total.....	\$58,584,596.93

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors	\$55,676,513.19
Capital Stock actually paid in	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Total.....	\$58,584,596.93

N. OHLANDT,

President.

GEO. TOURNY,

Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1914.

(Seal)

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For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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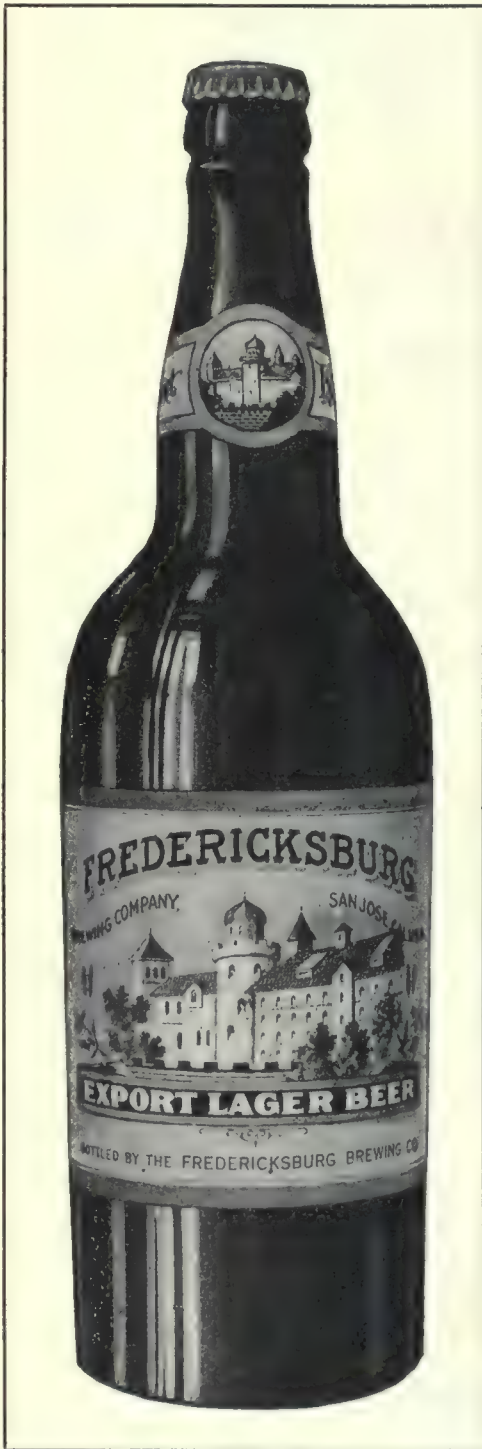
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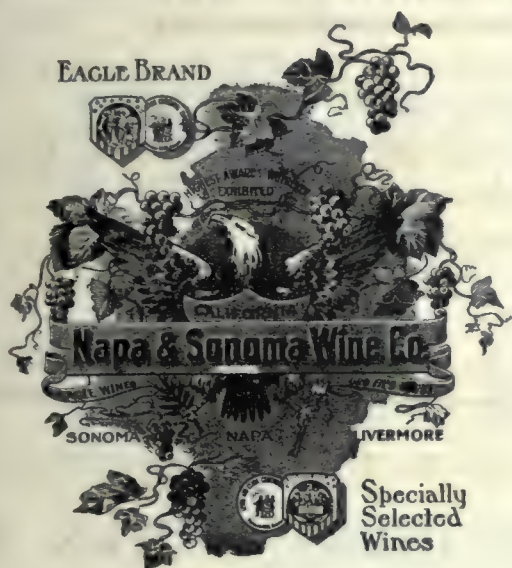


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Pure Medicinal Brandy

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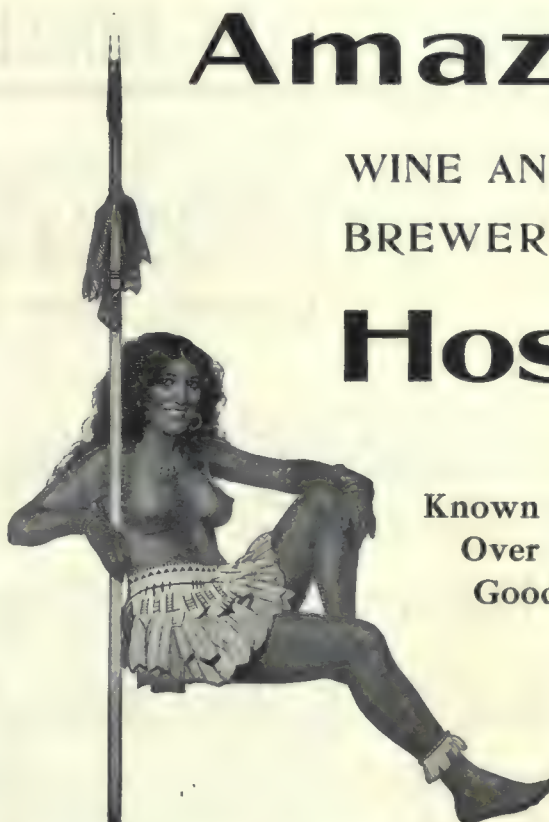
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ISSUED MONTHLY

JANUARY, 1915

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
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EX-PRESIDENT TAFT COMPLETELY EXPOSES THE MORAL COWARDICE OF CONGRESS.

In an open letter, dated January 3, to Mrs. Tilton of Cambridge, Mass., ex-President Taft makes the following statements:

"What I said in respect to National Prohibition was misunderstood and not correctly reported. The subject of my remarks was, 'The Evil of Multiplicity of Laws.' I called attention to the fact that there had been passed by Congress and State Legislatures 65,000 laws in the last four years, and that such a mass of legislation was an evil of burdensome proportions, as we were rapidly finding out.

"This excess of legislation I attributed to two causes. The first was the erroneous belief that any reform could be accomplished merely by legislation, and the second was that legislators were prone to enact laws, not because they believed their enforcement would do any good, or because they had their enforcement in mind, but only because their votes would profit them politically. Due to this last cause, whenever a part of the electorate in a Congressional District, not a majority, but supposed to hold the balance of power, threatened to plump their votes for or against a Congressional candidate on a particular issue, and without regard to their usual party affiliation, they were able to frighten legislators into the legislation which they, as a minority group, demanded. In this wise the amendment for National prohibition secured a majority of the members of the House of Representatives. Many members voted for it who were not really in favor of it, nor did a majority of their constituents demand it. Such members voted for it merely to secure the approval and support of a comparatively small element in the electorate whose votes they feared might defeat them if they voted their own convictions.

"I then pointed out the evils of an amendment to the Constitution of the character proposed. I said that it would destroy the balance of power between the central government and the State government; that it was a direct blow at local self-government, and at the integrity of our Federal system which depended on preserving the control by the States of parochial and local matters; that the regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic was essentially a local matter, because opinions with reference to how it should be treated varied with every community. Secondly, it was dangerous because the exercise of jurisdiction to prohibit the liquor traffic would call for a horde of Federal officials in addition to the hundreds of thousands now representing the United States Government, and would give to an unscrupulous manipulator in National politics, with Federal authority, a power that would be dangerous to the republic whenever candidates were to be selected by his party, or whenever an election was to be had.

"I said that the lack of sincerity in the vote for the amendment by a majority of the House, when it required two-thirds to pass, was shown by the fact that those who voted for the amendment had not attempted to exercise all the Federal authority there now was within the present Constitution. I pointed out that this majority could pass a law which would be valid, under the present Constitutional division of powers between the Federal Government and the States, declaring that intoxicating liquor should not be a legitimate subject of commerce between the States, or between this country and foreign nations. In that way Congress could hedge each State about and permit it to regulate within its own borders the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquor without the receipt of liquor from the outside.

"I did not say I favored such a bill, because I do not favor it. My personal view is that as long as a great majority of the States do not prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor within their borders, it would be very unwise on the part of Congress to attempt to restrict the interstate commerce in intoxicating liquor."

TRADE OF 1914



THE year that has just passed will be long remembered because of the varied worries and apprehensions which it brought upon the trade. For the first time in history the entire Pacific Coast was swept by a wave of fanatical agitation which resulted in overwhelming two great commonwealths with prohibition. Every branch of the liquor traffic on the Pacific Coast was involved in a campaign for the greater part of the year. European war helped for a time to add to the general turmoil. It caused an increase in the burdens of taxation for wine men and brewers. But the evil effects of the sudden precipitation of the military strife were not of long duration and were followed by a slow recovery which augured well for healthful stimulation. Fortunately, California acted wisely and courageously when confronted with prohibition and in a determined way overcame a disaster which would have been as ruinous to every interest of the State as was the catastrophe of 1906. The State acted wisely and promptly in taking advantage of opportunities offered by the war.

The comparative figures of exports of wine from California by sea show a falling off in bulk and in value from 1913, although the prices were much better than during the previous year. Wines shipped amounted to 10,461,526 gallons and 11,636 cases as compared with 12,935,289 gallons and 6,933 cases in 1913. The showing in favor of case goods is particularly gratifying, as it indicates that the finer wines of the State are with remarkable rapidity winning popularity. Inasmuch as the government does not require values on manifests of goods transported between domestic ports, excepting in connection with Alaska and the insular dependencies, the exact value of the wines exported can not be given, but it may safely be stated that the wine shipped during 1914 commanded about eight per cent more than in 1913.

Exports of brandy from California by sea during 1914 were 350 per cent larger than in 1913, amounting to 135,039 gallons and 1,098 cases, as compared with 38,047 gallons and 965 cases in 1913. The opening of the Panama Canal was accountable to a large extent for this, but the stimulation of demand owing to the war tax also had its effect. Prices for brandy were better than during 1913.

Less whisky was exported in 1914 than in 1913, as will be shown by the figures: 40,655 gallons and 8,164 cases in 1914 and 50,622 gallons and 13,159 cases in 1913. Not only was there a decrease in the amount exported, but there was also a falling off in value, estimated at about 18 per cent.

In 1914, 16,727 packages of beer, valued at \$90,917, were shipped, as compared with 12,855 packages, valued at \$106,886, in 1913. The falling off in values is notable.

Miscellaneous wines and liquors were exported in less quantities in 1914 than in 1913, but values were maintained.

There was a substantial increase in the exports of California Vermouth. In 1914, 1,147 cases and 135 packages were shipped from the State, while in 1913 the figures were 457 cases and 24 packages.

Importations of malt liquors were about the same in 1914 as in 1913, there being an increase in case goods and a decrease in bulk, with the exception of beer, of which but 2,484 cases and 559 barrels were imported as compared with 4,567 cases and 828 barrels in 1913.

A falling off in brandy importations occurred, the showing being 7,002 cases for 1914 and 10,917 for 1913.

Champagne importations were about the same as during the previous year. In 1914, 4,684 cases were imported by sea and 3,120 by rail as compared with 6,625 cases by sea and 1,090 by rail in 1913.

With the exceptions of Vermouth and Fernet there were decreased importations of all miscellaneous wines and liquors. Sake, gin, whisky, liqueurs and mineral water showed a falling off. This shows the effect of the war. Figures for Vermouth are 40,333 cases in 1914 and 38,374 in 1913, and for Fernet 8,450 cases in 1914 and 7,450 in 1913.

EXPORTS.

WINE.

(By Sea)

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	433	199,485	\$ 71,930
Mexico	242	30,119	14,112
South America	171	95,996	43,196
China	109	27,442	10,906
Japan	16	89,364	30,277
Philippine Islands	91	14,575	6,896
Samoan Islands	6	2,295	1,370
Society Islands	3	53,463	18,208
Dutch East Indies	...	1,666	868
British Columbia	193	39,272	14,957
Alaska	782	1,222	3,844
Cuba	...	1,785	714
Guam	13	...	95
Korea	...	60	30
Siberia	...	255	83
Cook's Island	...	1,076	366
Fanning Island	4	...	37
Australia	3	50	81
Straits Settlements	30	200	218
India	31	...	130
South Africa	24	...	108
Denmark	1	...	4
Scotland	55	...	377
Sweden	1	2,300	759
Holland	...	9,565	2,890
Belgium	2	1,142	373
Switzerland	...	25,100	9,556
England	...	48,606	17,972
Germany	2	9,286	2,606
France	...	20,525	7,380
Hawaiian Islands	1,862	635,026	301,244
New York (First Eleven Months)	7,278	8,582,052	3,236,371
Total	11,354	9,891,927	\$3,797,938
New York (Month of December)	282	569,599	No value given

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	638	3,920	\$ 4,864
British Columbia	564	56,616	23,293
Central America	744	293,131	106,117
China	59	29,374	12,129
Hawaiian Islands	1,879	839,505	388,963
Japan	36	83,550	27,733
Mexico	179	42,644	16,255
Philippine Islands	210	19,923	9,960
South America	152	85,977	40,051
Samoan Islands	...	5,496	2,488
Society Islands	9	57,756	18,015
Australia and New Zealand	4	401	235
Straits Settlements	...	150	85
Dutch East Indies	...	1,534	659
British East Indies	36	400	401
Cuba	5	9,216	3,701
England	7	68,610	25,891
France	...	39,400	14,630
Germany	56	19,523	7,765
Holland	...	9,603	3,225
Belgium	...	5,850	2,138
Norway	...	515	227
Sweden	...	221	97
Switzerland	...	32,125	12,850
New York and other Eastern States	2,355	11,229,799	3,883,952
Total	6,933	12,935,239	\$4,605,724

Year 1912.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	1,068	4,106	\$ 5,984
British Columbia	660	58,430	23,886
Central America	635	329,994	103,751
China	174	36,494	14,530
Hawaiian Islands	2,162	941,609	384,405
Japan	44	27,752	9,514
Mexico	66	54,674	19,593
Philippine Islands	376	21,183	10,582
South America	121	102,761	41,269
Society Islands	14	35,861	10,866
Samoan Islands	...	2,261	1,144
England	23	68,191	27,237

France	4	17,579	5,884
Germany	60	31,795	12,147
Switzerland	...	5,050	1,213
Norway	...	1,025	310
Holland	...	3,000	1,200
Italy	...	150	60
Denmark	...	189	160
Belgium	...	1,000	300
Bohemia	...	54	19
Cuba	...	5,588	2,091
Australia	47	1,272	634
Straits Settlements	...	250	125
Korea	...	421	180
Dutch East Indies	...	2,179	872
Java	...	156	57
British India	...	200	80
Cook's Islands	1	52	46
Marquises Islands	...	1,558	573
New York	5,930	11,185,377	3,757,555
Other Eastern States	3	298,012	101,666
Total 1912	11,388	13,238,223	\$4,537,753

BRANDY.

(By Sea)

Year 1914.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	2	5	\$ 44
South America	2	106	205
Mexico	10	...	75
Japan	...	26	23
Philippine Islands	...	92	...
British Columbia	12	538	532
Alaska	11	321	597
England	...	458	436
Hawaiian Islands	693	15,239	...
New York (First Eleven Months)	313	76,900	141,964
Total	1,043	93,685	\$ 166,581
New York (Month of December)	55	41,354	No value given
Year 1913.			
Alaska	23	473	\$ 1,573

British Columbia	10	110	254
Central America	33	27	289
China	3	50	51
Hawaiian Islands	595	9,860	19,325
Japan	2	141	24
Mexico	7	141	174
Philippine Islands	20	223	239
South America		60	176
New York and other Eastern States	272	27,083	44,368
Total	965	38,047	\$ 66,473

	Year 1912.		
To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	24	670	\$ 1,823
British Columbia	8	135	218
Central America	25	195	522
Hawaiian Islands	839	7,958	20,212
Japan	1	36	91
Mexico	5	250	210
Philippine Islands	1	4	52
South America	4	5	18
Society Islands		47	35
England		1,021	1,021
Germany	2	256	200
Australia	115	55,639	46,856
New York		906	1,567
Other Eastern States			
Total	1,024	67,122	\$ 72,841

	WHISKY. (By Sea)		
	Year 1914.		
To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	245	4,638	\$ 9,691
South America	5	.....	33
Mexico	165	155	1,137
China	233	492	1,339
Japan	502	10	2,891
Korea	15	.....	95
Philippine Islands	307	1,445	4,370
Straits Settlements .....	.....	48	25
Australia	4	.....	42
Society Islands	2	.....	22
Alaska	175	4,181	11,994
British Columbia	12	.....	59
Hawaiian Islands	6,203	28,718	99,476
New York	296	968	5,032
Total	8,164	40,655	\$ 136,216

	Year 1913.		
To	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alas	558	9,888	\$ 30,046
Britia Columbia	2,663	1,361	14,834
Centil America	1,735	469	11,987
China	25	921	1,363
Hawian Islands	5,609	31,374	117,731
Japan	38	5	265
Mexi	226	783	2,562
Philippine Islands	1,537	2,150	11,953
South America	10	38	85
Samen Islands	2		12
Socier Islands	40		319
Austlia	1	340	378
Kore	5		24
New York	410	3,293	11,237
Total	13,159	50,622	\$ 202,796

To.	Year 1912.	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska		813	3,666	\$ 25,501
British Columbia		555	486	2,952
Central America		665	2,330	9,383
China		126	1,258	1,894
Hawaiian Islands		3,631	33,659	97,470
Japan		128	28	804
Mexico		351	636	2,943
Philippine Islands		1,783	3,849	13,618
South America		5	374	591
Society Islands		1	.....	9
Samoan Islands		9	.....	39
Australia		3	334	322
New York		645	311	6,818
Baltimore		100	.....	1,000
Totals		8,815	46,931	\$ 163,344

BEER.			
Year 1914.			
To.		Pkgs.	Value
Central America		1,139	\$ 8,669
South America		442	2,461
Mexico		34	298
China		75	313
Korea		48	507
Philippine Islands		365	2,007
Samoan Islands		175	1,650
Society Islands		740	5,665
Australia		9,599	36,541
Cook Island		28	275
Fanning Islands		10	80
Alaska		354	3,840
Hawaiian Islands		3,622	28,371
New York		96	240
Total		16,727	\$ 90,917

	Year 1913. (By Sea)	Pkgs.	Value
To			
Alaska		2,616	\$ 21,573
British Columbia		60	45
Central America		1,156	6,978
Hawaiian Islands		6,190	58,849
Mexico		2	25
Philippine Islands		1,639	11,862
South America		645	2,500
Samoan Islands		91	754
Society Islands		409	3,582

Australia	10	50
Straits Settlements	11	60
Korea	20	205
Fiji Islands	1	14
Germany	1	8
New York	4	6
Total	12,855	\$106,886

To—	Year 1912.	Pkgs.	Value
Alaska		1,480	\$ 12,101
British Columbia		4	31
Central America		708	4,507
China		150	750
Hawaiian Islands		4,834	42,257
Mexico		5	56
Philippine Islands		811	4,895
South America		355	1,476
Society Islands		496	4,094
Samoan Islands		8	65
Siberia		5	29
Australia		27	197
India		16	100
Dutch East Indies		6	36
Marquises Islands		7	49
Germany		1	10
Total		8,913	\$ 70,653

To—	Year 1914.	Cases	Pkgs.	Bulk	Gals.
Central America	370	22			
South America	121	6			
Mexico	133	1			
China	253	80			
Japan	88	21			
Dutch East Indies	1				
Philippine Islands	1,121	14			
Korea	46				
India	28				
Fanning Islands	14				
Australia	657	17			
Samoan Islands	26	4			
Society Islands	21				
British Columbia	81	13			
Alaska	486	22	58		
Hawaiian Islands	3,586	207	10		
New York (first ten months)	509	209	228		
Total	12,541	616	296		

Value—\$125,265.
To New York Nov. and Dec. 2,755
No value given.

To—	Year 1913.	Cases	Pkgs.	Bulk	Gals.
Alaska	466	27	52		
British Columbia	343	17	1		
Central America	566	22	24		
China	446	4			
Hawaiian Islands	7,178	614	126		
Japan	155	2			
Mexico	194	3	51		
Philippine Islands	681	242			
South America	34				
Samoan Islands	40	1	300		
Society Islands	37				
Australia	103	41	25		
Korea	68	2			
India	30				
Dutch East Indies	4				
Straits Settlements	19				
British India	2				
Marquises Islands	5				
Fiji Islands	1				
Siam	8				
British Burmah	2				
Cuba	280				
Germany	2				
New York and other Eastern States	2,781	98	420		
Total	13,445	1,073	1,009		

Value—\$141,115.

To—	Year 1912.	Cases	Pkgs.	Bulk	Gals.
Alaska	382	10			
British Columbia	774	4	12		
Central America	512	32	67		
China	404	6	78		
Hawaiian Islands	5,993	153	551		
Japan	129	3			
Mexico	340	30			
Philippine Islands	1,120	69			
South America	77	26			
Society Islands	23	1			
Samoan Islands	12	1			
Australia	83	16			
Korea	31				
British India	15				
Straits Settlements	46				
India	9				
Dutch East Indies	58				
British East Indies	5				
Siam	4				
Siberia	2				
Cuba	50				
Gilbert Islands	1				
Marquises Islands	5				
Fanning Islands	2				
Ladrone Islands	1				
New York	2,846	932	405		
Other Eastern States	286				
Total	13,210	1,283	1,113		

Value—\$144,910.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS ITEMIZED.

1914.

To—	Cases	Pkgs.	Bulk	Gals.
Amer Picon	22			
Alcohol	73	206		10
Ale	32	6		
Anisette	2			
Apricot Cordial	113	1		
Bitters	109			
Benedictine	22			
Blackberry Cordial	5	10		
Blackberry Brandy		1		
Cocktails	53	15		
China Wine	37			
China Spirits	26			
Caromel		2		
Champagne	539			
Cordials	134	10		
Crema de Menthe	216			
Curacao	21			
Cherry Cordial	4			
Cocoa Cola	1	5		
Cider	474	6		
Cognac	1	1		
Cherries in Maraschino	120			
Cassia	10			
Fruit Juice	60	16		
Fernet	14			
Grape Juice	2,231	20		
Ginger Ale	166	20		
Ginger Brandy	24	2		
Gin	3,500	124		30
Grenadine	22			
Gin Cordial		4		
Kirsch	1			
Kummel	308			
Liquors	927			
Malt Extract	50			
Mineral Water	1,861			
Orange Bitters	2			
Peach Cordial	2			
Porter	77	8		
Punch	12			
Port Wine	5	2		28
Rum	12	18		228
Rock and Rye	24			
Syrups	33	2		
Spirits	11	1		
Sherry	4	1		
Stout	21			
Tamarindo	7			
Vermouth	1,147	135		
Total	12,541	616	296	

New York, Nov. and Dec. 1914:

Vermouth	52			
Champagne	456			
Cordials		14		
Liqueurs	252			
Gin	2,011			
Mineral Water	11			
Fruit Juice	10	5		
Liquors	9			
Rum	6	12		15

	Year 1913.			
Articles.	Cases	Pkgs.	Bulk	Gals.
Absinthe	15			
Amer Picon	33			
Alcohol	61	261		394
Ale, Porter and Stout	129	14		
Apricot Cordial	92	9		1
Anisette	19			
Apple Brandy	6			
Crema de Menthe	191			
Cordials	325	15		
Cider	355	21		
Cocktails	132	1		
Crema de Cocoa	6	1		
Caromel	6	5		
China Spirits	103	15		
Curacao	33			
Cognac	9	1		
Crema de Frette	2			
Champagne	804	149		
Cocoa Cola	23	3		
Chartreuse	3			
Casena	1			
Cherries in Maraschino	3,046	14		
China Wine	24			
Bitters	100	3		
Benedictine	10			
Blackberry Brandy		2		
Blackberry Cordial	36	1		
Fernet	3			
Fruit Juice	85	5		
Fruit Punch	5			
Gin	2,914	201		313
Ginger Ale	221	21		
Grape Juice	1,652	57		25
Ginger Brandy	18			
Grenadine	2			
Grenadine Syrup	2	1		
Gin Cordial	5			
Grappa		1		
Ginger Cordial	28			
Kummel	53			
Liquors	664			
Liqueurs	3			
Mineral Water	1,559	183		
Pousse Cafe	2			
Pineapple Maraschino	4			
Prune Brandy		1		
Peach Cordial	2	1		
Punch	17			
Orange Bitters	2			
Rum	45	46		276
Rock and Rye	60			
Syrups	55	1		
Spirits	22	15		
Tamarindo	1			
Wormouth	457	24		
Walnutten Liqueur		1		
Total	13,445	1,073		1,000

Year 1912.			
Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gals.
Alcohol	69	77	467
Ale	44	7	
Amer Picon	6		
Anisette	1		
Apricot Cordial	15	1	
Apple Cordial	1		
Apple Brandy	5		
Apricot Brandy	10		
Altar Wine			40
Bitters	169	1	
B. B. Cordial	8	2	
Cherries in Maraschino	2,550	755	
Caromel		2	
Cocktails	85		
China Spirits	22	50	
China Wine	10		
Cordials	756	8	39
Crene de Menthe	172		
Champagne	704		
Cognac	20		2
Cider	264	25	
Chartreuse	7		
Fruit Juice	41	7	
Fernet	1		
Gin	1,277	88	45
Ginger Brandy	5		
Ginger Ale	181	22	
Grenadine	5		
Grape Juice	2,515	11	
Kummel	40		
Liquors	942	4	
Liqueurs	1		
Mineral Waters	2,018	1	
Porter	24	1	
Punch	5		
Pineapple Maraschino	1		
Rum	32	174	395
Rock and Eye	70		
Syrups	31	4	
Stout	115	3	
Spirits	21		88
Sherry	3	8	
Vermouth	964	52	37
Total	13,210	1,283	1,113

IMPORTS.

(By Sea)

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

ALE, PORTER AND STOUT.

	Cases	Bbls.
1914	1,654	4,224
1913	1,217	4,886
1912	1,281	6,449

ABSINTHE.

	Cases
1913	
1912	6,797

BRANDY.

	Cases	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Csks.	¼ csks.	Oct.	Hds.	Vts.
1914	7,002	21	96	1	84	1		
1913	10,917	33	79		89			7
1912	12,617	46	70	1	84			

BEER (Foreign)

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks
1914	2,484	559	276
1913	4,567	828	10
1912	6,845	1,694	

BITTERS.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks	Oct.
1914	6,197			
1913	10,316	1	2	2
1912	9,058		3	

CHAMPAGNE.

	Cases	Casks	Crates	Bbls.
1914	4,684			1
1913	6,626	1		
1912	9,141		407	

GIN.

	Cases	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Csks.	¼ csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	16 gl.
1914	47,358	330	17	135	16	38	61	9
1913	53,348	310	95	281		7	70	
1912	44,801	468	211	195	13	88	85	

LIQUORS.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks	Kgs.	Crts.
1914	10,918	9	21		
1913	12,114			16	
1912	8,177	2	10	4	20

MINERAL WATER.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks
1914	14,082	116	1970
1913	21,201		495
1912	17,161		866

WINE.									
	Cases	Bbls.	Csks.	¼ csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	Hds.	Bts.	Vts.
1914	14,875	204	685		474		22	5	3
1913	19,161	395	344	20	517	38	51	4	2
1912	17,762	318	404	69	294	36	38	7	2

WHISKY.

	Cases	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Casks
1914	41,946	5,205	54	339
1913	52,937	4,722	67	613
1912	57,143	4,706	43	283

	¼ csks.	Oct.	Hhd.	Kgs.	butt.
1914	3	591	5	2	5
1913	4	337	8		
1912	15	159		25	

VERMOUTH.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks
1914	40,333	36	34
1913	38,374	17	13
1912	45,039	26	36

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.
(By Sea)

Year 1914.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Aquavit	275	
Cordials	1,011	7
Cider	145	
Cocktails	25	
Cognac	5	
Fruit Juice	8	47
Fernet	8,450	2
Grape Juice	1,909	
Kirsch	180	
Kummel	100	
Punch	21	
Port Wine		12
Prune Juice		3
Ginger Ale	150	658
Rum	266	229
Syrups	65	
Sherry		36
Sake	5,834	2,034

Year 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Alcohol	2	
Amer Picon	500	
Benedictine	125	
Cider	166	70
Cordials	5,835	3
Fernet	7,450	
Fruit Juice	240	27
Ginger Ale	100	917
Grape Juice	76	
Kummel	695	
Kirsch	185	
Lime Juice	577	2
Punch	10	
Rum	351	151
Sake	5,171	9,036
Soda Water	4	232

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Alcohol	5	
Amer Picon	2,974	
Benedictine	250	
Cordials	2,045	4
Cocktails	60	
Cider	105	5
Fruit Juice	24	43
Fernet	6,064	
Grape Juice	1,414	
Ginger Ale		1,581
Grenadine	25	
Kummel	205	
Kirsch	192	
Lime Juice	242	
Punch	165	
Root Beer	717	
Rum	341	162
Soda Water	2	85
Sake	6,135	11,473

IMPORTS IN TRANSIT.

(By Sea)

Year Ending December 31, 1914.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Ale, Porter and Stout	2,932	
Alcohol	2	
Absinthe	50	
Benedictine	100	
Bitters	1,280	
Beer	7,667	2,800
Brandy	2,655	1,533
Cider	50	8
Cordials	152	
Champagne	241	
Fruit Juice		3
Fernet	1,632	
Gin	15,379	561
Grape Juice	2,379	
Ginger Ale	190	326

Liquors	3,626
Liqueurs	
Mineral Water	4,223
Punch	75
Rum	297
Sake	378
Sherry	5
Vermouth	8,160
Wine	5,946
Whisky	54,093

Year 1913.

Articles.	Cases
Absinthe	75
Ale, Porter and Stout	4,594
Amer Picon	30
Bitters	2,078
Beer	12,397
Brandy	6,481
Cocktails	170
Champagne	1,442
Cider	105
Cordials	334
Fernet	1,000
Fruit Juice	285
Gin	22,001
Grape Juice	3,310
Ginger Ale	471
Lime Juice	1,482
Liquors	5,212
Kummel	214
Mineral Waters	5,799
Punch	150
Rum	1,052
Sake	368
Soda Water	530
Vermouth	9,377
Vodka	10
Whisky	57,481
Wine	14,362

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases
Absinthe	1,305
Amer Picon	180
Ale, Porter and Stout	5,122
Avine	6
Bitters	1,303
Brandy	6,669
Beer	11,391
Benedictine	25
Cocktails	5
Cider	165
Cordials	686
Champagne	2,886
Fernet	430
Fruit Juice	674
Ginger Ale	155
Grape Juice	5,595
Gin	21,382
Lime Juice	1,012
Liquors	4,246
Kummel	235
Mineral Water	4,969
Punch	285
Rum	593
Soda Water	50
Vermouth	7,420
Vodka	40
Wine	8,165
Whisky	46,304
Sake	559

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Year Ending December 31, 1914.

Articles.	Cases	Casks	Oct.	Bbl.
Brandy	39		23	1
Beer	56			
Champagne	3,120			
Cordials	57			
Gin	258	3	15	
Liquors	260			
Rum			1	
Wine	820	8		15
Whisky	252	8	22	

Year 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Casks	Oct.	Hhd.
Bitters	551			
Brandy	11	4	15	
Champagne	1,090			
Gin	15		7	
Ginger Ale		15		
Liquors	12			
Mineral Water	185			
Wine	636	10		
Whisky	373	52	22	1

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases	Casks
Brandy	2	5
Champagne	11,163	
Fruit Juice	1	
Liquors	50	
Rum		1
Wine	1,275	12
Whisky	192	15

Recapitulation of Wine Shipments by Rail and Sea—1914

Exports by rail (includes wines in cases), gallons, bulk	12,072,1
Exports by rail, cases (estimated)	48,0
Exports by sea, gallons, bulk	10,461,3
Exports by sea, cases	11,0
Grand total—Bulk Wines	22,533,1
Grand total—Wines in cases	59,0

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION DURING 1914

	First District	Sixth District	Total
Pot.....	9,865,518.90	1,153,923.92	11,019,442.82
Sherry.....	4,870,184.70	746,120.36	5,616,305.06
Angelica.....	1,340,520.53	308,259.60	1,648,780.13
Muscad.....	1,019,691.16	279,496.70	1,299,187.86
Maga.....	75,818.60	.....	75,818.60
Maera.....	81,636.56	.....	81,636.56
Toly.....	52,262.41	.....	52,262.41
Grand total.....	17,305,632.86	2,487,800.58	19,793,433.44
Brady actually used for fortification.....	4,326,408.2	*	
No report from Sixth District.			

VINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS FROM INTERIOR POINTS—YEAR 1914.

Wine Gallons	Brandy Gallons
January.....1,161,290	January.....31,150
February.....1,429,265	February.....22,150
March.....1,391,000	March.....20,600
April.....1,216,000	April.....19,800
May.....1,042,000	May.....8,000
June.....1,077,790	June.....800
July.....668,100	July.....1,225
August.....1,167,800	August.....8,620
September.....1,849,900	September.....34,550
October.....1,571,450	October.....38,750
November.....1,442,100	November.....116,400
December.....1,055,700	December.....159,720
Total.....15,072,445	Total.....461,765

UNSELFISH PUBLICITY.

Our readers have undoubtedly noticed in various trade, commercial and daily papers articles promoting the "California Wine Industry."

We particularly refer to articles under the following captions: "California Wines Used in New York," "Try American Wines," "Possibilities of California's Wine Industry," "Popularity of California Wines," "Intelligent Wine Drinking," "History of California's Viticultural Industry," "California Wines vs. Imported Wines," "Grapes of Every Country Thrive in California," "Selling Wine," "Discovery of Champagne an Accident," "California Champagne," "Wine Lists as an Advertising Medium," "Keeping and Serving Wines," "Wine Producing in California," and many articles under the heading of "California Wines."

These articles do not in any sense advertise any particular brand of wine, but are intended to stimulate a demand for our fine California wines.

We dare say that this medium of calling the attention of the public to our wines has been instrumental in creating drinkers of California wine who formerly drank nothing but wines bearing the foreign label. Jacques Straub, the famous wine steward of the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, justly stated that "the American public does not consider the contents of the bottle—the label is the most important."

The promulgation of the articles cited above in papers of all languages has had the desired effect in inducing many people to drink California wines. There were persons who never accorded California wines a trial, until the persistence of these articles appealed to them.

The Italian-Swiss Colony is the originator of this broad-minded policy of giving publicity to California wines. The Colony appeals to the public to use California wines in order to promote our famous viticultural industry in all its branches.

The wine growers should realize that they receive indirect benefits from this publicity. The articles, which usually appear as

editorials, have been used in the principal papers of the largest cities of the United States. This indeed is an object lesson not only to wine dealers, but also to other trades.

NEW YORK TRADE.

THERE is more optimism among the dealers than there was at this time last year. This is because the worst has happened in many places and it is now felt that there will be a general betterment of conditions from this time on. Defeat of the Hobson bill and of federal district prohibition have proven to be good auguries for the coming year. Everybody knows that Congress does not consider national prohibition seriously, most Congressmen who voted in favor of it doing so purely to please the fanatical element among their constituents. Newly-settled States have decided to experiment with prohibition. Others will probably follow them. But it is realized that after the experiments are brought to a conclusion prohibition will be permanently tabooed by most of them and this will compensate the trade for the worry that the campaigns have caused. There will be better organization from now on among the liberals. Solid educational work will be done and the prohibition movement gradually forced backward.

There is a firm undertone in the market for Eastern rye whiskies. While sales are light holders show no tendency to make concessions. Undoubtedly stocks have been depleted and will have to be replenished at an early date.

Conditions remain as before in the market for Kentucky whiskies. Stagnancy is the main characteristic. The trade is interested principally in ascertaining whether or not there will be a curtailment of output in 1915. Demand is normal. If the production is kept down the trade will be steady.

There is no change in the market for alcohol and spirits. Demand is normal for this time of the year and stocks are ample.

The market for California wines is exceptionally dull. This is owing to the fact that sales were greatly stimulated prior to the imposition of the war tax, and the reaction is beginning to be felt. There can be no doubt that all the available supply of California wines will be taken care of within the next six months, as the consuming demand is the same as it always has been and there is a shortage of foreign goods, which will make for an additional demand for stocks from California. Of course, this feature is not being taken into consideration by dealers as yet, but just as soon as the trade recovers from the conditions made by the wine tax it will force itself upon the market and will give strength to the position of the wines of the Golden State.

H. W. VOSS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Whiskey Brokers

BUY and SELL DISTILLERIES and CROPS



Reviews and Forecasts of Trade by Leading Dealers



A. P. HOTALING COMPANY.

Trade for the past year was satisfactory notwithstanding the constant agitation of prohibition and other causes for alarm.

Since the commencement of the New Year sales have been in large volume. Orders have been pouring in as fast as they could be attended to. Just as soon as the financial situation becomes as good as conditions warrant it there will be a very general improvement in business.

Certainly the new year has been ushered in under auspicious circumstances and there is every reason to be optimistic.

E. G. LYONS & RAAS COMPANY.

The year 1914 was favorable in many ways to the liquor industry, especially the cordial branch.

One of the results of the war has been to contribute greatly to the permanency of the American cordial industry. Owing to the war distributors of cordials were unable to obtain supplies from Europe and were forced to offer American cordials to consumers. It has been found that the consumers appreciate the quality of American cordials. Many of the distributors now recognize the fact that cordials produced in this country are equal to those that have been imported from Europe. They regret that they did not patronize the home cordial industry sooner. Owing to the lower prices of cordials manufactured in this country we are in a position to most successfully compete with the European manufacturers.

Orders for California cordials are being constantly increased. It may be predicted that since we have secured a firm hold on the domestic cordial market since the war was begun, trade in this direction will be constantly expanded.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & COMPANY.

Trade is good. The improvement that has come since the first of the year is general. It is felt all over the State. Large orders are coming in from all sections. The increase in the volume of business is equally distributed throughout California.

Conditions justify everybody in being optimistic. Optimism will contribute largely to the prosperity which is undoubtedly going to make 1915 a notable year.

RATHJEN MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Sales since the first of the year have been large. The trade has none of the worries that handicapped business in 1914. Indications are that business in 1915 will amply compensate everybody for the uncalled-for anxiety of the past year. We can with confidence predict that 1915 will be a banner year.

SIEBE BROTHERS & PLAGEMANN.

Business is much better than it was at this time last year. Everything indicates that prosperity is ahead. Conditions would, of course, be much better if so-called reform were dropped. Aside from the question of uncalled-for agitation we look forward to a very prosperous year and believe that optimism is justified.

RUSCONI, FISHER & COMPANY.

Business for January has been fully as good as that of any month of the past year and we consider it to have been the greatest January for many years. In many ways, but especially as far as San Francisco trade is concerned, the month has been the best in years.

The greatest improvement has been in connection with the demand for imported goods. It is generally believed that stocks of imported champagnes will be very scarce for some time owing to the war. We have made big shipments of Zamora wines to the Eastern States. This indicates that the demand of the East for fine wines must be satisfied to a great extent by California.

Everybody is optimistic and right in so being.

E. H. LANCEL COMPANY.

Business is very good. Improvement has been continual ever since the new year. Prospects are bright. Indications are that money is getting into more active circulation and has a great deal to do with the change for the better. Conditions favor an increased demand for California wines in the near future.

JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY.

The outlook is inspiring. Opening up of business since commencement of the New Year has been most satisfactory. The only thing that prevents the fullest improvement is the legislative question.

Sales of Old Taylor during the past two months have been much larger than we had expected. We look forward to a continued betterment of business throughout California. As to San Francisco, the Exposition will take care of the trade.

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY.

There can be no doubt that the new year has started off very well. There has been a steady increase of business.

Eastern States are demanding California wine more than ever before. Orders keep coming in strong volume. Prospects building up trade with nearby foreign countries while the European war lasts are very good and this trade will be held after the war over.

Demand on the part of dealers who will provide the Exposition visitors with California's noble beverage is making itself felt and as the year advances will become stronger.

Some depression is undoubtedly being caused by the effects already felt in Washington and Oregon as a consequence of the States electing to adopt prohibition, but this will be overcome the expansion of trade in the Eastern States, foreign countries and in California, where the expositions will play their part.

CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

The trade has bidden the final farewell to 1914 and is content to let the agitation that characterized the year be buried with it. Undoubtedly the new year opens under better auspices than 1914 did. There are no prospects of any intemperate weather ahead and business is certainly on smooth waters. Sales are large, orders are increasing and optimism is gathering its forces together to compel us to accept prosperity. There should be no worry over reform as this year does not bear the earmarks of being a reform year. Everybody should cheerfully set about preparing for the prosperity that is at hand and deserve it by welcoming it without forebodings.

UNION BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY.

In spite of prohibition agitation, unfavorable weather and added war tax the trade during the past year was up to the average. Sales of Hopsburger were increased.

During the coming year we expect to be able to greatly expand our business, believing that with two expositions drawing multitudes of people to California from all parts of the country, the time will be favorable for a most energetic promotion of Hopsburger. The demand for the product of the brewers in 1915 should be such as to tax the supply.

APPRECIATION FROM THOMAS W. COLLINS COMPANY

San Francisco, January 27, 1915.

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW

Dear Sir: Following the time honored custom of addressing the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW at this time of the year, we wish to express our appreciation of the fine work done by you during the campaign against prohibition last year.

The vigorous opposition of the "drys" naturally affected our business, and, in addition, the European war, by stopping shipments

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

IMPORTERS

314 Sacramento Street

San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR

PIPER - HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE

KUNKELMANN & CO., Rheims, France

WILLIAMS & HUMBERT

Jerez, Spain SHERRIES

WARRE & CO.

Oporto, Portugal PORTS

SCHRÖDER & SCHYLER & CO.

Bordeaux, France CLARETS, Etc.

EDUARD SAARBACH & CO.

Mayence, Germany HOCK WINES

C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR

Nuits, France BURGUNDIES

MACKIE & CO.

Islay, Scotland "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY

BOORD & SON

London, Eng. BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

BOUTELLEAU & CO.

Cognac, France COGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON

Schiedam, Holland SWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY

Islay, Scotland SCOTCH WHISKY

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

Louisville, Ky."R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

J. A. J. NOLET

Schiedam, Holland.....IAIN WHITE BOTTLE GIN

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.

Torino, Italy ITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.

London, Eng. BREWERS' MATERIALS

Importers and Handlers of

FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY

FEDERAL DISTILLING CO.'S Double Eagle Gins

of supplies to this country and the extra expense attached in connection with getting the limited quantities without any extra price being obtained by us, necessarily cut our margin of profit to a minimum.

The ordinary expenses of business also increased, and taking it all in all, last year was one of the lean years.

We believe the prospects for this present year look brighter, particularly due to this being Exposition year. Railroad officials and Eastern traveling men are all unanimous in saying that the tide of travel to the coast this year will be enormous. In fact, the railroad men say they will be hard pressed to take care of the people, but think this city, Oakland and surrounding territory will be able to handle the crowds when they get here.

The future for the liquor business is still very much in doubt. We think that the bill introduced into the Legislature by the grape growers will have a beneficial effect and if properly pruned and becomes a law, will insure the business from disruption and give us a better class of saloons and family liquor store, as well as ensuring the permanency of the business.

Yours very truly,

THOS. W. COLLINS.

NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY.

The year 1914 has been on the whole satisfactory. Our sales, as compared to the year 1913, were slightly less, due principally to the exceptionally cold weather which prevailed during the summer.

The war has affected the brewing business principally through the levying of the so-called war tax, an increase of fifty cents on the normal tax of one dollar per barrel. This increase yields an enormous sum to the government without any additional collection expenses. Owing to the war in Europe the price of raw material, particularly brewing barley, has increased considerably.

The possibility of supplying foreign markets with American beers is the only redeeming feature in connection with the European war. This applies particularly to South and Central America, as well as the Antipodes, as the beer supply formerly obtained from Germany and Austria to these countries has been completely stopped. In fact, the disposal of German or Austrian beers which are on hand at this time in Australia has been prohibited by the authorities there.

Due to the impossibility of importing beers into this country from Germany or Austria, the brewing industry has been benefitted to some extent, as German type beers brewed in America have supplanted the imported article.

Statistics for the year 1914 show an increase of the sales of beer in California amounting to 55,441 barrels as compared with the sales during 1913. The first available records show that in the year 1878, 387,429 barrels were sold in the State of California. In the year 1914 the output increased to 1,390,890 barrels. In fact, statistics show from year to year with slight deviations that the consumption of beer in California has steadily increased.

We expect to do a bigger and better business in 1915, due to the Exposition and the thousands of people it will bring to our city. The European war which will prevent the usual exodus of American tourists to Europe will benefit this coast greatly, and the "See America first" movement will gain great impetus through it. A great many tourists will visit our expositions and will spend their money here to the benefit of our merchants and others engaged in business, which formerly went to Europe. C. G. J. JOSUE.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

Prospects for 1915 are very bright. The year has opened well. The spirit of optimism pervades the air and where it is prevalent lamentation and hysteria can not survive. Prohibition will be forced to retire for the year. No knocking will be tolerated from any source during the Exposition year.

There will be a larger influx of people from the Eastern States to California this year than has been expected. Crops of California will be record-breakers and will serve with the expositions to advertise the State so that many of the visitors will remain or re-

turn later on to settle. There will be few prohibitionists among such people. California will be assisted by the new visitors to balance her account with Kansas.

All conditions indicate continuous prosperity ahead.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. WILL EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Arrangements and plans are now completed for an elaborate display of the hydraulic machinery products manufactured by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal. The exhibit is being installed in block 11 in the Palace of Machinery. The space to be occupied is twenty-seven feet wide and sixty-seven feet long.

The exhibit will be in charge of the company's Pacific Coast representatives, the Berger & Carter Co., 1045 17th street, San Francisco, Cal. A practical hydraulic expert will be in attendance at all times to operate the machinery and explain the various features which characterize the hydraulic equipment manufactured by this company.

The following machinery will be exhibited and operated:

550 Ton Hydraulic Olive Oil Press.

150 Ton Hydraulic Cider, Grape Juice, Wine or Tankage Press

Hydraulic Cider, Wine or Grape Juice Press, 80 to 100 barrels capacity.

Hydraulic Cider, Wine or Grape Juice Press, 30 to 40 barrels capacity.

Hydraulic Talbert Cider Mill.

Crawford Filter, 3½ feet in diameter.

Hydraulic Steam Pump for high pressure purposes.

Pressure and Speed Regulator for Hydraulic Steam Pump.

Hydraulic Triplex Pump, motor driven for high pressure purposes.

Hydraulic Valves for high pressure purposes.

500 Ton 30 inches by 40 inches Hydraulic Curb Scrap Press.

150 Ton Hydraulic Wheel Press.

75 Ton Hydraulic Bar Straightening Press.

30 Ton Hydraulic Pipe Bender.

15 Ton Hydraulic Broaching Press.

Special foundations are being built in the space mentioned to support the heaviest of the hydraulic machinery which is to be exhibited. Complete hydraulic installations will be the feature of this exhibit.

PROSPECT FOR EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR CALIFORNIA WINES.

In speaking of the prospect for sales of California wines, Mr. Secondo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, says:

"I would not be surprised if 10,000,000 gallons in excess of regular shipments, were sold in Europe this year. As to the price of California wine, it is difficult to say, but present conditions would hardly warrant us in looking for lower prices. The grape crop this year is just about an average yield, both as to quality and quantity, and the revenue from all sources will be about \$30,000,000. Or, at least, it will not be much less or much more than this."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CHARLESTON.

In Charleston, South Carolina, you can get a drink of whisky after you've been bitten by a snake! They've only got one snake in town, and sometimes it is booked up six months ahead. The last time I was down there I stood in line for five hours and when it finally came my turn the snake was too tired to bite any more.

ALEX. D. SHAW & CO.

NEW YORK

76 Broad Street

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214 Front Street

*General Agents for the Following
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Duff Gordon Sherries**Bushmills Irish Whisky****Cinzano Italian Vermouth****"Black & White" Scotch Whisky****Cockburn Ports****Leiden Rhine and Moselle Wines****Coates Original Plymouth Dry Gin****Cossart Gordon Madeiras****Mont Blanc French Vermouth****Bisquit Cognacs****Keelings Jamaica Rums****Ingham & Whitaker Marsalas****Darthez Tarragonas****Scholtz Malagas****SHAW**

"Highest Standard of Quality"



Views of Wine and Liquor Men on Proposed Legislation



GREAT deal of interest has been aroused throughout the State of California by projects of legislation pending at Sacramento in relation to the liquor traffic. Brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, wine men and retailers are all considerably wrought up by prospects of restrictions and regulations. A wide difference of opinion among all classes of liquor dealers exists as to the advisability and expediency of the proposed legislation. All dealers view the subject from different standpoints. There is not a single branch of the liquor industry which is a unit, as to opinion, on any phase of the proposed legislation. Brewers, wholesalers and retailers discuss the various questions pro and con and wine men are equally divided, some of the latter being more radically opposed to the proposed legislation than any of the first mentioned. Following are sample opinions from different branches of the trade.

VIEWS OF WINE MEN.

It is the opinion of many prominent wine men that viticulturists can not consider themselves to be bound by any pledge to make concessions to prohibitionists as a result of the recent election and that legislation affecting the liquor traffic must not be construed as a yielding in any shape or form to the demands of prohibitionists. These wine men are especially opposed to any form of legislation which would have the effect of weakening the trade as a whole.

Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company has given the subject of legislation exhaustive study in relation to the attitude of all the people, particularly those who are influenced by prohibitionist propaganda. In his summary of the situation, Mr. Wetmore says:

"Any legislation that will improve the liquor industry by making the sale of wine and liquor more in accordance with the wishes of the people as a whole should be welcomed. If saloon men and wine men wish to continue in business they must support any regulatory propositions that will tend to stabilize the trade by placing it on a sounder basis than it is now upon.

"The measure that has been presented to the legislature in session at Sacramento goes a long way toward the desired end. There may be, as I believe there are, some objectionable features in the bill, but we can rest assured that these will be eliminated by due process in the committees of the two houses.

"It must be clearly understood that many citizens voted against State-wide prohibition because they were convinced that the grape men would provide a remedy for the evils in the liquor traffic against which complaint is made by tens of thousands of people. The grape men are now sincerely and very actively trying to provide the remedy and they should be supported by all the liquor dealers. Those who voted against State-wide prohibition but who favor stricter regulation will continue to be adherents of the anti-prohibitionists if they find that opposition to stricter regulation comes from the prohibitionists."

Mr. Theodore Bell, who is the chief adviser of the California Grape Protective Association on subjects relating to legislation, says:

"The principal matter to be taken into consideration is the fact that California is on the way to become a dry State. This should convince all liquor dealers, as well as wine men, that something of moment must be done to avert what all sensible people regard as a disaster. While thinking persons look upon prohibition as being essentially and elementally wrong they must recognize the fact that there is imminent danger of having it imposed, and they must prepare for battle by clearing decks. By doing away with certain objectionable features in the liquor traffic we will simply be getting rid of inflammable material which is always the object

of fire on the part of the prohibitionists and which, when struck, is likely to start a conflagration which will destroy the entire liquor traffic. Ample evidence of this is to be had on all sides of us.

"It is proposed to reduce the number of saloons in the State but ample compensation is also provided for. In this connection it must be remembered that prohibition offers no compensation whatever.

"All liquor men should be equally interested in this movement and should meet on common ground toward arriving at a solution to the pending problem, which, as every one knows, is a serious one. They should avoid friction and dissension as being uncalculated for and should decide upon a conciliatory policy in regard to their own interests. It is my opinion that practically all branches of the liquor traffic can be brought into harmonious working order by bringing about desired results through legislative action."

Mr. E. O. Schraubstadter of the A. Finke's Widow Company makes the following statement:

"I am opposed to the projected legislation on the ground that it renews agitation at a time when tranquility is needed and makes concessions to the prohibitionists. It is unwise to concede anything to the prohibitionists for the reason that those people do not reciprocate and anything yielded to them simply means loss to the liquor traffic.

"There is nothing objectionable to the proposition to take the control of the liquor traffic out of the hands of the municipal authorities and place it with the State.

"As to the reduction of the number of saloons I am opposed to the methods followed. It is easy enough under present laws to reduce the number of saloons by revoking licenses when saloons are not conducted rightly. No doubt we could get along better with fewer saloons.

"I am opposed to increase of license fees. Because of increased fees dives will be able to stay open while decent saloons will be forced to close. Character should count for more than money in the issuance of licenses."

Mr. Herman Lange of the B. Arnhold Company is well pleased with the grape men's measure because of the fact that the principle of compensation is recognized and clearly set forth. Mr. Lange says:

"In relation to the reduction of the number of saloons practically all objections to the proposed legislation are neutralized by the announcement by the proponents that all saloonkeepers who are forced to retire from business will be reimbursed for their losses through the operation of the new law. Ample compensation is provided for so that men who go out of the saloon business will be enabled to re-establish themselves.

"It is my opinion that the present time is most propitious for the inauguration of the legislation. There can be no doubt but that something must be done in the way of making for the improvement of the liquor traffic by real regulation.

"As to the license fees proposed it may be confidently asserted that those who are promoting the new projects of law have fully considered the subject of revenue and have decided as to what the proper fees should be. A fee of \$1,000 a year for saloon, proper so-called, is not too high when it is considered that the business will be on a sounder basis than at present.

"Objection to the bill on the ground that it starts agitation is not altogether logical, since the ultimate result will be to stop agitation. The commotion produced by the launching of the bill is the nature of counter-agitation. It is a homeopathic cure for chronic disturbance. What we all desire is to stop prohibitory agitation, and we should not be averse to starting a little agitation of our own in order to overwhelm the agitation of our enemies.

"All liquor people should assist in the present movement by bringing about better conditions. If there are features in the present

poor liquor measure which are considered defective, every facility will be offered to those who are vitally interested to correct them. Before the bill is finally enacted it will be changed materially. As it is put forward in behalf of the liquor traffic, wine, brewing and spirit men should see that it is properly conducted to a satisfactory conclusion, so that prohibition agitation shall be forever stopped."

CONDEMNING HIGH LICENSE.

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry as to the position we take on the proposed liquor legislation of the Grape Growers' Protective Association, will say that we are opposed to the bill as we have seen it discussed and reported in the daily press.

We must say that we find ourselves in a difficult position. We agree thoroughly with the general idea of the grape growers, that something must be done to regulate the liquor question, and that such regulation is best handled by the liquor men themselves. We have plenty of evidence to show that the liquor question can not be settled by the methods advocated by the prohibitionists, nor by the legislation which they have in the past proposed.

But while we admit that the intention of the grape growers is praiseworthy, it does not follow that we must give our unqualified assent to the very first plan which the grape growers happen to propose.

With the single exception of the plan to compensate saloon keepers who may be forced out of business by the act which it is proposed to submit, the entire program for control of the liquor business might as well have been suggested by prohibitionists as by an organization of liquor men. We have the same old suggestions of high license, restricted number of saloons, restricted hours of sale, all of the other petty and annoying details of regulation, which the history of prohibition in the United States has shown to be utterly and completely unable to meet the problem, let alone to afford any relief from conditions which, we all admit, call for improvement.

We, ourselves, have no ready-made plan to offer. We think it better to leave things as they are, rather than attempt to meddle and interfere, without any definite hope of success, and with the very likely result of merely strengthening the claims and exaggerations of the prohibitionists.

So far as we have been able to see into the difficulty at all, we are inclined to believe that high license, more than any other single factor, is responsible for the abuses which have crept into the saloon business. A man who has been compelled to pay a high price for the privilege of doing business, who is continually harassed and worried by petty police regulations, who is the natural prey of grafters, would be more than human if he did not attempt to get his money back in the only way open to him, namely, by abusing his privilege of selling liquor.

Reform in the retail sale of liquor must come from within. No amount of legislation or regulation will ever force a bad man to become a good saloonkeeper. The sole and only test of fitness to hold a barkeeper's license should be the character of the applicant; his self-respect, his self-restraint, his will power, and a reasonable amount of common sense.

Why would it be unreasonable to demand more of a barkeeper than is demanded today of a drug clerk? The drug clerk, like the bartender, sells articles which are harmless when used rightfully, but which when placed in the wrong hands, or used to excess, may do harm to the individual or the community. The drug clerks have solved their own problem. In spite of the fact that there is frequent trouble through the illegal sale of morphine or cocaine, the average drug clerk is a self-respecting individual who earns and maintains the respect of the community he lives in. If the barkeeper is unable to maintain a similar self-respect, and to enjoy a similar respect from his neighbors, this is the fault of the barkeeper himself, and not of the liquor which he sells.

If the saloon problem can not be solved through the barkeeper, as suggested here, in our opinion it can not be solved at all.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR LACHMAN & CO.,

Per Arthur Lachman.

WHOLESALESAERS' VIEWS.

The Sacramento "Bee" of the 16th of January publishes the opinion of Mr. Louis S. Haas in the following article:

The whisky interests of California are not concerned with any measures that may be introduced at the present session of the State Legislature and will not seek any legislation for the benefit of their business, according to Louis S. Haas, director of the Importers and Wholesale Liquor Merchants of California. Mr. Haas is also a director of the California Industries, and is vice-president of the Crown Distilleries Company.

"The liquor men of California are emphatically in favor of regulation," declares Haas, "and are not opposed to any measures of a regulatory character.

"But why should there be any new legislation aiming to regulate the liquor business?

"There are already several laws on the statute books of California that cover every phase of regulation with regard to the liquor business. If these laws were properly administered and enforced (and we favor such a course) there would be no necessity of any more regulatory legislation. We would heartily favor a strict application of the regulatory measures already enacted."

Mr. Haas said that no "first-class" saloon in California ever furnishes liquor to an intoxicated man or to a minor. The same practice prevails, he declared, with reputable liquor dealers who have no bar.

"The dealers who bring the liquor business into disrepute by ignoring and violating the laws and police regulations, could easily be reached and curbed by the enforcement of the present statutes and regulations," said Mr. Haas.

"The solution of regulation is up to the administrative authorities. There is ample legislation on the subject in this State.

"I speak for the liquor interests of California when I say that we are not interested in any proposed legislation that aims to regulate our business. Nor do we intend to advance any legislative measures."

Mr. J. Frederick Plagemann, president of Siebe Brothers & Plagemann, in an interview said:

"The persons who started this movement are intruders. They are in the wrong place.

"For some time the fanatical prohibitionists have been praying for some such movement. They never dreamt that response to their prayers would come from the wets themselves. Certainly the wets should be the last people in the world to concede anything to prohibitionists, since the latter never have conceded and never will concede anything to the wets.

"An analysis of the proposed legislation reveals many objectionable features. The fees for licenses are outrageous. They allow the utmost latitude to those who handle liquor with the slightest responsibility and at the same time they restrict the trade of the responsible dealer to the narrowest limit. Such a license proposition would tax saloons out of existence and would expand the liquor business of the delicatessen stores, vegetable stands, etc., out of all proportion with cost.

"Nothing can depress business so much during Exposition Year as so-called reform. Reform should be dropped so that the people can get a rest and business prosper."

Mr. Martin Hamburger of the Julius Levin Company expresses his opinion in the following language:

"The legislative movement is not justified. It involves a division of the liquor forces. There is no justice in a reduction of the number of saloons. No compensation can be made ample enough. Nothing can justify the taking away of the means of living. A reduction of saloons means monopoly. Legitimate commerce calls

for competition. Reduction of saloons and monopoly stand together. They are opposed to the principle 'Live and let live.'

"If some saloons are not properly conducted it is the fault of the police who have ample authority to act. If the police are corrupt, reduce them, not the saloons. If the police cannot be regulated why try to regulate saloons by reducing them? Take the authority out of the hands of the police and place it with a committee of decent citizens appointed by the mayor. There is no scarcity of decent citizens. When authority is placed where it belongs saloons can be closed whenever necessary for the public welfare.

"We have plenty of laws for the regulation of the saloons. It is merely a question of enforcement. If the police are incapable of doing their duty why legislate against the saloons? The proper thing to do is to regulate the police or place authority with competent officials."

Colonel John Renner of the Thomas W. Collins Company says:

"It is recognized by many persons connected with the liquor traffic that improvements are called for especially on the line of warding off attacks by prohibitionists. The main question is as to the right direction in which to move. We all know that continuous attacks from the fanatical element, whether successful or not, are injurious to the trade. Insistent harassing is making for worse conditions. Prohibitionists complain against certain bad conditions and then proceed to make those conditions worse, with the result that they can complain louder than before. Continual strife, promoted by prohibitionists, may force some weaker dealers to do just those things that he tries to avoid doing. Prohibition fights cost liquor dealers money. They increase the financial weakness of dealers, causing them to yield to conditions which they are opposed to morally. If, by submitting to some restrictions, liquor men can prevent more prohibition movements they will give stability to the trade and will be better able to fight prohibition in the end. It is my opinion that the legislative propositions will be greatly modified before they are made laws and that they will be so shaped as to place the liquor trade on a sounder basis, with the result that prohibition will be given a setback that will eventually permanently force it out of the arena."

Mr. Charles Fisher of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, makes the following statement:

"This legislation, if properly handled, will result in taking the liquor traffic out of politics, and that certainly would be beneficial. There are many indications that it will be properly handled. The fact that the present administration at Sacramento shows wisdom of a high order in its attitude toward the liquor traffic augurs well for a happy issue. It is to be expected that if a Liquor Commission is appointed by Governor Johnson as a result of the present movement it will be composed of men of the high moral standard and mental training which have characterized those who have composed commissions hitherto appointed by him.

"There are many features of the proposed legislation which will be eliminated as it undergoes digestion in the two houses in session at Sacramento, but it is to be hoped and logically expected that the principal project conserved and processed into law will be the creation of the excise boards. The liquor trade is too important to be left subject to petty politics, and it will be benefitted by a change from municipal to State control."

Mr. Edward M. Lind, general manager of A. P. Hotelling & Company, speaks regretfully of the action taken by the wine men in proposing legislation to control the saloons of California. He feels that there is no popular demand for legislation of this kind. Mr. Lind says:

"There are a few public spirited people, as well as a few well wishers of the trade, who believe that the saloon business should be curbed and restricted; but they lose sight of the fact that the cities that are restricted as to the saloon traffic, and those cities that are or were best regulated in our line, are the ones that have either voted dry or that have cast the biggest votes for prohibition. For this reason the presumed demand for regulation of saloons will have no effect on future prohibition legislation. To temper the prohibition movement seems to be the intent of the wine men, but

if they believe this proposed legislation will have that effect they are certainly beguiled. There is no argument but that the trade itself will be considerably benefited by a reduction in number of saloons and a restriction of the sale of liquor, not only by the drink but by the bottle, but this restriction should properly come from a body consisting of an amalgamation of all interests. There should be harmony first. No one branch of the trade should institute proceedings alone—the result will be dissension and discord, and when once this condition holds in the trade, and our own people are divided against themselves, the finish of the trade is in sight. It is well enough to keep these thoughts to ourselves in the belief that we should not show weakness to the other side, but this is like a small boy whistling through the woods to keep up courage. We have a situation that has to be met squarely face to face, and it is neither the part of wisdom, good judgment or common sense to fool ourselves. We are in a business to supply a demand. No one of us is trying to create one iota of demand. As long as there is a demand there will be merchants to furnish the supply. By refraining from personal antagonisms, each one of us working in unison, developing and supporting the organizations created for the benefit of the trade, and using the same care and observance of the laws of the land that every other line of business employs, we are bound to have the majority of the voting public with us."

REVIEW OF 1914 AND COMMENT ON LEGISLATION FROM CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

San Francisco, January 26, 1915.

Editor WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

All lines of business have been materially affected through the European war, which has had its effect on the money markets of the world, and the liquor business has not escaped. Added to this horrible condition of affairs we have the nightmare of the November elections staring us in the face, wherein were lost to us the States of Arizona, Oregon and Washington. These conditions make a retrospective 1914 anything but gratifying, yet up to October 1st our business had shown a material increase over last year but the last three months of the year washed away the surplus. The same causes that operated against 1914 are still present in 1915, but with the abundant and seasonable rains we should have a very large harvest with which, at the present high prices which look likely to continue, California and the Pacific Coast should be in for a very good year. Add to this the influx of visitors that we will have visiting our Exposition, and the prospects look bright.

With reference to proposed legislation, the liquor interests are not advocating any new legislation, although we have always been in favor of regulation, but we find that there are already sufficient laws on the statute books of California that cover every phase of regulation with regard to the liquor business. If these laws were properly administered and enforced, and we certainly favor such a course, there would be no necessity for any further radical legislation. We heartily favor a strict application of these regulations that have already been enacted. All dealers who bring the liquor business into disrepute by ignoring and violating the laws and police regulations could easily be reached and curbed by the enforcement of present statutes and regulations. The solution of regulation is up to the administrative authorities.

LOUIS S. HAAS.

BREWERS' VIEWS.

Mr. C. G. J. Josue of the National Brewing Company has given careful consideration to the subject, regarding it from the standpoint of those who favor the legislation as well as that of those opposed to it. The opinion he has formed is set forth in the following language:

"It is evident that the grape men have made a serious mistake. Those who are behind the projects of law appear to be inspired with the hope of preventing further prohibition agitation. Their hope is illusory. Any laws which they may have enacted will not prevent the enemies of the liquor traffic from continuing their attacks. If the laws that may be passed should serve to weaken the

liquor traffic they will have the effect of encouraging the prohibitionists to carry on their agitation with more zeal than ever before. Not one of the laws proposed could in any way discourage the prohibitionists from advancing the aggressive policy.

"If the prospective legislation would result in restraining the prohibition movement the majority of the persons engaged in the liquor traffic would gladly support the leaders of the grape men's reformatory party. But an analysis of the propositions reveals the fact that they do not offer any promise whatever of a cessation or mitigation of the prohibition evil. The proponents of the laws have not considered that the prohibitionists are uncompromisingly for the complete elimination of the liquor traffic. They offer the prohibitionists something for nothing in return. Innocently or otherwise, they are giving consolation to the enemy. Unintentionally they are abetting the enemy.

"The liquor traffic can not afford to lose any of its adherents. A reduction of the number of saloons at this time, when the prohibitionists are actually planning for a new State-wide campaign, means a serious loss of adherents.

"Results in Washington and Oregon show that drastic restriction of the liquor traffic leads to prohibition. No cities in the United States were more rigidly regulated than Seattle and Portland and yet those cities have been industrially paralyzed by prohibition. Restrictions such as the leaders of the grape men propose would shackle the liquor trade and force it to fight against increased odds.

"Grape men should realize that the prohibitionists will not stop their depredations until the vineyards are torn up, unless the fealties are effectually blocked by the united liquor trade. Grape men ought to know that the big cities where the breweries and liquor interests are located did more to save the State from prohibition at the recent election than did the wine districts. Compact organization and a solid front won the victory.

"The people of the State are against prohibition. They must be satisfied, not the prohibitionists. Any proposition to cause the liquor traffic to lose adherents in face of a coming fight is entirely illadvised."

Mr. A. E. Kroenke of the Union Brewing and Malting Company says:

"California has legislation enough to take ten years to catch up with. What we need is a cessation of legislation and a commencement of enforcement. We are spending so much time making new laws that we have no time to enforce old ones. Our occupation seems to be confined to plans and specifications. Legislators propose a great deal and accomplish very little. They dream but do not work. If legislation is of any value it should be enforced. We have enough laws to keep us going ten years to make them operative. Those laws, enforced, will give us all the regulation that the new bills propose to give. We can improve the liquor traffic with the laws we have just as effectively as with those in prospect. Legislators should give up chasing phantoms and come back to stern reality. Enforcement is all that is required."

RETAILERS' VIEWS.

Mr. "Mo." Selig of the Lick Bar, who is well informed on matters relating to the saloon business of San Francisco, has made a careful study of the proposed legislation and has adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the proponents with the object of conciliating as little friction as possible to the general contention. Mr. Selig says:

"If it should be found to be necessary to reduce the number of saloons so as to improve conditions this should be undertaken with the determination that prohibitionists shall not in any way secure an advantage as a result of the reduction. There is no objection to taking the liquor traffic out of municipal politics and placing it in State politics, since this would be an advantage to the traffic, but the reduction of the number of saloons would be beneficial only if carried out on lines of equity. Ample compensation should be provided for saloonkeepers whose establishments are closed. If saloons are to be closed no consideration should be given to the

question as to the amount of money invested. Conduct of establishments should be the prime consideration, whether the places represent investments of \$500 or \$20,000. Stability of business will come with increased moral strength and the prohibitionists will be weakened as a result."

Mr. W. H. Roop, who presides over the destinies of the Waldorf, regarded as one of the largest first-class retail liquor establishments in America, says:

"All this agitation will simmer down until it becomes manifest that the laws that are required are those already operative. If any issue shall come of the proposed legislation it will be in the form of a Home Rule movement. The large cities know what they want and the rural districts should know what is best for them. People of the State will decide that country folks have no moral right to impose their ideas, in the form of legislative or electoral laws, on the municipalities, and that the city gentry should not be allowed to dictate by vote or legislation to the rural districts. The question will be the fitness of people to decide as to what is best for them.

"San Francisco is satisfied with regulations under the Police Commission. This commission is, as a rule, composed of the best citizens. Justice is done. The city knows what it wants and gets it.

"The Excise Board proposition is objectionable. There is no reason why a trip to Sacramento shall be made because of a question that can be more satisfactorily determined in the place of its origin. Appeals against decisions of District Excise Boards would be multitudinous and would be without avail. 'Home Rule' will be satisfactory to everybody concerned."

Mr. Ernest Mason, proprietor of the establishment at 129 Montgomery street, to whom even our prohibitionist contemporary, "Collier's Weekly," pays tribute, "as one of San Francisco's worthiest citizens," says:

"The question of reducing the number of saloons is the paramount issue in connection with the proposed legislation. This involves equity. It is difficult to decide as to what saloons should be closed. To judge saloons by the manner in which they are conducted as attested to by the police is not altogether just, since the saloonkeeper who lacks scruples makes it a point to cultivate the good graces of the officer on the beat, while the man who is in every way scrupulous may be persona non grata with the policeman because he does not feel obliged to gain his friendship. The police are not criterions on the subject of the conduct of saloons.

"To reduce the number of saloons by drawing lots is a less unfair way than by making the police the judges. But it is not right to make a man's means of gaining a living subject to a gamble.

"As to compensation, the question may be asked, 'How can anybody be amply compensated for the loss of a livelihood?' If compensation were based on judicial decisions on individuals the compensation would be placed too high for acceptance, yet no other compensation would be just."

Colonel Theodore Gier of the Theodore Gier Wine Company, was prominent in the councils of the grape men while the program for legislation was being discussed. It was due to the advice of the colonel that the subject of compensation was given full consideration and the proposition for the ample compensation of liquor dealers forced out of business was finally adopted. In commenting on the proposed law Colonel Gier says:

"While I am responsible for the adoption of several of the projects of law there are a number which do not meet with my approval. Among the propositions which are not favored by me is that relating to the reduction of the number of saloons. It is my opinion that the reduction as outlined in the bill would be altogether too far-reaching. Another feature of the bill that I can not approve is that embracing the fees for licenses. It appears to me that the fees proposed are too high.

"Although at the outset I devoted my efforts toward having a measure that would be suitable to wine and liquor dealers framed, I am not interested in the bill which has been introduced into the legislature so far as to do anything toward having it passed."

**WINE.**

FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1914, to DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	5	2,474	\$ 1,067
" Central America	24	11,503	5,173
" China	1	2,607	1,066
" Japan	11	9,872	3,619
" Mexico	30	6,514	2,543
" South America	24	11,853	5,930
" Society Islands	..	1,717	671
" Samoan Islands	..	338	190
" Philippine Islands	5	1,450	574
" Denmark	1	...	4
" Dutch East Indies	..	103	72
" England	..	7,812	1,938
Total.....	101	56,243	\$ 22,847

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	251	19,060	\$ 10,934
" New York	798	486,990	No value given

BRANDY.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	..	61	\$ 132
" New York	70	17,977	No value given

WHISKY.

FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1914, to DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	..	216	\$ 488
" Philippine Islands	107	1,000	2,875
Total.....	107	1,216	\$ 3,363

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	199	4,257	\$ 10,886

BEER.

FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1914, to DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	95	\$ 825
" South America	10	85
" Mexico	2	27
" Australia	5010	26,022
" Samoan Islands	102	1,049
" Society Islands	20	192
Total.....	5239	\$28,200

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	224	\$ 1,862
" New York	1	No value given

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1914, to DECEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Central America	4 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs Champagne
" South America	20 cs, 6 bbls Grape Juice
" China	1 cs Alcohol, 20 bbls Rum
" Japan	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands	2 cs Mineral Water, 30 cs Creme de Menthe
" Philippine Islands	30 cs Cider, 11 cs Grape Juice
" Samoan Islands	5 cs Grape Juice, 8 bbls Alcohol
" Australia	1 cs Grape Juice
Total—109 cs, 28 bbls.	
Value—\$1,151.	

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Hawaiian Islands	3 cs Creme de Menthe, 3 cs Kummel, 2 cs Stout
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Annisette, 27 cs Apricot Cordial, 5 bbls Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	41 cs Liquors, 75 cs Rock and Rye, 28 cs Champagne
" Hawaiian Islands	75 cs, 10 bbls Ginger Ale, 15 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	12 cs Grape Juice, 55 cs Gin, 10 cs Bitters
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Creme de Cocoa, 1 keg Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Syrups
Total—365 cases, 15 barrels, 1 keg.	
Value—\$3,660.	
To New York	25 cs, 1 keg Fruit Juice, 200 cs Champagne
" New York	2 cs, 13 bbls Grape Juice
" New York	14 cs, 2 hf bbls, 2 kegs Cordials
" New York	5 cs, 3 bbls, 4 hf bbls, 5 kegs Rum
No value given.	

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

FROM NEW ORLEANS per steamer "Pleiades," Dec. 25, 1914.
390 csks Beer FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Arizonian," Dec. 28, 1914.
2 bbls Whisky FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Louis Luckenbach," Dec. 28, 1914.
10 bbls Wine FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Windber," Jan. 8, 1915.
700 pkgs Beer FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelm," Jan. 5, 1915.
150 tubs Sake FROM SYDNEY per steamer "Ventura," Jan. 9, 1915.
3 oct Whisky FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Hawaiian," Jan. 14, 1915.
15 cs Beer FROM HONOLULU, Jan. 14, 1915.
15 tubs Sake Dregs FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Director," Jan. 14, 1915.
557 cs, 2 hhd Whisky FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Georgian," Jan. 17, 1915.
5 cs Wine

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

FROM SEATTLE.
1358 hhd Beer FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Roanoke," Jan. 17, 1915.
1 bbl Whisky**KARL KIEFER MACHINE COMPANY ON BUSINESS CONDITIONS.**

Mr. P. Jorgenson, Pacific Coast manager of the Karl Kiefer Machine Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in reply to inquiry as to present status and outlook of trade, reports as follows:

"We have sold several large wine filters within the past few weeks and the outlook for future business with the Kiefer line machinery is very bright, especially so because of the fact that Kiefer has perfected and added many new machines to his line among which may be mentioned panel and miniature bottle fillers and a perfect roller gravity conveyor in addition to the belt conveyors.

"The manufacture of centrifugal and rotary pumps, started by the Karl Kiefer Machine Company, has developed into one of the largest lines of the company which is now making pumps for various purposes."

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

December, 1914.

Wine.

Though shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gal-
 ons, bulk 397,982
 Though shipments by rail, cases (estimated) 4,000
 Exports by sea, bulk gallons* 506,050
 Exports by sea, cases 1,049

Total bulk wine 904,032
 Total cases 5,049

Brandy.

December, 1914.

Though shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk 141,325
 Exports by sea, gallons* 18,038
 Exports by sea, cases 70

Total brandy exports, gallons 159,363
 Cases by sea 70

*These figures do not show shipments to foreign countries in
 December owing to the ruling of the government to not show mani-
 fest until thirty days after shipment is made.

BRANDY PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1914.

	Gallons.
First District	5,746,169.5
Sixth District	640,899.3
Total	6,387,068.8

CALENDAR OF THE SIERRA MADRE VINTAGE CO.

The Sierra Madre Vintage Company has issued a very neat calendar for the year 1915. A remarkably clear photograph of the Sierra Madre mountains taken from the vineyards of the company at La Manda Park illustrates the calendar. Being on heavy paper the photograph of the stately mountains will be especially prized. The calendar for this year is characteristic of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company's happy methods of reminding its customers and friends of the new year.

Consumption of Beer in China Increasing.—In China beer is consumed in considerable quantities. The imports last year amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds, valued at \$80,000. Practically the entire supply is credited to France and Singapore. The beer is light and more like the American than the German brew.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E.A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW**HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES**

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322

The Wine Industry of California

By A. SBARBORO,

President of the Italian-American Bank.



A. Sbarboro

THE wine industry of California will unquestionably in time become the greatest industry of the State. Wine has been used from time immemorial and it is bound to be used where the grapes will grow so long as man will have lips to imbibe that delicious, invigorating, non-intoxicating beverage.

CALIFORNIA THE LAND OF THE VINE.

The first civilized people who came to California soon observed the wild grape vines growing vigorously in all parts of the State, in some cases covering the tops of huge oak trees

hundreds of feet high, and our learned missionaries spared no time in writing to their brethren in Spain of the adaptability of California to raise wine grapes and requested them to send grape cuttings by the first missionaries that would leave Spain for California.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH MISSIONARIES WITH WINE GRAPE CUTTINGS.

Soon there came new missionaries to join their brethren here, and they had with them the desired wine grape vines. They were set out first in Santa Barbara, where one of these vines still exists, which is nearly one hundred years old, produces several tons of grapes, and is shown to all tourists visiting Santa Barbara Mission. In a few years the Padres were delighted in picking the first grapes produced by the vines with which they made the wine that was required to be used at the Sacrament of the Mass, and as Timothy says: "They found good for their stomachs."

Later on as the immigrants commenced to come to California in large numbers, the Mission grapes were set out in different parts of the State and the people especially from the wine producing countries of Europe soon turned the juice of these grapes into wine which they found, however, that the quality of the wine was not so good as that which they had been using in France, Italy and the Rhine. However, a market for Mission wine was soon created and some was sent throughout the Eastern States. This was unfortunate, for it gave the California wine used by connoisseurs a black eye, which has lasted for many years.

But early in the sixties, our Legislature appointed a viticultural commission. Colonel Harazthy was sent to Europe for the purpose of bringing to California grape cuttings of better varieties. The Colonel, being a Hungarian, brought from his native country the Zinfandel grapes which made wine not so strong but far superior to that made from the Mission grapes.

Soon other varieties of grapes were brought from Europe, and in 1881 when the now famous Italian-Swiss Colony was founded, by myself and a few enterprising Italians, the directors brought several varieties of grape cuttings from France, Italy and the Rhine, which on setting out in the fertile soil of California produced wines with the identical bouquet as the wines made by those grapes in the Mother Country.

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.

For several years the lamented P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, and others, attempted to make champagne in California, but as they did not have the knowledge of the expert champagne makers of France, they only succeeded in making a

mediocre quality of champagne. In 1909, however, the Italian-Swiss Colony brought from France one of the most experienced champagne makers, Mon's. Chas. Jadeau, who had been at the head of one of the principal champagne houses in France for thirty years, and this man, having been given authority to bring with him from France all the machinery and utensils required for a first-class champagne establishment, came to California, and under his directions a champagne plant was erected at Asti, and the result has been that after a few years a perfect champagne was made rivaling with the best brands of French champagne. In fact, at the International Exposition of Turin, Italy, an impartial jury, composed of twenty-one foreigners, awarded the champagne made in California named the "Golden State," the Grande Prix, which did not mean that this champagne was superior to the other brands which were exhibited and which also obtained the Grande Prix, but that it was precisely as good as the best, having carried all the points required by the jury to be entitled to the Grande Prix.

FUTURE GREATNESS OF CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY

Now that we know that our wines and champagne, as well as the different fruits of California are as good and in many cases superior to those products grown in Europe, the future importance of the wine industry of this State can be seen.

THE WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD

The production of the wines of the world in 1908, the latest official data at hand, was as follows:

France	1,331,995,000 gallons
Italy	1,064,800,000 gallons
Spain	473,000,000 gallons
Algeria	171,682,000 gallons
Austria	136,400,000 gallons
Hungary	121,000,000 gallons
Portugal	85,800,000 gallons
Bulgaria	63,800,000 gallons
Russia	61,600,000 gallons
Chile	52,800,000 gallons
Germany	50,600,000 gallons
United States	50,000,000 gallons

It will thus be seen that the United States was at the bottom of the list and yet, when we know that the territory of the State of California is just as large as France and one-third larger than that of Italy, which two nations produce over two billion gallons of wine per annum, we may be sure that the time will come (and no man knows how soon) when California will produce just as much wine of as fine a quality and at as cheap a price as either one of the two countries, from which each of these nations derive every year over \$200,000,000 and give employment directly and indirectly in beautiful vineyards and wineries to over ten million people each.

Whilst at the present time California exports considerable quantities of wine to England, Switzerland, Germany and the Orient, the time will certainly come when the American people will also become accustomed to use the healthful beverage of wine at their meals, and then our own hundred million population will consume the one billion gallons of wine that will certainly be made in the future in the State of California, and we will also derive that enormous amount of money, \$1,000,000 per annum, give employment in this State to several million people, and, what is still more important, when our American people will become accustomed to use wine at their meals, the two greatest evils with which our country is now afflicted, **Drunkenness** and **Prohibition**, will be removed without destroying a single blade of grass and without depriving any American citizen of the sacred right of personal liberty to eat and drink in moderation that which is most conducive to his health and happiness.

WINE IS A HEALTHFUL BEVERAGE.

All reputable doctors and persons who have used wine at their meals know that wine is the healthiest beverage that we have.

Some time ago Dr. Stephen Smith, Dean of the Medical College of New York, celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and there stated that until he was sixty years of age he had never tasted wine at

had suffered terribly with dyspepsia. At that age he was called to Paris to attend a congress of doctors for studying cholera. He there became accustomed like all the Frenchmen, to use wine at his meals, and at this banquet he stated that for thirty years he has never known what dyspepsia is. He was then a healthy man and good for several years more.

DYSPEPSIA AN AMERICAN DISEASE.

It shocks me when attending banquets in this city to see on the table in front of each plate a large glass of ice water. I cannot help but think how many victims of dyspepsia there will be among the guests of those banquets. How much healthier will they be if at least they mixed a little wine with their water to kill the microbes which water generally contains.

The officers of the present war in Europe, both German and French, have testified that the soldiers who have facilities for obtaining wine are much stronger and healthier men.

WINE AND MORALITY.

Some of the moralists of the country in making their addresses in favor of prohibition have frequently stated that wine drinking is immoral. Now, it is entirely to the contrary. In the wine drinking countries of the world where every man, woman and child use wine at their meals, morality exists in a larger degree than in those countries where wine is not used. I venture to say that the statistics will show that there are more divorces each week in the prohibition States of the Union than each year in the three largest wine-producing and wine-consuming countries of the world, France, Italy and Spain.

TABLES TURNED BY CALIFORNIA—THIS STATE WILL SUPPLY WORLD.

Our early settlers all know that for many years this State imported from the Eastern States and Europe all its products, notably sugar, flour, beans, wines and the different varieties of fruits. Now, for many years the tables have been turned and California has been exporting the above mentioned articles together with vegetables and all other kinds of products, to the Eastern States and Europe.

I will particularly call to the attention of the readers the fact that only a few years ago we imported from France and Germany yearly thousands of tons of their delicious prunes. Now everyone knows that we eventually imported prune trees from those countries which we set out in the fertile soil of California, and the result has been that for several years we have been supplying both Germany, France and other European countries with thousands of tons of our own delicious California French prunes, which are appreciated more and command a higher price both in Germany and France than their own native prunes.

Whilst it is true that farm labor is much cheaper in the wine producing countries of Europe than it is in California, it must be remembered that on account of the level land being required to produce food products for the people of Europe, the wine grapes in those countries are principally grown on hill and mountain sides, where frequently the land has to be terraced and earth, together with fertilizer, has to be brought by men and women on those hills, set out on the terraced land, and all worked by hand. In California for years to come we will be able to set out our vineyards on gently rolling hillside lands which can be worked by machinery on a much cheaper scale, thus making the cost of our wines cheaper than the same can be produced in those countries.

Now, with the completion of the Panama Canal, I am confident that the child is born who will see California supply Europe with much of its wines as well as it now does with its other products.

Statistics show that considerable wine was shipped by sea from San Francisco to the following countries for the month of December: Japan, England, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, French Oceania, China, Philippine Islands, Canada, Salvador, Nicaragua, German Oceania and elsewhere.

If the people of this State should ever commit the folly of hampering the production of the viticultural industry, which I hope they never will, they would commit a crime against themselves and against posterity that could never be forgiven.

You have asked for my opinion as to whether to advise our farmers to set out more wine grapes or to neglect the vineyards already in existence. It is a very delicate question indeed and must be decided by our people and the Legislature.

It all devolves in this, whether our millions of acres of rolling hill lands are to be retained for sheep and cattle and continue to have a value of \$6—or \$10—per acre, or whether these lands are to be set out into new vineyards which will be worth from \$100—to \$200—per acre, support millions of people like the viticultural industry does in the favored lands of the world where vines thrive like here, and see the State of California populated by many millions of people, and become the most prosperous and true temperance State in our Union.

People of California it is up to you.

WATER BETTER THAN WHISKY.

If you want to convince yourself of the harmful effects of whisky, take two glasses, fill one with whisky and fill the other with water. Then drop a worm into each. The worm will live in the water, but will die in the whisky. Therefore, I say, if you've got any worms in your system that you want to keep alive, drink plenty of water.

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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

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IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
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QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

BRANDY PRODUCED**OFFICIAL REPORT.****FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1914.**

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals.
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	494.
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	592,293.
Reported for assessment of tax	1,814,887.
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	68.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1914.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals.
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	1,853.
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	1,389,012.
Reported for assessment of tax	177,112.
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	670.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1914.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals.
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	No Report
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District	"
Reported for assessment of tax	"
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	"

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of December, 1914.

Produced and bonded in this district	Tax. Gals.
Received from Sixth District California	839,344.
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	202.
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	136,547.
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	91,022.
Exported	198.
Tax paid from warehouse	51,702.
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	8,568.
Remaining in bond December 31, 1914	3,212,472.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1914.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals.
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	831.
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District	2,788.
Reported for assessment of tax	7,110.
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	364.

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of December, 1914.

Produced and bonded in this district	Tax. Gals.
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	4,670.
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,557.
Tax Paid from Warehouse	6,423.
Used in Fortification of Wines —	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	7,110.
Remaining in bond December 31, 1914	225,177.

SWEET WINES PRODUCED**FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1914.**

Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	Tax. Gals.
Brandy actually used for fortification	288.
Port produced	25,357.
Sherry produced	79,621.2.
Angelica produced	23,927.2.
Muscat produced	2,899.1.
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	

Total sweet wine produced in December, 1914

106,447.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1914.

Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	Tax. Gals.
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	12,531.
Distillery	14,295.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	110,860.6.
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	558.7.
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	

Total sweet wine produced in December, 1914

111,419.3

No sweet produced, and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during December, 1914.



"Equal to the Best Imported"
The Verdict of Connoisseurs

GRAND PRIX
Turin, Italy,
October, 1911



GRAND PRIX
Ghent, Belgium,
July, 1913



PRODUCED AT ASTI, CALIFORNIA, BY THE
ITALIAN SWISS COLONY

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

OAKLAND "ENQUIRER" HAS SERIOUS FIT OF HYSTERIA.

Our esteemed contemporary, the "Enquirer" of Oakland, had nervous convulsions on the 22nd of January after having tried to digest the proposed bill of the grape men. Behold the fits:

"Somewhat to our amazement, and very much to our regret, this proposed measure utterly extinguishes the hope which has been lately and warrantably entertained that the vintners of California were about to break away from the open saloon and to endeavor to place their business upon a higher plane of respectability.

"Far from encouraging this hope the bill is quite frankly drawn with the paramount purpose of not only perpetuating the open saloon, but, as well, of placing this iniquitous institution measurably beyond local control.

"Already there is needed but an opportunity for the people to vote upon the concrete proposition of saloon or no saloon, and the thing would be blotted out in California by an overwhelming majority.

"And this sentiment will be immensely enhanced by the Grape Growers' iniquitous alliance. They could have done nothing else to have so effectually brought their business into merited disrepute as to pursue the course adopted. They could have done nothing else to so alienate public sympathy from their enterprise. If they would live by the open saloon they must die with it."

It looks as though it will be necessary to serenade the "Enquirer" with tom-toms in order to drive the devil out of its nerves. There is no use telling the "Old Lady of Eighth Street" that she is entirely wrong. That would only make her throw worse fits than ever.

PROPOSED LIQUOR LEGISLATION AT SACRAMENTO.

Including the bill of the California Grape Protective Association there are three measures proposed for the regulation of the wine and liquor business. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the features of these bills, which will undoubtedly result in contests before the committees of the House and Senate. It is possible that some measure satisfactory to the varied interests will be agreed upon and passed. Whether or not this solution can be reached remains to be seen.

World's Greatest Industry at World's Greatest Fair

MARVELS OF MODERN INVENTIONS IN THE ARTS OF THE
THE TRADE ARE FEATURES OF THE
PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

THROUGHOUT the life of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, that splendid achievement to commemorate the completion of the world's greatest engineering feat, the columns of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW will be dedicated to its promotion. In common with every journal of standing throughout the land, this publication realizes its duty toward those whose ability and untiring zeal have created the "Jewel City" by the Golden Gate; just as it realizes the boundless benefits that will accrue to all mankind through the "wedding of the seas" that ships may more quickly pass on their voyages "for commerce only" or "upon missions of mercy."

To the daily press, the great and general scope of the Exposition must be left, but to that branch of the world's industries that fall within the special field of this publication unremitting attention will be paid. For thirty-seven years this journal has been recognized as an authority on all branches of the trade that may be included within the most liberal interpretation of its title—PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW. With this in view during the progress of the Exposition, this publication will issue a number, monthly, in which special articles, written by experts, will tell of the wonders of the trade and manufactures as they will be exhibited in the palaces of the greatest fair of all time.

But few people stop to consider the vast industries that are represented by the trade and industries, the interests of which this paper represents. These are legion. The distiller, the rectifier, the brewer, the bottler, while they are the basis, are not the only factors.

The cooper, the maker of glassware, the molders of brass and the workers of steel; the fashioners of marble, the polishers of wood, the frescoers, the painters, the decorators, the men that tile the floors, the plumbers, the box-makers, the draymen, the laborers—these, and thousands more, constitute a vast organization representing, in the money invested, and in the greatness of the army employed, an industry beside which none other in all the world can compare.

At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition there will be a branch of this industry that will not be represented. It will be, as it now is, the purpose of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, to properly and interestingly describe the wonders to the world, and to describe them with full sense of the value of technical description.

With this issue the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW congratulates all those who have labored to materialize the dream of San Francisco that she should be the scene of the world's greatest exposition. This is a reality; 1915 is here and every ear is listening for the thunder of the cannon that will mark the swinging of the doors, so that wondering eyes shall behold the greatest works of all mankind.

OBITUARY

FRANK ALLEN WEST.

On the 15th of January Frank Allen West passed away at his San Francisco residence, 2272 Pierce street. He was 52 years of age. Death came after a protracted illness of two years, during which time he made a trip to Europe in quest of health.

Frank West was one of the best known wine men in the State of California. He was the son of George West, who founded the firm of George West & Son, which has the most extensive wine interests in the San Joaquin Valley. For more than twenty-five years he was active in promoting the wine industry of California. For many years he was chairman of the State Highway Commission and was always an advocate of good roads. He belonged to the Pacific Union Club, the Yosemite Club of Sacramento, and the Sequoia Club of Fresno. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Carrie West, and two children, Miss Winifred West and Frank Allen West.



FRANK ALLEN WEST

Frank West was a man of unusual qualities, being exceptionally quiet and diffident socially and not aggressive in a business way, but notwithstanding these supposed handicaps, he proved to be the possessor of a master mind in the conduct of business. He knew his calling from the planting of the vine to the turning out of the finished product of the winery and distillery, and because of these facts and of his tremendous capacity for work he went to the fore. Succeeding to the modest business of George West & Son after the death of his father, he rapidly developed the enterprise inherent in him and within a comparatively few years his house became a dominant factor in the sweet wine and brandy industries of California. Frank West, although he passed away slightly past middle age, was a pioneer in the production of sweet wine and brandy, his experience dating back to the first experiment with the continuous still, which was tried out at El Pinal Winery, Stockton, and its merits over the old pot still demonstrated. That he was a highly success-

ful man is proven by the fact that, notwithstanding the tribulations of the wine industry, he left an estate valued at a million dollars.

As the friend and helper of the struggling grape grower through the lean years, which were many and weary, his memory will long remain green. In the passing of Frank West the State of California lost not only one of its best citizens but a notable captain of industry.
R. M. W.

HERMAN H. GRAU.

On the 11th of January Herman H. Grau passed away at his home, 2,200 Twenty-first street, Sacramento. He was 68 years of age.

Herman Grau was a native of Germany. He came to America from the Fatherland when but a lad of 12. His people settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and there he lived until 1888. In that year he came to Sacramento, with his wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Ziegele, and whom he had married in Buffalo.

The following year the Buffalo Brewery was organized, and Grau managed this concern until the time of his retirement from active business life, nearly twenty years ago. More recently he has been an officer of the brewery company.

He is survived by the widow and nine children, six daughters and three sons. The daughters, all married, are Mrs. Edward Dold of Buffalo, but now in Sacramento; Mrs. Fred Rieger of Salt Lake, Mrs. Francis Keesling of San Francisco, and Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Mrs. F. H. Reynolds and Mrs. H. A. Ellis of Sacramento.

The sons are: Herman W. H. Grau, Sacramento agent of the San Francisco Life Insurance Company; Otto Grau, associated with Francis Keesling in the law business, and Fritz Grau, a student at Stanford University.

Mr. Grau was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Sacramento. His departure is mourned by friends in all parts of the State of California.

SIEGFRIED BERNDT.

As the REVIEW was going to press announcement of the death of Siegfried Berndt was made. Mr. Berndt passed away at Ross, Cal., on the 27th of January. He was 49 years of age.

Siegfried Berndt was a native of Germany. He came to the United States at an early age and was for nearly thirty years identified with the wine industry. Since the establishment of the plant of the California Wine Association he was the superintendent of that immense plant. The funeral of Mr. Berndt took place in San Francisco on the 30th of January. The deceased is survived by a widow, Emilie, two sons, Walter and Herman, a daughter, Erna, and a brother, Dr. R. M. H. Berndt.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

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Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

STEADY improvement of trade was noticed during the month. Nearly all dealers are encouraged by new conditions. A better feeling prevails in the trade, and it is amply justified by the auspicious opening of the new year. Retailers have begun to replenish their stocks, which have been for some time in a depleted state. With the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at hand and brilliant prospects for a large influx of visitors to California from all parts of the United States, Central America and South America, there is every reason to expect brisk business from now on throughout the year.

DRY WINES.—The leading houses report a goodly increase of business since the first of the year. Movement out of the State is normal with prospects of enlarged volume. Prices are firm. Optimism is the keynote of the situation.

Shipments by rail were 397,982 gallons and by sea 506,050 gallons and 1,049 cases.

Total exports were 904,032 gallons, 1,049 cases.

Receipts by sea were 474 cases, 30 barrels, 22 casks.

SWEET WINES.—Dullness is the principal characteristic of the market. Movement has not been as good as for the corresponding month of 1914. This is not only due to seasonal conditions, but is as well the result of the great movement during the past autumn. Until stocks are reduced by the normal consuming demand, which will be in the course of the next three months, improvement can not be expected.

The production for the entire year 1914 was 19,793,433.44 gallons or 2,485,835.46 gallons more than in 1913, when the total production was 17,307,597.98 gallons.

BRANDIES.—The month has been one of dullness, due largely to the season. Movement has not been as large as during January, 1914. But the market is firm and an increase of business should take place at an early date.

The production of brandy in December was 844,014.7 gallons.

Shipments by rail out of the State amounted to 141,325 gallons; by sea, 18,038 gallons and 70 cases, a total of 159,363 gallons and 70 cases.

There were no receipts by sea.

WHISKIES.—Improvement in the trade was steady, general and substantial. Nearly all the leading houses report an increase of business. Retailers are evidently after stocks. Indications are that the improvement will continue for some time, carrying the trade safely into the most prosperous period of the Exposition year.

Exports by sea were 199 cases and 4,257 gallons, valued at \$10,886. The imports were 607 cases, 130 barrels, 41 octaves, 6 casks, 2 hogsheads.

BEEER.—Business was dull owing to the cold weather, but it was much better than for January, 1914. Brewers are entirely optimistic and look forward for a steady improvement from now on.

Shipments out of the State were 5,239 packages, valued at \$28,200.

Imports by sea were 1,343 barrels, 2,653 packages, 1,357 hogsheads, 607 cases, 576½ barrels, 490 casks, 138 quarts.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Incomplete figures show: Exports to New York—251 cases, 19 barrels, 8 kegs. No value given. To Hawaiian Islands—365 cases, 15 barrels, 1 keg. Value \$3,660. To foreign countries—109 cases, 28 barrels. Value \$1,151.

IMPORTATIONS.

IMPORTATIONS were on the war average during the past month. Whiskies and gins showed a heavy falling off. A significant amount of Champagne arrived. Vermouth receipts were below the average for this time of the year, but larger than the previous month.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were as follows: Whiskies, 607 cases, 130 barrels, 41 octaves, 6 casks, 2 hogsheads; Rum, 2 cases; Wine, 474 cases, 30 barrels, 22 casks; Sake, 450 cases, 2 tubs, 100 kegs, 10 cases; Champagne, 6 casks; Vermouth, 500 cases; Gin, 2,526 cases, 5 barrels; Beer, 2,653 packages, 1,357 hogsheads, 1,343 barrels, 607 cases, 490 casks, 576½ barrels, 138 quarts; St. Louis, 635 cases; Ale, 110 cases; Mineral Water, 1,200 cases; Liqueurs, 545 packages; Syrup, 4 barrels; Cordials, 5 cases.

OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHING a triumphant record for structural completion in advance of the opening date, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition today challenges the admiration of the world with its eleven great exhibit palaces throwing wide their massive portals to receive the displays of the 80,000 exhibitors who will be represented.

Not in the history of world's fairs has there ever been applied the elaborate system for installing exhibits that is in operation. An exhibit shipped from Boston, from Portland, from Cuba or from London is tagged at the point of departure under the set of instructions for exhibitors furnished by the Exposition. It is delivered not only to the Exposition grounds by train or boat, but there delivered by freight cars into the particular palace for which it is intended and deposited in its proper place.

The Exposition will open on time.

This means 9 a. m. on Saturday, February 20. The program for the opening great day is now under consideration.

The grounds closed to the public Sunday, January 10, at sunset. The work of installing exhibits is now going forward with a rapidity.

The general admission to the Exposition will be:

Adults, 50 cents.

Children over five, 25 cents.

Children under five, free.

Books of fifty and one hundred admissions can be secured by the public. These sell for \$20 and \$40 respectively. The individual admission stand the purchaser 40 cents. The tickets are transferable and good if detached.

Additional admission will be charged to the various concessions. Otherwise the general admission covers everything.

INGLENOOK WINERY'S 1915 CALENDAR.

B. Arnhold & Company, producers of the famous Inglenook wines, have kept pace with the spirit of the season by favoring their friends and patrons with a beautiful calendar for the year. The calendar is illustrated with a large engraving of the Inglenook Winery at Rutherford, Napa County, showing that establishment in all its architectural beauty. The typography and general make-up are well calculated to make the calendar a souvenir of the Inglenook company to be cherished by everyone who receives it.

Output of Benedictine.—The Distillerie de la Benedictine at Fecamp, Department of Seine Inferieure, which manufactures the well-known liqueur, "Benedictine," recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of its foundation. The director general of the distillery reports that in 1913 its sales reached the record-breaking figure of 2,274,659 bottles, against 2,199,410 bottles in 1912. Of last year's product, France took 731,985 bottles and the United States 234,000, while other countries consumed 1,307,684. The total production represented 6,215 tons. The declared exports to the United States of Benedictine reached the unprecedented value of \$180,769, as compared with \$162,599 in 1912.

STATE DIVISION IS NOW A LIVE ISSUE.

THE movement initiated by the Byron "Times" to divide the State of California so as to permit the people of Southern California to follow the even tenor of their way and see the evil thereof, has gained great momentum throughout the greatest Pacific commonwealth. This movement is being supported by three organizations and by many of the most influential journals. It is being advanced most effectively by the "People's Association for Changing the Boundary of California by Amending the Constitution."

Following is a letter from William Hoff Cook, one of California's most prominent attorneys:

"M. Russell L. Dunn, Secretary People's Association for Changing the Boundary of California by Amending the Constitution.

Dear Sir: The project, initiated by the 'People's Association for Changing the Boundary of California by Amending the Constitution,' to submit an initiative petition to the electors, proposing to amend Section 1, Article XXI, of the Constitution of California, by changing the boundary of the State, and eliminating the eight southern counties of the State, has been carefully and fully considered by me, and it certainly meets with my approval and endorsement.

Your project is the only legal and constitutional method to accomplish such results.

Past experience has shown that the people of these eight southern counties should no longer, by their votes, control or dominate the political and business interests of the northern part of the State.

The recent population which has migrated to those eight southern counties are people who entertain views and theories in direct variance with, and in harmful antagonism to, the views and interests of us real Californians living in the northern part of the State.

So that it certainly has, in 'the course of events,' become desirable that we should be segregated, and be and remain a separate State and sovereignty.

I shall be glad to and will use every legislative effort to accomplish this result, and to interest people in subscribing to a fund necessary to the submission of your petition to the electors, and to obtain the desired result upon a vote by the people.

"Yours truly,

"WM. HOFF COOK."

Mr. "Jack" London in an interview with the Byron "Times," says:

"I have heard considerable about your boosting State division. I am heartily in favor of it. Where two interests are so diverse, as those of the north and south of California, they should be separated. From the standpoint of working efficiency, such a division would be desirable for both sections."

The REVIEW wishes to point out to the wine, brewing and spirit trade some cogent facts in this connection, namely, firstly, the people of Southern California would never adopt prohibition if only their own interests were at stake, since they are willing to destroy their own vineyards only on condition that the vineyards of Northern California should also be destroyed, and, secondly, if prohibition should ever be adopted in this State as a result of the vote of Southern California State division would undoubtedly follow, since Northern California would never accept ruin at the hands of Southern California. A vote for prohibition in this State is a vote for State division. Hence, a movement for State division is a deterrent to prohibition in both Northern and Southern California.

PRODUCTION OF CIDER IN FRANCE.

Normandy is the greatest cider-producing region of the world. The quality of the cider of Normandy is the best in the world. About fifty-eight per cent of the cider of France was produced in Normandy in 1913. For all France the production was 690,268,000 gallons, of which Normandy produced 406,294,000. In 1913 Normandy produced almost as much cider as all France produced in 1912.

SHIPMENTS OF WINE AND BRANDY BY RAIL IN 1914.

Wine.	Gallons.
January	435,700
February	752,800
March	1,020,010
April	770,429
May	694,685
June	746,123
July	732,033
August	1,265,343
September	2,489,600
October	2,246,001
November	521,575
December	397,982
Grand Total	12,072,281

Brandy.	Gallons.
January	100,600
February	42,935
March	51,400
April	52,697
May	19,200
June	19,666
July	16,203
August	16,289
September	60,640
October	136,250
November	356,509
December	141,325
Grand Total	1,013,714

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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

FRESNO "REPUBLICAN" IN ERROR.

Commenting on the bill proposed by the California Grape Protective Association the Fresno "Republican" says:

"The provisions briefly are, first, that all the territory in California shall become immediately 'wet,' and that saloons shall be licensed everywhere. All control over the licensing of saloons is taken away from the local authorities and the people and is conferred upon a State commission. This commission is required to issue licenses up to the number of one for each thousand of population to all reputable applicants and these licenses, when once issued, shall constitute a permanent and irrevocable right to run a saloon, which can be forfeited only after the license-holder has been twice convicted in court of criminal violation of the law, and these convictions have been finally confirmed by the last court to which they may be appealed."

In this way the "Republican" misinforms its readers on a material point. The paper should know that the proposed bill does not in any manner alter or repeal the Wyllie local option law. In issuing licenses the excise boards would have to respect the wishes of the communities. The boards could not issue licenses in Pasadena and could not refuse licenses in San Bernardino.

Concluding its comments the "Republican" says:

"Of course there is no possibility that this bill will pass, or even that it will receive respectful consideration in the legislature. Outside of a few members of the San Francisco delegation, who will vote for anything which the Royal Arch tells them to support, such a measure will be unanimously repudiated, with the contempt which it deserves. Therefore, as a practical proposition, it is not important enough to be noticed."

"But it is important that the official representatives of the great body of grape growers in this State should regard this bill as a 'drastic restrictive measure' which 'makes great concessions to the prohibition element.' If this is the mental State of the legislative committee of the California Grape Protective Association, and if its members are as oblivious to the actual state of public sentiment in California as this measure would seem to indicate, then it is high time the State Viticultural Commission, or some other intelligent

body of men, apply for a conservator to take charge of the business of the California Grape Protective Association and to inquire into the sanity of the members of its legislative committee."

It is highly amusing to find the "Republican" blaming the Knights of the Royal Arch for the bill. All the knights can say is, "Far be it from us!" As to the suggestion that the mentality of the grape men be investigated we would substitute a counter proposition that the "Republican" be taken in charge toward finding out its source of information. It is evident that the paper has been patronizing second-hand dealers and has been passing on some unreliable news on its readers.

A LONG TIME BETWEEN.

Jamaica rum two hundred and fourteen years old is promised to the directors of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy of the University of Pennsylvania at the centenary of the institute. But the on directors who will be allowed to drink it will be those who are in office in 1992, when a dinner will be arranged for them for a specific purpose of drinking the rum. The centenary of the institute will be in 1992.

A bottle of Jamaica rum was left unopened by British office upon their evacuation of Philadelphia in the War of the Revolution and its history since that time is recited upon a card tied to the neck. The card was written by Isaac Wistar, founder of the institute.

Mr. Wistar inherited the bottle from his uncle, Franklin Jones. In 1894, two years after he founded the institute, he presented the bottle to the institute, with the request that it be held for the centenary celebration. The bottle is of green colored glass and holds about three pints.

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H. WOLF

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Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics :

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

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The English Registry No. 610,617
is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former
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Under this green stamp of our Great government, and the Yellow Label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this Great whiskey have been put upon the markets as *sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*.

Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

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"MY CITY" WITH VARIATIONS.

Adding Lines to East Bay Slogan.

A price of \$100 has been awarded to an Alameda County man for the best slogan to be used by the east bay cities in 1915. The successful slogan is:

"East bay cities offer you
Sunshine, climate, comfort, view;
Best hotels—purest air—
Direct ferry to the Fair."

To make the verse complete these two lines should be added:

"Big show costs us not a cent;
We crawl in beneath the tent."

—Chico Enterprise.

"My City" is our slogan, proud
But of our "welshing" don't speak loud.
'Though 'Frisco keeps us "on the map"
Our pledges aren't worth a rap.

A COMEDIAN'S REFLECTIONS ON KENTUCKY.

I had a friend from Kentucky who engaged a colored valet to take care of him. He told the colored man to wake him up every time he felt thirsty. "But," said the colored man, "how will I know when you are thirsty?" "Why," said the Kentucky colonel in surprise, "I shall be thirsty every time you wake me up."

This same colonel went into the dining room of a hotel and said to the waiter: "Bring me a Kentucky breakfast." "And what kind of a breakfast is a Kentucky breakfast?" asked the waiter. "A big steak, a bulldog and a quart of bourbon whisky," said the colonel. "But why do you order a bulldog," said the waiter. "To eat the steak, sah," said the colonel.

You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. That explains why Kentuckians are so fond of horses.

COLONEL GOETHALS AND ALCOHOLISM.

Prohibitionists went frantic over the order which Colonel Goethals, Canal Zone chief, issued forbidding pilots on the canal to use alcoholic liquors. Of course, they did not know that the recent order was simply a repetition of previous ones and was simply intended to prevent over-indulgence.

But now, on top of this, Colonel Goethals has shocked the prohibitionists by favoring the restoration of the army canteen. This is what the colonel says: "When the men feel like drinking they go to Panama or Colon, outside of the Zone, where I have no control, and drink to much. If we had canteens, the trouble over the liquor question would be greatly diminished if not completely wiped out."

This is a hint that Colonel Goethals is not a prohibitionist, but is a man who knows human nature and the value of temperance. When a man of Colonel Goethal's character and achievement says that his men would be better off for the establishment of regulated canteens combining the sale of light drinks with the harmless diversions of soldiers' club rooms, his words should carry weight.

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IN A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN
DINING ROOM. Phone Kearny 1812.
Dinner With Wine \$1.00. Also a la Carte. Dancing at 7:30 P. M.

MR. CHARLES FISHER ACQUIRES OLD "MATT GRIMM" PLACE.

Mr. Charles Fisher of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, back on his old stamping ground, having purchased the famous Matt Grimm establishment at Halleck and Lionesdorff streets, San Francisco. Before the fire Mr. Fisher was in this location. The establishment is one of the most artistic in the West, the finishing being of solid mahogany and the back bar hand-carved. Under the proprietorship and management of Mr. Fisher the place will be known as Fisher's Buffet. The buffet which has been operated at 138 Lionesdorff street by Mr. Fisher will be closed. Mr. Fisher is one of the representative go-ahead men in the wine and liquor business of San Francisco. His friends will wish him a full measure of success. Fisher's Buffet is now open for patronage.

DEWAR SCOTCH WHISKY EXHIBIT FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

The Dewar Scotch Whisky firm will have a fine exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which will arrive with other British exhibits by the steamer "Jason," now loading at European ports with the exhibits of the countries participating.

MR. HARRY C. HUNT IS NOW PRESIDENT OF JESSE MOORE HUNT COMPANY.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company Mr. Harry C. Hunt was elected president of the company. Mr. Hunt is a son of the founder of the house which is one of the most important on the Pacific Coast. His father, Captain Harry Hunt, was very prominent in the commercial life of San Francisco, being one of the most popular men in the West, a man of great personal magnetism and of distinguished appearance. It is confidently expected that Mr. Harry C. Hunt will prove a worthy successor to his father, as he is equipped with efficiency and geniality which will enable him to conduct in a most effective manner the great house over which he presides.

JACK LONDON IS INCENSED AGAINST GRAPE JUICE.

After having had a ten-round bout with John Barleycorn, Jack London is now engaged in a finish fight with grape juice. Everybody knows Jack came out of the contest with John a victor since, being the referee, Jack gave the decision in his own favor. But it does not look well for him in the present fight. Grape juice was trained by "Billy" Bryan and is, therefore, in the prime of condition. The first round fought by Jack London and grape juice was a draw, resulting in the formation of "The Jack London Grape Juice Company." In the second round Jack was badly pummeled, a suit for \$31,250 being entered against him. The third round is to be fought out under the refereeship of the Superior Court of California. It is believed that this will wind up the fight. Afterward we may expect to have Jack write a novel describing the combat. He will undoubtedly give grape juice a worse name than he gave John Barleycorn.

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A BILL THAT OUGHT TO PASS.

The State Legislature of California has been in session nearly a month. Not a single freak bill has been introduced. It appears that Governor Johnson is opposed to freak bills. He got enough of them at the last session of the legislature to do him for several administrations. So, there is no use introducing any airy and fairy propositions.

In order to head off any freak legislation the REVIEW has a proposition of law to make. During the past month earthquakes have been occurring in various parts of the world, outside of California, at uncalled for hours. Everybody is convinced that something should be done to regulate earthquakes. The REVIEW would respectfully suggest that the solons assembled at Sacramento pass a bill forbidding the occurrence of earthquakes at any other hours than between 6:00 and 7:00 a. m. and requiring that all earthquakes occurring between 6:00 and 7:00 a. m. shall be of standard quality, having sufficient force to throw everybody out of bed and of sufficient duration to make everybody dress and prepare for an honest day's work. There is no doubt that earthquakes can be made to do great good if they are properly regulated. The REVIEW asks the attention of Senator Brown to this matter.

RESULTS IN OHIO.

Complete figures from all of the eighty-eight counties of the State of Ohio, including official and unofficial returns, show that the Home Rule amendment was adopted by 8,300. The following is the vote on three of the most important amendments:

	For	Against	Majority
Prohibition	503,292	586,063	83,731 against
Home Rule	554,548	546,248	8,300 for
Suffrage	325,000	510,000	185,000 against

The total vote on prohibition was 1,089,955. The total vote on Home Rule was 1,100,796. The total vote on Suffrage was 835,000.

SENATOR SMOOT AND PROHIBITION.

SENATOR REED SMOOT is a true Mormon. He believes in religious but not legislative prohibition. He is absolutely opposed to imposing prohibition upon people by law, but he imposes it upon himself in accordance with his religious training. In accordance with the teachings of the Book of Mormon Senator Smoot uses no coffee. For this reason he has to suffer from more petty annoyances in Washington, D. C., than a Kentuckian does in Pasadena.

Whenever Senator Smoot goes to dine he is asked various questions as to why he does not drink coffee. Here are a few samples:

"Do you find that coffee makes you nervous?" "Don't drink it for breakfast even?" "Did you ever try that Battle Creek substitute for coffee?" "Does it keep you awake?" And, a great many more. Then some woman is certain to say: "My dear, I've taken a cup of coffee at every meal since I can remember. I don't think it hurts me a bit."

Of late years, in order to avoid a scene, Smoot usually takes a cup of coffee when it is offered to him, but does not drink it. This avails him little. Sooner or later his hostess inquires:

"Do you find your coffee too strong?" or, "Did you get cream and sugar?"

Then the truth leaks out and the questions begin.

Even in a restaurant the coffee proposition is one of life's little irritations in Smoot's case. Every waiter assumes that everybody drinks coffee. The waiter always says: "Will you have your coffee now or later?"—even though nothing has been said about coffee at all. Senator Smoot may sometimes wish the "dry" movement would be amended to include coffee, but he doesn't say so.

HELL A DRY PLACE.

Sunday says: "If all the millionaires in hell would join together and pool their wealth, they couldn't buy this pitched water."

From this we learn that hell is dry territory. Bill has raised a pertinent question which I demand that he answer: Is hell dry because prohibitionists are in the majority? Is the place dry because CAUSE it is hell, or HELL because it is dry?—"Northwest Liquor and Tobacco Journal."

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Wine and Liquor Merchants

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ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.
DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

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CHAMPAGNE
"ST. MARCEAUX"
Andre Givélet & Co., Reims.

CORDIALS
F. Cazanove, Bordeaux.

SCOTCH WHISKIES
Peter Dawson's Perfection
and Old Curio, Dufftown.
Strathmill's, Keith.
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.

CALIFORNIA SPARKLING
WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.

AMERICAN WHISKIES
"The Old Government"
R. M. C.—Billie Taylor.

ENGLISH GINS
W. & A. Gilbey, London.

BEER—EASTERN
Luxus, "The Beer You Like."

CALIFORNIA DRY AND
SWEET WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.

INVALID PORT AND
SHERRY
W. & A. Gilbey, London.

AMERICAN GINS
R. M. C.

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SAN FRANCISCO



PUT SOME OREGON PROHIBITIONISTS ON THE JOB.

A Topeka, Kansas, special to "Chicago Record-Herald" says: "Race suicide in Kansas such as if kept up for a few years will seriously lower the population of the State, is shown in the report of births by J. W. V. Deacon, State registrar of vital statistics. The report shows the birth rate to be 20.08 per thousand for 1913. The rate the preceding year was 22 per thousand. This shows a decrease of nearly two per thousand, which gives Kansas between 3,500 and 4,000 babies less in 1913 than in 1912. And the decrease in births is not the only alarming feature. Although the Kansas death rate for 1912 was the lowest of any State in the registration area, 10.14 per thousand, the infant mortality rate, high the year before, shows an increase of 1.4 per cent within the year. In 1912 the infant mortality rate was 7.4 per cent. In 1913 the rate was 8.8 per cent."

One of the arguments of the Oregon prohibitionists in their recent campaign was that alcohol causes a decrease in births. It is about time that some of the professionals were sent to Kansas.

A CAMPAIGN OF TEMPERANCE FOR EVERY WOMAN.

"The assertion of the right of prohibition in the matter of drink carries with it and inculcates the doctrine of paternalism pure and simple. It is in its essence a Church and State prerogative. It may include anything from the smoking of tobacco to the playing of marbles and the swapping of jackknives. All that is required is sufficient agitation appealing to the emotions of men and women; and especially of women. To such of these as have drunken husbands and drinking sons the appeal is very strong. They do not reason—they cannot discriminate—they clutch at any straw, and for them the commiseration of feeling people is universal and abiding.

"The hope of these poor women is not in sumptuary laws. It is not in prohibitive statutes. It is in the gradual but sure self-education of the man with little self-control to the belief that strong drink is not good for him."—Henry Watterson.

TEMPORARY REVERSE.

Fogarty (a moderate drinker)—"I'll bet ye th' Rooshians are beginnin' t' feel th' loss iv vodka.

Flaherty (warmly)—Don't ye lose any slape over it. Mar-rk me wur-rds, they'll retake it agin before long!—Puck.

CHAMPAGNE NOTES.

Golden State Champagne Honored by San Diego.—On the 31st of January the Italian-Swiss Colony of San Francisco received the following telegram from Levy's Crystobal Cafe, San Diego: "Golden State Extra Dry Champagne, used exclusively at the of the banquet celebrating the opening of the Panama-California Exposition. Another distinction for your celebrated wine."

French Champagne Output.—"La Revue Vinicole" reports that war damage in the champagne district has been much less than might have been expected, that the vintage has been carried right up to the lines of battle at Reims, and that a vintage of at least 200,000 hectoliters (5,283,000 gallons) of perfect quality will be placed in the cellars this year. Harvesting was begun in the champagne district on September 21, in other sections (principally at and near Reims) a week later; the harvest near Epernay, Ay, Mareuil, etc., is now nearly completed, and in the vicinity of Reims the crop will all be gathered in a few days. A shortage of labor was feared for a time, but this lack was met by the arrival of refugees from northern France and Belgium. Wine merchants in nearly all parts of the district have encountered difficulty in supplying the growers with barrels, they having arranged with the individual growers to keep the wine near the fields in which it is produced, instead of delivering the grapes, as has been the practice heretofore.

CALENDAR OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE DELAPORTE.

The Estate of George Delaporte is distributing a handsome calendar for the year 1915. This calendar is after the style of the famous "Anticipation and Realization" pictures of the firm. In the figures and faces of three ladies of fashion are shown in an original manner, being clearly outlined in different colors on a blue background and "Yellowstone Whisky," in which the Estate of George Delaporte specializes, is featured to advantage. This calendar should serve as an unique ornament. It is designed to catch and hold one's regard by its striking originality.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW'S CALENDAR.

One of the most attractive calendars of the season is that issued by the firm of A. Finke's Widow. It is an artistic affair which will serve as an ornament for the home or office and at the same time for reference. The typographical and engraving work is of high order. Through an oval opening in the outer leaf the portrait of a beautiful young girl appears. When the year is over the outer leaf may be detached and there will be left behind the handsome portrait as a lasting embellishment for the office or home. The calendar of A. Finke's Widow will be appreciated by all the friends and patrons of the firm.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE EXCEPT

Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF THE CELEBRATED

"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873

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**Bordeaux Wines, Fine Brandies and
Olive Oil**

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KOLAKINA

SOLE PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.**GIN S****"The Cabin"****PURE GOODS**

BERT LEVY, Proprietor

55 Montgomery St.

Near Sutter St.

*"Only the Best the Market Affords"***CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT**

Have stood the test of time

GILT EDGE WHISKIES

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

Bottled in Bond

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., Inc.

Established 1876

134-140 Sacramento St.

San Francisco, Cal.

For explanation go to

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.

346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff

Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.

Bar Supplied with Standard
Brands of**WINES AND LIQUORS**

Phone Douglas 925



House Founded 1853

Bank Exchange

BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND

SAME OLD GOODS

SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor

S. E. Cor. Montgomery and Washington Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO

Fernet-Branca**...BITTERS...**

FRATELLI BRANCA

MILAN-ITALY

The King of Appetizers

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

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427-431 West Broadway

New York

**THE
NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
Straight Goods Specialties**

41 Post Street

San Francisco, Cal.

Telephone Kearny 1762

GOTHAM'S NEW YEAR IS WELCOMED IN WITH CALIFORNIA WINES.

On New Year's Eve California wines were fittingly recognized as the appropriate beverage for the metropolis of the United States. The city of New York indulged in California wines with vivacity and vim when the New Year was welcomed in. Throughout Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx grateful tribute was paid to the choice product of the Golden State when 1915 was hailed and christened. Full amends were made for the past and the Empire City paid its compliments to the real American beverage.

At every famous dining place in the great metropolis California wines were served on New Year's Eve. The leading restaurants and hostelryes listed California's noble beverage with the best known imported wines, and the sales showed that the people preferred the fine wines of the Golden State. Demand for the California product came from New Yorkers. There were but few Californians in the Eastern metropolis during the holiday season and, therefore, no "undue influence" was used to boost for the vintage of this State. The choice made by the New Yorkers was spontaneous.

The change of sentiment and taste proves that the American public is considering quality and has discontinued the practice of paying a fancy price for a foreign label and also demonstrates that the public realizes that California wines are equal to or better than the foreign wines that are imported into the United States.

Events in New York on New Year's Eve may be described as follows: Astride a 42-centimeter shell chuck full of conviviality, good resolutions and heartiest wishes for prosperity, that young monarch, 1915, arrived safely and sanely in Gotham, and was royally greeted with a chorus of "Happy New Years" and a bombardment of popping corks of "Made in America" drinkables. Father Knickerbocker welcomed the New Year in and bade goodbye to "Father Time" much the same as on other occasions, with the one principal exception of the liquid refreshments. Heretofore foreign wines have had more than an equal demand at restaurants

and dining places along the "Great White Way" and in hotels. This year all was different, and it is a safe prediction that more California wine was uncorked by Father Knickerbocker's big family on Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, than on any one previous occasion. And it made good, too.

It made no difference where one wandered, conditions were the same everywhere; California wines were being called for and served, and this was not altogether due to the scarcity of French spirits, but rather to the fact that the army of diners in New York have at last awakened to the realization that California champagne and other wines are the equal in every particular to those imported from France and Italy.

No one can estimate with any degree of exactness the amount of fizzing, thrilling beverage consumed in town New Year's eve this year, and for that reason it is impossible to even hazard a guess as to how much California wine was consumed. The question was put to the head waiter of a popular Broadway hotel, "How much champagne will New York get away with and what proportion of that consumed will be California?"

"Impossible to tell," he said. "No one knows. In this hotel from dinner time until midnight we entertained 6,000 guests. New Year's eve is one holiday when champagne is the drink of all. It is safe to say we opened 2,500 quarts. There are fifty other places in town where the business done was as large or greater. I should venture a guess that easily sixty per cent of the champagne opened was of domestic brand."

Taking this waiter's figures as a basis, it is readily seen that on New Year's eve there were at least 125,000 quarts of champagne consumed, and that of this amount California produced 75,000 bottles.

On the other hand, while the town is full of California wine and rather full on it, just as you please, there are few Californians in town, even for this time of the year. Most of those who were here a week or two ago, have rushed home to spend the holidays and enjoy the sunshine of their home State. Of course those who were here made the best of it on New Year's eve.

European War

Bottle Caps

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Continue Business as Usual

THEY can execute orders and make usual prompt shipments.

THEY have recently put another plant in operation to deal with prospective increased trade.

THEY sell at Manufacturers' Prices to Bottlers. No intermediate Profits.

CRESTA BLANCA

SOUVENIR VINTAGES

The Standard Wines of California

❁
Cresta Blanca
Sparkling
Wines
are the Leading
Sparkling
Wines
of California
❁



❁
Paul Masson
Champagne
1908
is the only
Vintage
Champagne
of California
❁

—ASK FOR WHOLESALE PRICES—

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY

166 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal.

41 East 41st St., New York

323 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, January 29, 1915.

LABOR organizations have taken the initiative in opposing the prohibition law. Already the effect of the election last November is affecting workmen much more seriously than any other element in the State. In connection with the adoption of prohibition in Washington, Oregon and Colorado the recent annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at Philadelphia, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the principle of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beer in America is fundamentally in contradiction to the principles of a free people; and

"Whereas, the passage of such laws will deprive hundreds of thousands of workers employed in this and closely associated industries of a livelihood; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, declares its sympathy for and support of the Brewery Workers' Union in its efforts to defeat laws which tend to and do deprive its members of the means of earning an honest living at their trade and calling."

Over 40,000 signatures were placed on the petition to call a special election to repeal the prohibition law in Washington. Never before was a petition raised that was signed by so many representative business men.

On the 21st of January the Legislature, both houses voting, decided that no bill which proposes a special election on the liquor question would be considered. No relief will, therefore be afforded to the people of Washington until the next general election.

According to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the Whatcom County case of the State, appellant, against the Northern Pacific railroad, the Supreme Court upholds the lower court in sustaining demurrers to the complaint filed by the State against the Northern Pacific railroad for an alleged violation of the local option law by hauling a carload of bottled beer from Portland, Ore., a wet unit, to Bellingham, a dry unit. The liquor in question was delivered to the Puget Sound Bottlings Works operated by the Geri Brothers.

The charge was that the law prevented the delivery of intoxicating liquors to a wholesale firm operating in a dry unit. The Supreme Court says this is not the case and that inasmuch as the sale of liquor in a wet unit by the brewery or the wholesale liquor house located in a dry unit is permitted by law that the wholesaler has a right to replenish his stock of goods. If there are any violations of the law the complaint should be lodged against the offenders and not the innocent common carrier who merely takes the goods of a wet and delivers them in a dry unit as is authorized by law.

In an address at the Tacoma Woman's Club at the Y. W. C. A. January 7 Governor Lister said he will ask the next Legislature for \$50,000 to be used by the attorney general in prosecution of violations of the new prohibition law. He urged that all factions get together and support the measure.

North Yakima liquor dealers, at a meeting held January 7, decided to raise the price of bottled beer from 50 cents to 65 cents for three bottles. The war tax, which has added 50 cents a barrel to the cost to the retailers, was given as the reason for the raise.

The Seattle "Times" in commenting on the effect of the adoption of prohibition in Washington says:

"If Mount Rainier had broken forth with all the fury of Mount Vesuvius on Wednesday afternoon, November 4th, the business community of Seattle would not have been more astonished than it was when it was learned that this great State of Washington had voted to abolish the manufacture of liquor within its borders.

"Probably not one-tenth of the leading business men of Seattle had ever dreamed for a moment that prohibition could prevail in this State for many years to come—and they based their conclusion on the following propositions:

"They did not believe that any great taxpaying community would vote to destroy fifteen million dollars' worth of property for the mere purpose of carrying an 'ism.'

"They could not bring themselves to believe that a rational community would vote to turn into the streets eight thousand and five hundred men by destroying the business which those men carried on. The feeling was that the Democratic tariff had done enough injury to Washington without adding more calamities.

"These business men did not believe that in view of the city's financial condition a majority of the people would vote to add another heavy burden of taxation which is now beyond what it should be and extraordinary burdensome to everyone who owns property. This, however, is being done by cancelling four hundred thousand dollars' worth of licenses in Seattle and probably a million dollars' worth in the commonwealth.

"The business men could not believe that an industry like the Seattle

Brewing & Malting Company, whose payroll exceeds one million dollars per annum, would be voted out of business by intelligent people.

"These business men could not accept the proposition of driving of the State perhaps one hundred thousand people who are connected with this industry. These business men reasoned that the people are raising large sums of money through the Chamber of Commerce to bring new people and new industries to Seattle. But here with one blow they destroy an industry and the payroll that can't be duplicated again in Washington in years."

That breweries, hotels and liquor-distributing depots be licensed, respectively, for the making, sale and distribution of liquor in the State of Oregon, is one of the provisions of a proposed constitutional amendment which has been prepared by M. C. Dickison, Phil Metschan Jr., L. Q. Swand and other officers of the Oregon State Hotel Association.

The amendment is so drawn that a hotel in Portland, to obtain a license to sell liquor, would be compelled to have at least 75 sleeping rooms for the use of patrons.

Hotels in towns of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 people would be compelled to have at least 50 sleeping rooms. In towns of from 2,000 to 10,000 25 rooms would be required. In towns of less than 2,000 a minimum would be 20 rooms.

Licenses, as provided by the amendment, would be as follows, the fee to be paid annually to the city or town treasurer, 10 per cent to go to the State and 90 per cent to the city funds:

Brewer's license, \$2,000.

License for brewer's selling agent, \$300.

For every hotel or distributing depot for family trade in towns of more than 50,000, \$1,500.

For every hotel or distributing depot in towns of 10,000 to 50,000, \$1,000.

For every hotel or distributing depot in towns of 2,000 to 10,000, \$500.

For every hotel or distributing depot in towns of less than 2,000, \$200.

It is provided that all towns and cities in the meaning of the amendment must be incorporated.

In the unsuccessful fight against State-wide prohibition in Oregon, \$61,204.10 was spent, according to the statements of the various organizations which opposed the measure.

The heaviest contributions and disbursements were made by the Oregon Brewers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. This organization raised a fund of \$35,000, and at the close of the campaign has expended all but a balance of \$1,521.38. The next heaviest contribution and disbursement was made by the Taxpayers' and Wage-earners' League, amounting to \$14,403.17. The Hopgrowers' and Dealers' Association of Oregon did \$8,593.51. The Liberal League received and distributed \$4,036.70. The Taxpayers' League received \$25 from every member, except one who gave \$10, and the \$625 thus raised was all spent for advertising except \$16.50.

Eugene, Oregon, has broken its own record. With a population of 15,000 people, it had but one arrest for drunkenness during the whole month of November. The jail has been used less in the past three months than any time in ten years, according to local officers. Yet Eugene is wet.

The first step toward putting through the prohibition program in Idaho was taken in the Senate at Boise January 7 when Senator John H. Menan, president pro tem of the Senate, following out a part of a majority caucus program, introduced a constitutional amendment to add section 26 to article 3 of the constitution, prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Idaho.

With but one dissenting vote the Senate on January 20 passed the bill providing for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the State constitution. The amendment provides drastic prohibition to become effective on May 1, 1917. The strength of the measure proved a great surprise.

After the vote was taken Senator Hart stated that the date was fixed May 1, 1917, because most saloon licenses expire at that time.

"This amendment will give a chance for change in business and will not confiscate property."

Beaulieu Wines

"CALIFORNIA'S BEST"

Still and Sparkling Beaulieu Wines are made from Imported French Vines and Aged before placing on the Market. Special Attention is called to Beaulieu Sparkling Wines—equal to the best Imported Champagnes. Producers of the finest Dry, Sweet and Sparkling Wines. ALTAR WINES a specialty.

BEAULIEU VINEYARD

RUTHERFORD

NAPA VALLEY, CAL.

NIERMAN & LEFKOVITZ

DEALERS IN
BOTTLES

1262-66 Howard St. Phone Market 925 San Francisco, Cal.

VINE MEN WANT VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

THE California Viticultural Exhibit Association, which is composed of the most prominent wine men of the State, is anxious to have a viticultural commissioner appointed by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company to represent the wine industry at the World's Fair. This commissioner, in order to creditably fulfill his duties, should be thoroughly conversant with viticulture and should be especially capable of dealing with all foreign wine men who visit the San Francisco Exposition. He should be a specialist on viniculture. The following letter from the California Viticultural Exhibit Association is self-explanatory:

"January 25, 1915.

"M. C. C. Moore, President Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir: At an executive meeting of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association, a resolution was passed requesting the secretary to communicate with you regarding the appointment of a viticultural commissioner for the Exposition, and we, therefore, wish to place this matter before you.

The California Viticultural Exhibit Association represents the largest wine growers and distributors of this State. In making our viticultural exhibit, it was decided to make a collective display, and we're proud to report that our exhibit is progressing nicely, and will give the visitors an opportunity of seeing the vastness of this industry.

At the St. Louis and Chicago expositions there were appointed viticultural commissioners. So far, we have not heard whether you anticipate making such an appointment and, from past experience, we find that such a commissioner can be of great assistance

in compiling rules and regulations governing the competition of wines, both domestic and foreign, and he would also be of great assistance to you in making appointments of capable wine judges. The California wine industry feels that this Exposition is a golden opportunity to show the world what progress has been made in the last ten years. The standard of California wines has improved to such an extent that they are today considered equal to a great many of the imported wines.

"Our exhibit will not alone display the products of the individual exhibitors, but we are also going to have the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, which will install an exhibit under the direction of Professor George C. Husmann, and aside from this, our own State will have a literature room, which will be under the direct supervision of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners. In fact, the industry, as you well know, is of such importance to this State that it would have been well to have had a special building to include all the viticultural products of our State.

"We would very much like to have our committee meet with you, and trust that you will find it convenient to make an appointment, when we can discuss more fully our ideas regarding the appointment of such a commissioner.

"Hoping that we may receive a favorably reply, we remain,

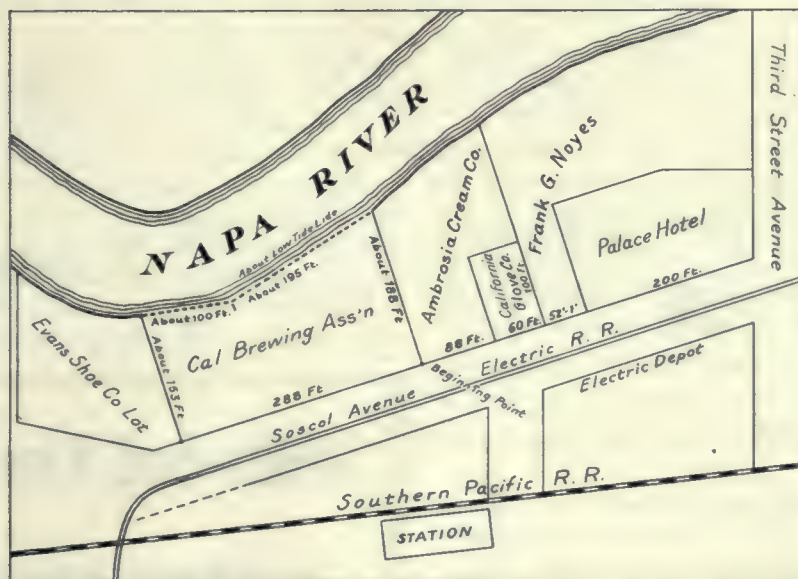
"Very truly yours,

"California Viticultural Exhibit Association,

"H. F. Stoll, Secretary."

This letter should be given prompt and serious attention by the Exposition company. When the importance of the subject is considered it is certain that the views of the wine men will be accepted and their suggestions acted upon accordingly.

BREWERY FOR SALE!



YOUR ATTENTION is called to the California Brewing Association's property at Napa, California. A complete diagram of the property appears above. A brewing building, 100 ft. x 100 ft., fully equipped, as well as other buildings, are upon the property. Among the valuable features are the transportation facilities by rail and water connected with the site. The site appeals to any other manufacturing enterprise which involves the establishment of factories, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL UPON OR ADDRESS

CLARENCE M. SMITH,

Room 904 Mutual Bank Building, 704 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building: Louisville, Kentucky

HOLDERS of Kentucky whiskies have small reason, from the angle of industrial conditions and market conditions, to worry over what the immediate future has in store. More or less general improvement in all fields is reported and, inasmuch as the whisky trade responds to the same influences as other lines of business the distillers and wholesalers are counting on continued better times. The market is strongly helped by what is by now a certainty, if not an accomplished fact, that the season's crop will be exceedingly curtailed and the statistical condition adjusted. Although it had been predicted earlier in the season that the first of the year would find the Kentucky distillers in general operation, this was not the case and January was pretty well along before any considerable number resumed, while it began to be pretty clear that some of them would not run at all. The high price of grain has been one of the factors to produce this condition, and the grain dealers report that the distillers are not buying freely.

The distributing market which was more dull than might have been expected just previous to the Christmas holidays, especially as to package goods, has taken a turn for the better, it is reported, and sales are more frequent. The withdrawals are holding up reasonably well, which is a sure indication that the consuming public is taking lots of whisky. In spite of the progress that the prohibition movement is making, the trade feels that it has no need to worry for some time yet.

In the annual report of the Board of Trade of Louisville, B. Bernheim, president of the Bernheim Distilling Co., and chairman of the Whisky Committee of the Board of Trade, noted that shipments of whisky from Louisville during 1914 were less than those of 1913 by a comparatively small margin, the figures being: 1913, 584,910; 1914, 585,697. January, March, May, June, July, August and September of 1914, however, showed increases over the corresponding months of the previous year. Mr. Bernheim gave the Internal Revenue department figures on the amount of whisky in bond, and then said:

"The whisky business suffered in 1914 as much and from the same causes as all other industries, especially since the beginning of the war in Europe, and also from the agitation against it by the prohibition element. We hold that it is a legitimate business catering to a normal consumptive demand of the American people. Part of our last report may here be pertinently quoted: 'It cannot be doubted by reasonable men that the increasing consumption of Kentucky whisky on the part of the better element of our population is due to the undeniable fact that used in moderation, as it is and should be used, by millions of our fellow citizens, it is not only not injurious, but beneficial.'

"May we not be pardoned for urging the members of the Board of Trade and the institution as a body to exert their potent influence in favor of fair treatment of our business and those engaged in it? Here is an industry that is in the hands of reputable merchants who stand well in their respective communities and who contribute largely to the financial maintenance of our State, county and city governments, as well as to the prosperity of the people of our commonwealth.

"State-wide prohibition in Kentucky which is now being agitated by the opposition, would be a calamity. It would throw any number of people out of employment, confiscate property of great value and practically bankrupt the State without furthering the cause of real temperance. But Kentucky, they say, must be added to the list of States which are in the so-called prohibition column,

because it would be the greatest incentive to other States, not captured, to join in the fanatical movement. To them it does not matter what the economic or moral consequences may be, so the object is accomplished. But fairminded merchants who realize how insensate, unreasonable and futile is a movement which aims to force millions of good citizens to give up the temperate habit of a lifetime, should stand without our trade in its efforts to avert a catastrophe, which Kentucky would not recover from in a century, if ever. We are hoping for better things in 1915, not only for ourselves but for those engaged in other lines of business."

According to the finding of the United States Supreme Court the original rate and reparation orders in the so-called Kentucky State rate cases, stand and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which was the appellant, must make reparation accordingly, must pay the costs of the action and accept the rates originally prescribed by the Kentucky Railroad Commission. The cases arose out of the Greenbrier Distillery case, which questioned the constitutionality of the State law. A year ago the Supreme Court sustained this act and the recent case was simply as to the reasonableness of the rates fixed by the commission. Involved were the rates maintained for a time by the L. & N. and which the L. & N. increased to the so-called "standard," resisting when the State commission sought to put the low rates in force again. The court held that the fact that the railroad had had the rates it complained of in effect for years was sufficient evidence for the commission. The reparation amounts to well on toward \$100,000. Besides the Greenbrier Company, there were twenty-six other distillery corporations interested in the action. The rates relate to grain and other distillery supplies.

The L. & N. is plaintiff in another rate case in which, in Federal Court it seeks a restraining order to prevent the State railroad commission from putting into effect certain orders as to rates between Louisville and Junction City and Lebanon Junction, etc. The Lebanon Commercial Club was complainant in the case before the State commission, alleging that the city was being discriminated against. In defense the L. & N. pleads that "undisputed evidence in the case shows that competition by the Southern Railway necessitated lower rates between Louisville and Junction City, and that the higher rates between Louisville and Lebanon Junction were not excessive." The order, according to the railroad company, has been the cause of losses of thousands of dollars.

It is not expected that more than half the usual number of cattle will be "slopped" this season by the Kentucky distillers. Well posted men say that the proportion will be still less than that. The short season, of course, is the chief cause, but the epidemic of foot and mouth disease had something to do with the curtailment here and distillers who have slopped for years have been renovating their old dryers and will market their by-product in dried form. An instance of the ratio is shown at the M. P. Mattingly distillery.

Wildwood Vineyard and Winery

SPECIALTIES:

CABERNET AND BURGUNDY WINES

GROWN SOLELY IN VOLCANIC, RED MOUNTAIN SOIL,
ON THE FROST-FREE HILLS OF SONOMA VALLEY,
FAMOUS FOR THE DISTINCTIVE HIGH QUALITY OF
ITS DRY WINES.

For Prices, Etc., Address

LOUIS KUNDE

GLEN ELLEN, SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.

at Owensboro where only 225 cattle will be sloped, while the Green River distillery will slop about 500, the cattle owners handling the propositions.

The Kentucky trade has been mildly interested, though not especially disturbed, by renewal of Representative Rainey's efforts to have the outage allowance repealed. There has been much comment as to the effect the repeal of the law would have, several of the leading distillers pointing out that it would be ruinous to the whisky trade of the State. In this connection it may be noted that a restatement of what outage is, contained in the newspaper accounts of Mr. Rainey's movement, caused a prompt response from R. J. Wathen, president of the Kentucky Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. The impression was given that the power of the whisky was allowed outage of 13½ gallons whether more or less had actually leaked, but Mr. Wathen's communication showed clearly that not only was this not the case, but that the owners paid for the full amount of whisky in the barrel and if the leakage was more than 13½ gallons they got no credit for leakage in excess of this amount. In fact, as Mr. Wathen pointed out, "Kentucky distillers pay taxes on many thousands of imaginary gallons of whisky, instead of escaping tax on whisky that actually exists."

Along with a number of other cases which involve interpretation by the courts of liquor regulation laws, a novel question is now under consideration. Under the Hampton act of the last legislature whisky may be shipped from wet territory in Kentucky into dry territory in Kentucky. Now comes a case which involves the question whether jobbers and mail order men located in dry territory can ship to points in other States. The case is that of J. G. Frogge of McCreary County, distiller, indicted and convicted on the charge that he had liquor in his possession for sale in dry territory. It was Frogge's intention to do a mail order business with Tennessee, selling whisky in less than five-gallon lots, the liquor to be drawn from barrels in his warehouse, bottled and then shipped. The court previously has held that sales are made where

the money is received; now it must decide whether shipments in interstate commerce can be made from points in dry territory. The Webb-Kenyon act is involved in this action.

According to a precedent recently established in the Circuit Court at Memphis, Tenn., it is probable, it is said, that receivers will be appointed by the courts for saloons which are closed down under the "Nuisance" act. The State's application for six such appointments was granted at the time referred to in the Memphis court. It is said that applications for receivers in future will be made at the time of applying for injunctions.

On the border between two dry States, Tennessee and Virginia, though Virginia's prohibition amendment has not gone into effect, Bristol did a big business in small package liquor during the Christmas holidays. Additional express cars, it is stated, were required to handle the traffic and men were kept busy day and night handling the trade.

The Old Grand Dad Distillery Company at Shepherdsville, Ky., has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing the amount of the indebtedness it may assume from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

The Dant Distillery Company at Lebanon, Ky., recently conducted an auction sale and disposed of a number of barrels of whisky against which liens were held.

Rudolph F. Vogt, formerly president of the Rudy Vogt Company, a whisky and cigar distributing house, left February 1 for Chicago, where he will take charge of the cigar and tobacco department of Syme, Eagle & Company.

Leslie Tyndall, aged 34, of Woodford County, Ky., died recently at his home near the Old Taylor distillery following an illness of pneumonia. He was manager of the bottling department of the distillery of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons Co.

Col. S. E. Booth, superintendent of the Ripy plants of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, died recently at his home in Lawrenceburg of pneumonia. Mr. Booth was fifty-six years of age and was one of the best known citizens of his section of the State. His wife, one daughter and one son survive him.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

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and New York and Eastern Points

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Direct deliveries from cars
to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR., TO ENTER KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Louisville "Evening Post" of the 18th of January says: "MADAME RUMOR" has whispered it to her satellites that Franklin County has determined to nominate and elect Col. E. H. Taylor, noted distiller, farmer and advocate of a greater Kentucky from a safe and sane business standpoint, a member of the next General Assembly. That this far-sighted man and prince of entertainers, whom all true sons of our State love and revere, is ideally equipped for a seat in the Kentucky Legislature goes without saying.

For nearly two-score years he has been devoting a goodly portion of his time, talent and boundless energy to the cause of "Miss Democracy," who will welcome him back into the limelight of public service with open arms. Among his intimate friends throughout the bluegrass commonwealth and United States this gifted man of infinite wisdom is considered worthy of any political

crats all over the "Dark and Bloody Ground" are urging him by letter or personal appeal to offer for the nomination for Representative of Franklin County subject to the action of the party Jefferson.

Being possessed of an unusually robust brain and the embodiment of hospitality to men in every station of life explains why "home folk" have determined to make him take a seat in the saddle body that he served in several years ago with unusual distinction. A Louisville member of the same session this brilliant Franklin served in when informed that the Colonel's host of friends are demanding that he lend the weight of his splendid talents and experience to the bluegrass commonwealth as a lawmaker said:

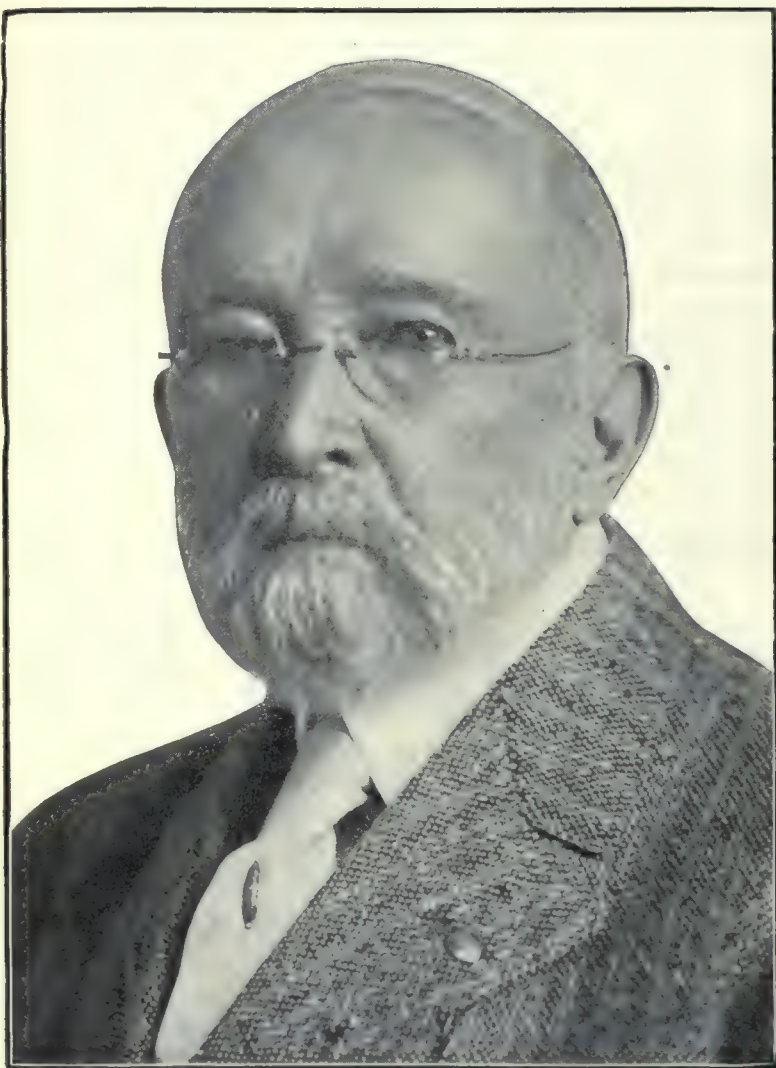
"There isn't a better qualified man in this country to frame wise and beneficial legislation than this splendid personality. During my association with him in public life I early discovered that he was one of the most sagacious, prudent and affable men in Kentucky. It will be readily recalled that he was the gallant leader of the fight that prevented the Capitol of the State being shifted to some other city.

"Furthermore I know it to be a positive fact that the loyal Colonel is entitled to a lion's share of the credit for Kentucky having its present magnificent Capitol building. His indomitable will power and persistency are of invaluable aid to him, making him deserving of any honor his loyal and devoted friends at the Capitol can bestow upon his worthy head.

"As an entertainer he ranks second to no gentleman in the country. He owes it to himself to listen to the plea of his neighbors and offer for this nomination which he can have. Whether in his office, elegant and charming home he is gracious to every one he touches palms with. To men of high and low estate he is always courteous and willing to help over rough places, hence a fact that everybody residing in Frankfort loves him.

"I feel confident that he will not turn a deaf ear to such an insistent demand when he realizes that it is based on the rock bed of absolute sincerity. Once he dons his former toga mark my prediction that he will father some wise legislation."

Kentuckians to a man will rejoice when Franklin County elects Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., to their General Assembly because they know he is capable of leading in a fight that will give them better laws and prosperity.



COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

honor that his grateful constituency can bestow upon him.

According to men well posted on political affairs in the Capitol City this big-hearted, public-spirited citizen will win this honor without opposition because his legion of friends realize that men of his mental caliber and business acumen are essential to the welfare of our State and nation.

Had Col. Taylor been politically ambitious he would doubtless have occupied the Governor's mansion years ago. His inherent sense of modesty and desire to elevate his friends to posts of political preferment seems to have been the only reward he sought. Time out of mind this sterling character whom every man, woman and child in Frankfort knows, has been on the firing line when the cause of the majority party was in jeopardy. With a liberal hand he has contributed to every conceivable movement that has gone to make his State better, educationally, civically and commercially.

In hundreds of instances he has proven himself a political fighter of no mean proportions, hence the fact that fellow Demo-

INTERNAL REVENUE RULING.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following regulation, dated January 18:

"Under authority conferred in paragraph M, section IV of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, it is hereby provided that alcohol, and other distilled spirits, stored in distillery warehouses or in special or general bonded warehouses may be transferred therefrom, in tanks or tank cars, to bonded manufacturing warehouses established or operated under the provisions of said act.

"Where alcohol is to be so transferred each tank or tank car must have permanently and legibly marked or painted thereon its number and capacity in wine gallons, and must be so constructed that all openings may be securely locked. Slight locks, to be provided by the shipper, will be used for this purpose, and, unless duplicate keys are furnished to the officers in charge of the respective warehouses, the keys used will be forwarded and returned by express or registered mail.

"Each such tank or tank car will, for the purpose here stated, be regarded as an original package, and an export stamp, to be procured by the shipper, will be affixed to each such tank or tank car.

"Except as herein provided, all such shipments will be made and accounted for in the manner prescribed in articles 151-156, Internal Revenue Regulations No. 29, revised August 18, 1914."

THE SCARCITY OF MALARIA.

We all know that whisky is the only thing that will cure malaria—but you can't always get it. We mean malaria.

OLD TAYLOR

THE LEADING BEVERAGE WHISKEY OF AMERICA



“If a man can write a better book
or preach a better sermon, or
make a better mouse trap than
his neighbor, though his hut be in
the forest, the world will make
a beaten path to his door.”

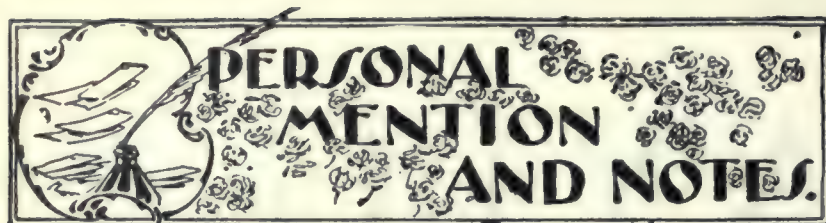


E.H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

INCORPORATED

DISTILLERS

FRANKFORT, KY.



Mr. Joseph Kushner of the Julius Levin Company spent the last part of the month of January in Southern California, visiting San Diego in particular to propagate well wishes for Old Taylor.

Mr. G. Gnauch arrived in San Francisco on the 6th of January from Benicia on business connected with its brewing interests.

Mr. W. A. Veith, the Fresno vineyardist, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of January.

Mr. G. P. Beveridge, the well-known wine man, arrived in San Francisco on the 17th of January from Fresno and spent several days on business.

Mr. S. W. Cullen, who is identified with the wine industry of Fresno, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the third week of January.

Mr. P. Bernard, president of the French-American Wine Company, left San Francisco for New York on the 3rd of January. Mr. Bernard is making an extensive trip through the Eastern States on business. He will return to San Francisco during the first week of February by way of New Orleans, in which city he will spend some days in the interests of his company.

Mr. James Raggi, who is prominently identified with the importing trade of San Francisco, visited Southern California on a ten day trip during the month of January. Mr. Raggi left San Francisco during the first week of January and returned on the 15th.

Mr. Eddie Baker of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company left San Francisco for the Pacific Northwest during the early part of January. Mr. Baker is making a trip in the interests of his firm through Oregon and Washington. He will return to San Francisco about the 5th of February.

Mr. C. D. Elder, wholesale liquor dealer of Portland, Oregon, arrived in San Francisco on the 29th of January. Mr. Elder will spend some time making a study of the situation in California.

Mr. George D. Gosling, the popular representative of Roskam, Gerstley & Company of Philadelphia, is expected to return to San Francisco during the early part of February from Florida. Mr. Gosling has marketed the crop of his Florida pineapple plantation. After re-establishing himself in San Francisco as the representative of Roskam, Gerstley & Company he will devote the greater part of his time to entertaining friends and patrons in connection with the San Francisco world's fair.

Mr. P. M. Dewar of the famous Scotch firm which manufactures Dewar's Whisky, will arrive in San Francisco at an early date to participate in the Exposition. Mr. Dewar is now in Australia on a trip around the world.

THEODORE GIER WINE COMPANY ON 1914 TRADE.

The past year's business was about up to the average in spite of the many difficulties which were encountered. There can be no question that the effect of the war tax was injurious to the California wine trade. As the additional tax paid amounts to one-fourth of the cost of wine ready for the market and as the great bulk of the wine produced is consumed by the laboring classes, the result has been curtailment of demand as might have been foreseen at the time the tax was first levied.

We believe that the year 1915 will be a very good one. There is still some disturbance in the trade. Owing to the falling off in the consumption of wine there is likely to be some additional difficulty during the coming vintage. It is our impression that part of the burden of the wine tax will fall on the grower who will, under the circumstances, not profit by his grapes as much as otherwise. The foreign markets have been reduced owing to the war. We believe that the good times that the Exposition will bring will more than offset the effects of war and war tax and we feel justified in predicting that 1915 will be one of the best, if not the best, year in the history of the California trade.

THE MAKING OF SAKE.

The crown prince of Japan sent a consignment of "sake" to the British crews attacking Kiao-Chow. This beverage which should be drunk warm to appreciate its full flavor, is of a clear, light yellow color and tastes like highly seasoned sherry. It is made of steamed rice, treated by a process which converts the starch into sugar; fermentation sets in and sake is produced. The character of the water has a definite effect on the liquor that results. Hence for the best quality of sake only the best water is employed. An excise duty equivalent to 25 cents per gallon is levied on sake, the amount thus raised in 1912 totaling \$28,000,000. The name is said to be derived from the town of Osaka, which, from time immemorial, has been famous for sake brewing. It has been suggested that the name of Falstaff's beloved "sack" came from Japan through Spanish or Portuguese traders.—National Herald.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS MEMBER COMMERCIAL
Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
The San Francisco Clearing House Association
DECEMBER 31, 1914

ASSETS	
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$ 6,850,580.87
Real Estate, Bank Buildings, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe	
Deposit Vaults	864,956.39
Time Loans (Collateral and Personal)	2,128,031.94
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	119,966.28
Other Assets	59,861.22
United States, State, Municipal and Other	
Bonds	\$2,677,717.70
Demand Loans (Collateral and Personal)	2,479,177.12
CASH	2,850,110.07
	\$ 8,007,004.89

LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid Up	\$ 1,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	350,217.18
Dividends Unpaid	37,655.00
Letters of Credit	119,966.28
DEPOSITS	16,272,563.13

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, \$18,030,401.59
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A. P. Giannini and A. Pedrini, being each separately, duly sworn, each for himself, says that said A. P. Giannini is Vice President and that said A. Pedrini is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained therein is true of our own knowledge and belief.

A. P. GIANNINI.
A. PEDRINI.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1914.
THOMAS F. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH AS SHOWN BY A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OUR ASSETS	
DECEMBER 31, 1904	\$285,436.97
DECEMBER 31, 1905	\$1,021,290.80
DECEMBER 31, 1906	\$1,899,947.28
DECEMBER 31, 1907	\$2,221,347.35
DECEMBER 31, 1908	\$2,574,004.90
DECEMBER 31, 1909	\$3,817,217.70
DECEMBER 31, 1910	\$6,539,861.47
DECEMBER 31, 1911	\$8,379,347.02
DECEMBER 31, 1912	\$11,228,814.56
DECEMBER 31, 1913	\$15,882,911.61
DECEMBER 31, 1914	\$18,030,401.59
Number of Depositors, 50,253	

METZGER & FRANKLIN

BROKERS

San Francisco, - - California

THE GRAPE MEN'S BILL.

Sacramento, January 27, 1915.

ASSEMBLYMAN BISMARCK BRUCK of Napa County today introduced the California Grape Protective Association's bill by which it is proposed the control of the liquor traffic will be taken out of the hands of the cities and counties and placed in those of the State.

Provisions of the bill call for the creation of eight license districts of the State, each to be under the control of three district commissioners. A limit on the number of saloons is fixed at one for each 500 population. Saloon licenses are classified as hotel, restaurant, vinters, wholesale and bar permits. All bar licenses are proposed to be placed at \$1,000 a year, 10 per cent of the amount going to the State, and 90 per cent to the city or county in which the saloon is situated.

Bartenders would be compelled to pay a license of \$3 a year. Nothing in the act would bar local communities from imposing stricter regulations or voting saloons out of existence entirely.

The three excise commissioners would receive annual salaries of \$5,000, and the district commissioners \$3,000.

Applications for liquor licenses must be made to the district commissioners, whose inspectors are required to investigate the merit of each application. The issuance of the license shall be made by the three State commissioners.

In a statement given out by Mr. Frank T. Swett, chairman of the legislative committee of the Grape Growers' Association, explaining the provisions of the bill, it is pointed out that it will not be mandatory for the excise commission to issue one license for every 500 population, but the commissioners may not issue more. He says:

"Take the case of Los Angeles, for example. Today its number of saloons is limited to 200. Under our provision it would be entitled to 600 saloons, but it will be impossible for the excise commissioners to grant more licenses than are provided for in the Los Angeles ordinance.

"At the present time there are about 4,500 saloons in California, and if the limitation is adopted, more than a thousand saloons will be closed by the commission—a greater number, we believe, than has been wiped out since the passage of the Wyllie local option law in 1911.

"We believe that our code will correct conditions in those sections that desire saloons, and will put the liquor business on a higher plane."

An unusual provision on the bill is that each successful applicant must pay, beside his license fee, \$1,000 to the State excise commission to go into the compensation fund for the payment of those saloonkeepers now doing business who do not obtain a license. The commission will appraise the property of these men, sell it at public auction, and make up the difference by appropriating him the necessary amount of the compensation fund.

Church organizations throughout the State have gone on record as being opposed to any laws which would tax the saloons, and resolutions to that effect have been read in the Senate and Assembly during the last three weeks.

The position taken by the church people is so illogical as to be untenable, since a certain percentage of revenue derived from incorporated liquor firms based on receipts and also taxes paid on saloon property goes to defray the expenses of the State in every line.

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RUBBER STAMPS

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X. De PICHON

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S. BAUER COOPERAGE

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BARRELS, OIL, LARD,
SUGAR and WHISKY BARRELS
SECOND HAND SUGAR BARRELS
Also BLACK OIL and BARRELS

All Orders Given Prompt Attention

OIL TRADE A SPECIALTY

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Warehouse: Eighteenth and York

RIDLEY BRAND AND STENCIL WORKS

153 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

STENCILS

BOX AND BURNING BRANDS

— Quick Service, Right Prices and the Best Material —

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INTERNAL REVENUE AND
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS

Hydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of
Revenue Books

N. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Streets
SAN FRANCISCO - - - CALIFORNIA

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

DURING the past month, the duller of the year, business was better than it was in January, 1914. In the interior of the State of California trade has been satisfactory. Dullness has been the chief characteristic in the bay cities, but an improvement over last year is generally acknowledged.

Optimism is the keynote of the situation. All the brewers are preparing for what is expected to be the best year in a long period. Material is to be had at comparatively low prices. Prospects for agitation are discounted.

VALLEJO BREWERIES CONSOLIDATE.

The Solano Brewery and the Vallejo Brewery have completed arrangements for the consolidation of both firms, through the absorption of both into a new organization to be known as the Solano Brewing and Bottling Works.

The directors will be Fred Hilbert and E. Happsberger of the Vallejo Company, Adolph Widenmann and H. J. Widenmann of the Solano plant and Louis A. Hilborn of the law firm of Hilborn and Hall.

Mr. Henry J. Widenmann, who has been the manager of the Solano Brewing Company for some years, will retire from active participation in the business, as he is to take up his duties as Assemblyman. Adolph Widenmann will have charge of the plant.

UTAH BREWERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Fire destroyed the historic plant of the H. Wagener Brewing Company in the mouth of Emigration canyon at Salt Lake City on December 27.

According to officials of the company, the buildings burned represented about \$200,000 and were insured for \$95,000. Only the power plant, worth about \$15,000, escaped destruction. It was insured for about \$10,000. Being the most modern feature of the plant, it was somewhat isolated. The other buildings abutted one another, having been added from time to time to the original structure built by Henry Wagener fifty years ago.

The history of the brewery dates back to 1864, when Henry Wagener, a native of Germany, came to America, going first to California, then to Virginia City, Nev., and coming from there to Salt Lake within a few months after arriving in the country. He selected the site for the brewery soon after reaching here and immediately began the construction work.

In the early days Mr. Wagener found it impossible to supply his customers at the rate of \$1 per gallon for his product.

Burton F. Peek and A. P. Webster of Moline, Ill., representing the John Deere Plow Company interests in the H. Wagener Brewing Company, arrived in Salt Lake December 30 to confer with local stockholders and officials about the future of the company.

NEW MONTEREY BREWERY SOLD.

The New Monterey brewery property was sold under execution January 18 by Deputy Sheriff James H. Robinson to satisfy \$1,500 judgment in the foreclosure suit of the Monterey Savings Bank vs. Fred F. Straub. The property was bid in for the amount of the judgment and costs by Attorney Carmel Martin, who represented the bank. The total was \$2,112.30.

ATTORNEYS HAVE SHORT CAREER AS BREWERS.

Attorneys Ostrander, Clark and Carey, who undertook the operation of the plant of the Buffalo Bottling Company at Oakland to obtain satisfaction for a \$25,000 judgment, were automatically removed as bottling magnates January 13, when Sheriff Barnett sold the plant at auction for \$2,325. Fred W. Walters was the purchaser.

The attorneys obtained judgment for H. C. Jones, who was struck and injured by an automobile belonging to the bottling company.

When the concern refused to meet the judgment the attorney took control and operated it for one week.

The attorneys will have to look to outstanding bills to collect the remainder of the judgment.

NORTH YAKIMA BREWERY FORECLOSURE.

The Yakima Trust Company of North Yakima, Washington, plaintiff in a suit started in the Superior Court against the North Yakima Brewing & Malting Company for mortgage foreclosure and sale of the company's local property, on notes given for a total of nearly \$20,000, besides 1913 taxes and interest also due in the amount of \$1,290.

The brewery property was taken over last October by A. I. Hickson and J. H. Perkins of Portland from J. O. Elrod of the same city, it being stated at that time that Mr. Elrod paid considerable cash in addition to the brewery business for the title to 8,000 acres of timber land in Douglas County, Oregon, Portland realty and other property. The company was reorganized, and it announced that it would do business in spite of prohibition, in the manufacture of by-products if not of beer. Subsequently the former manager H. C. McAllister, severed his connection with the concern, and a short time ago it was announced that the activities of the plant have been practically suspended.

HOP NOTES.

Growth of the Hop Association.—Sixty per cent of all the free hop acreage has been signed up in Mendocino County for the new Hop Growers' Association, and this means that already the association bids fair to gain the control of the hop market. This percentage represents about 2,000 acres of hops, which means that the association will control a big output next year.

About half of the hop acreage in the county has been contracted to the association. The price guaranteed is 11c for choice 10c for prime, 9c for medium and 8c for common. If 65 per cent of the coast growers sign up there will be a quarter cent raise, and



American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

26 Steamships Operating Under the American Flag **26**

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN

SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES (WILMINGTON), SAN DIEGO, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

And

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON, S. C.

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WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

General Agents for Pacific Coast

310 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO

DEARBORN & LAPHAM

General Agents

8 BRIDGE ST., NEW YORK

75 per cent another quarter. It is expected that nearly all the Mendocino growers will come in.

A meeting of hop growers, bankers and others interested in the hop industry was held January 9 in Sacramento to hear Jas. Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, describe the advantages to be derived from an organization of hop men such as the raisin people formed.

Through the efforts of directors working in the field, much as the famous "flying squadrons" whooped up the dry cause last year, the officers of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association announce that over 400 individual growers have signed their lists, and the fact that the \$100,000 mark in stock subscriptions is about reached, encourages them in the belief that the incorporation can be completed by February 1.

Market.—The hop market has shown more activity and an advance has been paid for spot stock in California and also up north. The estimated holdings by growers are: In Oregon, 11,000 bales; Washington, 6,000 bales; California, 34,000. Total, 51,000 bales. Estimate is 46,500 bales. The market in Oregon is still strong at 2c. There has been very little buying in the Willamette Valley.

RECORD BARLEY SHIPMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The year 1914 broke all records in the barley export trade of San Francisco, the outward movement amounting to 6,412,738 centals, and valued at \$7,634,762. The best record previously was 4,403,327 centals in 1910. Shipments in December totaled 637,911 centals versus 96,128 centals for December, 1913. Of this, 247,501 centals went to Denmark, 208,848 to the United Kingdom and 124,668 to Atlantic ports.

SENATOR MARK SMITH'S ADVICE.

John Temple Graves, one of the editors of the New York "American," while in Washington during the prohibition contest, heard this story, which he sent to this paper:

Mark Smith, the rugged Senator from Arizona, is one of the most individual men in the Senate, and one of the keenest wits. He was surrounded and besieged by some of his prohibition constituents last week to come out strongly for the Hobson amendment.

"Now, Senator," said the spokesman, "we want to know where you stand. Are you for us or against us?"

"Well," said the Senator, "I have always, you know, stood for temperance in my State."

"But that won't do," said the insistent constituents. "How are you now? How do you stand on this issue? Are you 'wet' or 'dry' today?"

Mark Smith turned on the inquirer.

"My friend," said he, "are you dry?"

"Indeed, I am," was the answer.

"Are you altogether dry now?"

"Yes, I am altogether 'dry' now."

"Well, then," drawled Senator Smith, "why in the devil don't you go and get a drink and let me alone?"

J. M. CURTIS & SON

Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors
Wines Examined for Proper
Methods of Cellar Treatment

108 Front Street

San Francisco

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM RAINIER BEER COMPANY.

The undersigned has received a wire from Mr. Louis Hemrich, president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, to exercise options on property in San Francisco, which means that the site selected for a brewery in San Francisco will be purchased, and immediate arrangements for the construction of the buildings will be completed—this action, regardless of the outcome of the pending legislation and legal proceedings now under way, in the endeavor to permit the continued operation of the breweries of Washington, at least for exporting and family consumption.

The reason of taking this action at this time is that the outcome of the legislation and legal actions, above referred to, is extremely doubtful, and the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company cannot afford to jeopardize its business by staking all on the outcome. In other words, they have a very large business outside of the State of Washington, which they must protect, and to await the outcome of the action above referred to, and then have same adverse, would leave them in a position where they would not have time to build elsewhere.

The brewery in San Francisco will merely be constructed of sufficient size to take care of that business, which the Seattle concern already has outside of its local territory, and will not provide for any aggressive campaign for additional business. The plans now being drawn in Seattle provide for the moving of one complete unit of brewing machinery from the Seattle plant, leaving the remaining two units in the home plant, pending the outcome of the legislation above referred to. As soon as completed the plans will be submitted to San Francisco contractors for figures.

The decision to build in San Francisco is the result of extensive water tests and sample brewings made of San Francisco and other waters, the results of which demonstrate that the same quality of beer can be brewed in San Francisco as is now brewed in Seattle.

John Rapp & Son, local agents for Rainier Beer, will, in the course of several weeks, provide their patrons with Rainier Beer made from the test brewings of entirely San Francisco water, which they and other beer connoisseurs declare to be in every way equal to the Seattle product.

John Rapp & Son will continue to bottle the beer manufactured in the San Francisco plant, and the managing personnel of the brewery will consist of part of the present staff of the Seattle concern. The methods employed in San Francisco will be identically the same as have been in vogue in Seattle.

JOHN J. RAPP.

French Review of Market for American Champagne in New York.—"All the American champagne houses are doing excellent business. Their champagnes have replaced the imported champagne in many places. It is regrettable, however, that the retailers have advanced the price too much on American champagne. Before the war, the retail price was \$2 per bottle, at the present time it is \$2.50, and in some instances \$3."—"La Revue Champenois."



LUNDSTROM HATS

"From Maker to Wearer"

For Twenty-five years Lundstrom Hats have been the standard of quality and style.

Five Stores:

1128 MARKET ST.

72 MARKET ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

26 THIRD ST.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to MAIL ORDER DEPT., 1128 Market St.

LATEST DATA ON THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

AMONG the remarkable exhibits to be shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco will be Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the "Telescribe." This is a combination of telephone and dictaphone and has never before been exhibited at an international exposition. It fulfills Mr. Edison's prediction uttered in 1870 that perfection in telephonic communication would be reached only when means were discovered for combining the telephone and phonograph in order that telephone messages might be properly recorded.

When the receiver of the desk telephone is removed from the hook and placed in the socket of the "telescribe" the acoustic connection of the dictating machine is made and then the user takes up the small receiver attached to a "telescribe" and begins conversation. In this way both sides of the conversation are recorded on the telescribe cylinder and communication with the central operator is shut off, thus preventing "breaking in" on the line. The value of the telescribe is shown by the fact that the telephone system transmits sixty per cent of all forms of communication in the United States, totalling fifteen billion conversations a year, a grand total in excess of the number of telegrams, letters and railroad passengers in the same period.

A model of New York City, twenty-six feet square and showing every detail of the great metropolis from skyscrapers to bridges and transportation lines, is faithfully reproduced at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Visitors to the exposition will get the same view of New York as an aviator hovering in his machine some hundreds of feet above the city. Even the steamers at the docks and the Statue of Liberty are shown and at night the miniature city will be beautifully illuminated.

A total of eleven million dollars has been expended in the establishment of the Zone, the great amusement section at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Among the concessions is a huge working model of the Panama Canal, on so extensive a scale that visitors seated in comfortable theatre chairs will be carried along the route of the canal upon a movable platform and a dictaphone at the arm of each chair will describe each scene as it comes into view.

A novel amusement feature will be provided by working submarine boats of sixty-five tons displacement, which will operate in an artificial lagoon.

The Aeroscope, a huge inverted pendulum operating like a giant see-saw, with a balancing weight on one end and a car for passengers at the extremity of its longer arm, will raise sightseers more than 325 feet above San Francisco bay, affording an unsurpassed view of the exposition palaces and the Golden Gate.

The first shipload of the United States Government exhibits consigned to the various exhibit palaces at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be brought to San Francisco by the big naval collier "Caesar." The consignment, which weighs 1,500,000,

includes elaborate exhibits covering the most modern achievements of the United States Government in education, social progress, human welfare, agriculture and mining.

The California Building, a magnificent structure in mission architecture and entailing with its furniture an outlay of \$2,000,000 will be the seat of many important social activities at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The administration of the social functions and entertainments to be conducted in the building is in charge of the Woman's Board of the exposition.

The largest single exhibit among early arrivals at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is that of the United States Steel Corporation, whose hundreds of workmen are now working full blast in the Palace of Mines. This great corporation has secured an exhibit space of 42,000 feet in the building and it voted an appropriation of \$150,000 for its participation in the exposition. The exhibit will include huge models of mines where the iron is obtained, of docks and smelters, and of means of transportation. There will also be an extensive display of iron and steel products, telling their complete history from the time the ore is extracted in the mines until the articles are ready for final distribution. This same progress of steel and iron will be given animate expression in a giant film, 20,000 feet long—probably the longest film that ever was made.

There is also attached to the exhibit a lucid demonstration of how the corporation deals with the social and economic aspects of its large labor forces; how its employees are housed, what special attention, such as medical services, is given them, etc., and what safety devices are employed to protect them while at work. This social department will occupy 3,000 square feet of the corporation's total exhibit area.

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CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

Pil Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inlenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
.....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Co. West & Son, Incorporated.... Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Teo. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Westmore-Bowen
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illian Vineyard Co.
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

apa & Sonoma Wine Co.
.....110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

erra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

Finke's Widow
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Lancel Co.
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

achman & Jacobi
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

rench American Wine Co.
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

onoma Wine & Brandy Co.
.....18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

acramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

iocca-Lombardi Wine Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

undlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
.....Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
.....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
.....467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
.....14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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Wm. Lanahan & Son Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

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H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
.....Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
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WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.Toulouse & Delorieux Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.**WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.**United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.**SURETIES.**U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.**BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.**Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BITTERS.**Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York**BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.**Nierman & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, EnglandOccidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR SUPPLIES.**A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.**MINERAL WATER.**San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Cen-
tury Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR FIXTURES.**San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.**AUTO TRUCKS.**The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.**STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.**RAILROAD COMPANIES.**Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.**STENCILS AND BRANDS.**Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**PASTES AND GUMS.**Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.**GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.**J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**RETAILERS AND CAFES.**Ship Cafe
Venice, CalifornJohn Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, CThe Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CThos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, CJas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, CChronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, CThe Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, C"Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, CMatt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, CBank Exchange
Montgom-
ery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, C"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CMarket Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, CJames Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CThe Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, CThe Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, CW. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, CChad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, CBob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CFriedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CNugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, CMajestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, CLick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CSchluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, CThe Realty
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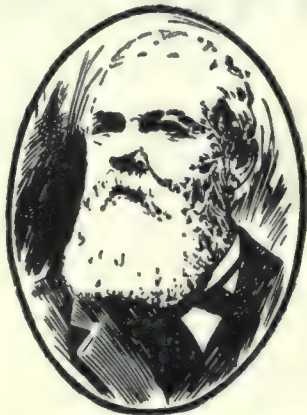
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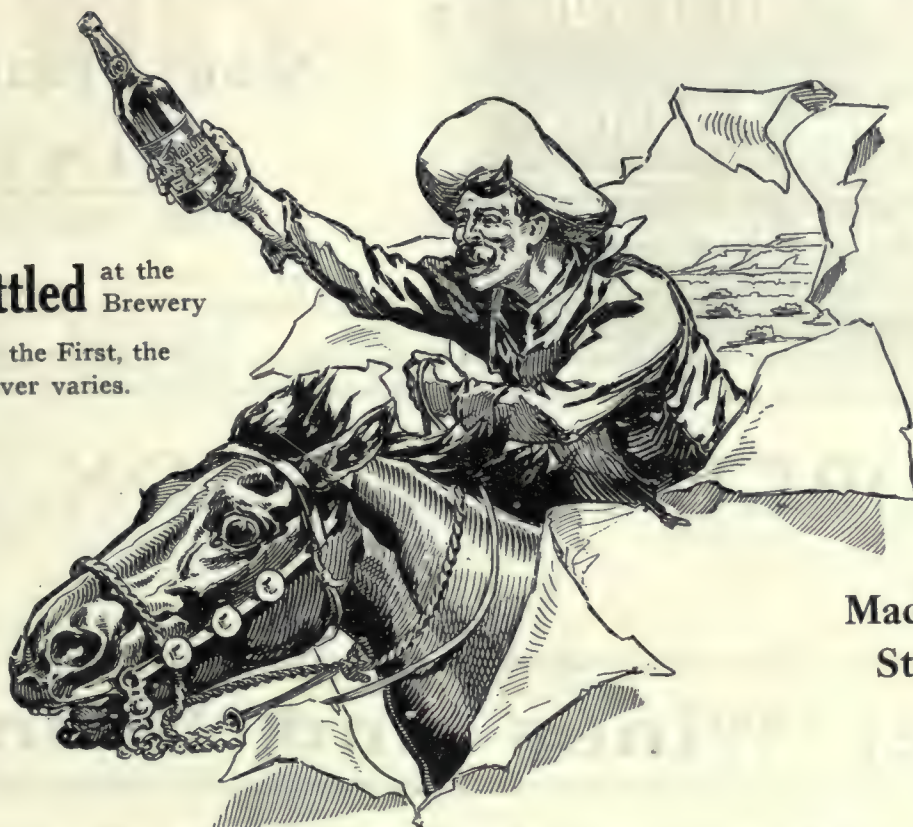
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VOL. XLVII.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, FEBRUARY, 1915

No. 4

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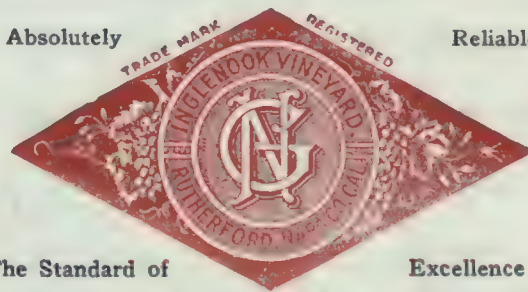
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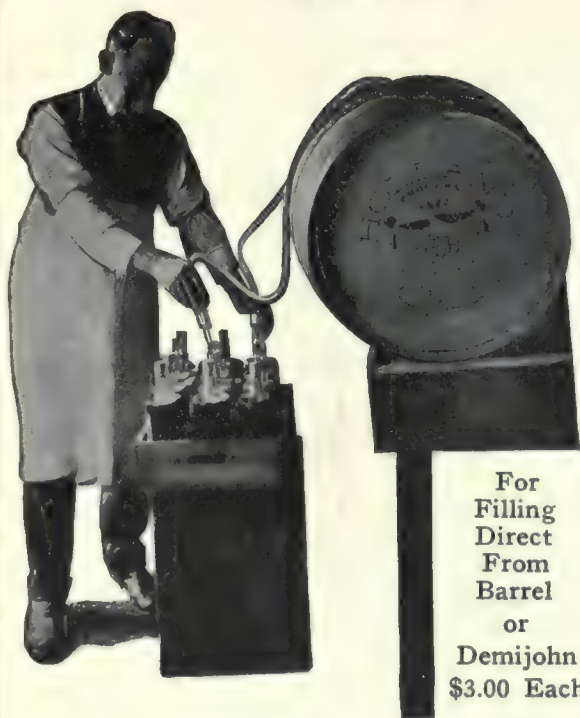
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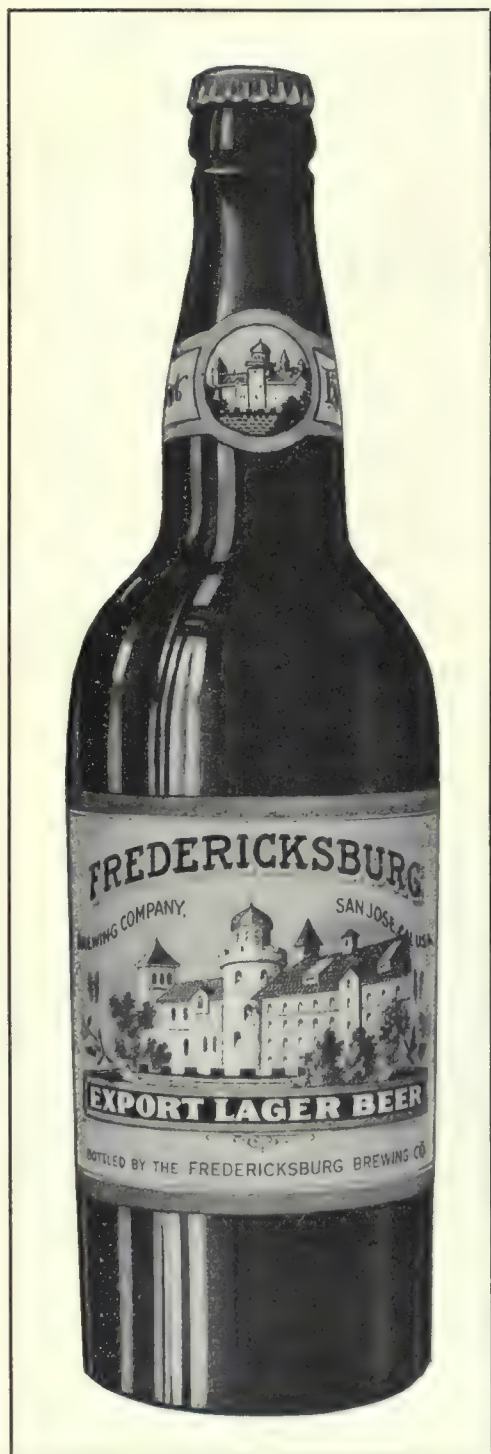
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

FEBRUARY, 1915

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT AGAINST THE HOBSON AMENDMENT.

ALTHOUGH the Hobson Amendment was defeated in the House of Representatives by lack of the necessary two-thirds majority to make legal a reference to the several State legislatures, it should not be looked upon as killed. The fact that it secured a small majority in the House is of itself sufficient to prevent its advocates from abandoning hope.

While it is also true that it has a rugged road to travel even if it should in a future Congress obtain a two-thirds in the House, by having to obtain two-thirds vote in that conservative body, the U. S. Senate, and after that a majority in the legislatures of thirty-six of the States, the advocates of the amendment having nothing to lose, will certainly push for its passage. They are known to be active and alert, and it behooves the friends of personal liberty to be on guard all the time against their machinations.

But, after all, there remains the constitutional argument as a seemingly impossible barrier to the advent of national prohibition, and at the risk of some repetition of our former editorials, we give herewith a restatement of the constitutional argument based on the origin of the several States and from these the formation of common or federal government.

To comprehend these principles we must go back to the constitutional convention of 1787. "The articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States" were agreed upon July 9, 1778, and the second article was:

"Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

It will be recalled that the original States were united in a common cause, viz: resistance to what was considered as the arbitrary and tyrannical acts of the King of England. When the struggle was successfully ended, there existed not a nation but a league of independent States, whose alternative was to determine whether the next step should be separation of the league or a continuance in the form of a new nation in permanency, which latter course was pursued, but as was affirmed in the second article the reserved powers of the several States were forever made secure.

But so little power resided in the confederation that it was too weak to affect anything unless with the unanimous consent of the several States.

Gen. Washington wrote:

"The war has terminated most advantageously for America, and a fair field is presented to our view, but I do not think we possess wisdom and justice enough to cultivate it properly. Illiberality, jealousy and local policy mix too much in all our public councils for the good government of the Union. In a word, the Confederation appears to me to be little more than a shadow without the substance and Congress a nugatory body."

Accordingly after a period of several years of muddling along with this imperfect form of general government, another constitutional convention assembled in Philadelphia on May 24, 1787, and after a long deliberation and at least one abortive attempt there was presented for the vote of the States a draft of constitution which was ultimately adopted.

The noteworthy preamble of our federal constitution declared the purpose of the people of the United States to form a more perfect union, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity. The constitution was "ordained and established for these six purposes."

These six purposes specify all the essential elements of a complete and perfect government and all but these specified powers were and are retained by the individual States.

Among these six powers with which the States invested the federal governor, that of the police power under which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is operated, is not included.

Prohibition not coming under the delegated federal powers, therefore, remains under the exclusive jurisdiction of the States.—Mida's Criterion.

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, February 25, 1915.

DURING the last week of January Assemblyman Richard Hutchinson of Spokane introduced into the Washington State Legislature a bill which provides for the creation of the new State of Lincoln out of what is now the Fourth and Fifth Congressional districts of Washington. The bill was favorably reported by the Senate Committee. Many newspapers in Eastern Washington are favoring the bill. Spokane people are making efforts to have the new State created, because they expect to make Spokane the capital of the new commonwealth. It is expected that the majority of the people of Western Washington will stand for State division in order to avoid the curse of prohibition. If the measure did not propose to include the panhandle of Idaho in the new State there would be but slight opposition to it.

Many persons are taking the slogan "Shop early!" to heart and are making large purchases of choice liquors at the present time. As there seems to be little possibility of the receipt of cargoes from foreign countries it is expected that an exceptionally heavy demand for liquors will set in during the closing months of the "wet" era. Wholesalers announce that they have plenty of foreign wines, liquors and cordials to supply the trade throughout the remainder of the year. Toward the end of the year an increased demand for California wines will undoubtedly take place owing to the exhaustion of the supply of European products. Stocks of Champagne, Riesling, Chianti, Rhine and Moselle wines and Scotch and English whiskies and ales are running short.

There is no avarice to compare with that of the prohibitionists. This is demonstrated by the prohibitionist County Treasurer Carr of Pierce County. Personal property taxes on liquor stocks for 1915 are not due until the spring of 1916, but Carr has announced that he will require payment during the present year. This county treasurer knows that there will be a shortage of money in Pierce County after the enforcement of the prohibition law effective January 1, 1916, and he will try to secure liquor men's money to make up for it. Here is Carr's statement:

"Notices of the tax will be sent to all before the meeting of the board of equalization so that if they have any protests to present they may be heard. With the exception of those going out of business before the board of equalization meets the taxes will be collected immediately after that meeting.

"The usual custom has been to collect the year's tax on personal property on the February following the year of assessment, but in the case of the liquor business an emergency exists under the prohibition act and the tax will be collected in advance. In case of public sales of personal property the transfer is not valid unless the tax has been paid. For violations of the law in this respect the property may be seized to satisfy judgment for taxes and those guilty may be charged with a misdemeanor."

Tacoma taxpayers will have to make up for a big deficit just the same, since the treasury of Pierce County will be sadly depleted by the first of January, 1916.

The Beer Drivers' Union of Tacoma will continue as an active organization until its charter is demanded by the international as a result of the passage of the State prohibition bill.

The action of the union follows closely the decision of the allied crafts of the State, which, during the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor at Olympia last month, passed a resolution to remain intact and to continue in operation, though they were thrown out of employment in their trades by the enforcement of the State prohibition law.

After having been wet for 91 years the city of Vancouver, Washington, was made absolutely dry, as far as sales in the locality were concerned, during the first week of February. Vancouver will have to refund about \$10,000 fees for licenses.

Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton of Spokane is developing as a politician. When the campaign for woman suffrage was on she appealed to the brewery workers to support suffrage. She went

uninvited into the halls of the unions to do this. Now that prohibition has been enacted in Washington she has experienced decided change in heart and is showing a high-and-lofty horror the liquor traffic.

When politicians ripen under prohibition their color is yellow. Representative Thomas Brown of Marion County has presented to the Oregon State Legislature a bill to permit the breweries of the State to continue in operation for the purpose of delivering to residents of the State the quantities of beer that the prohibition law provides for. He has done this in behalf of the hopgrowers.

Much opposition to prohibition is developing in Oregon because the law proposes to allow clergymen to import all the liquors they want "for sacramental purposes." It is claimed that such legislation discriminates in favor of a privileged class of people. Some prohibitionists are trying to reduce the opposition by proposing that only Catholic priests be allowed liquors "for sacramental purposes," but this has made more opposition, as many fanatics believe that it would mean a discrimination in favor of the Catholic priests, although the priests, while they do not wish to be deprived of wine, are not anxious to monopolize drinking privileges. Some prohibitionist legislators will try to make the Catholic priests use water at the sacrament. They say:

"The people want absolute prohibition. They want the demon rum driven entirely from the State. They don't think it right to allow the rich man to ship it in by the case and the preacher to ship it in by the barrel if he wants to. Let's cut it out altogether."

Probably a Holy War will be declared before the session ends.

Druggists are very much alarmed over the pending prohibition legislation. They consider that the term "grain alcohol" is a mistake and demonstrates that the legislators are entirely ignorant on subjects relating to the drug business. Mr. W. F. Woodward of the firm of Woodward, Clarke & Company of Portland says:

"The bill should specify 'ethyl or potable alcohol,' because less than half the alcohol used in prescriptions and similar business is made strictly from grain. 'Ethyl' is the broad and proper term to differentiate from 'methyl' alcohol, for while ethyl alcohol is made from grain and is the alcohol used for potions, as differentiated from methyl or denatured alcohol, it is made from other substances besides grain. Beets, potatoes, molasses, grapes and such products are extensively used in the potable alcohol and it is a strange coincidence that a greater per cent of potable alcohol used on the coast is the kind not made from grain.

"The only objection we make to the term 'grain alcohol' is that it will give the grain alcohol manufacturers a strict monopoly. There is no question in my mind but the term 'grain' has been broadly used, with no intention of discriminating, but it is a matter that the legislators ought to correct before the bill is made into law."

Mr. Arthur M. Churchill, chairman of the Portland Dry Committee of 100, in criticizing the proposed prohibition legislation in Oregon, says:

"Personally I am inclined to believe that the amendments placed upon our bill in the House contain several unnecessary irritants. I do not believe it is necessary that alcohol or liquor shipment records be open to the inspection of every citizen. Only public officers need have access to these, as we recommended.

"Section 6, as amended, makes it necessary to obtain a physician's prescription every time one wants to buy alcohol for a bath. I do not think this helps at all and it would be a nuisance and useless expense.

"Section 6, as amended, also makes no provision for more than a two-quart limit for alcohol used in manufacture or the arts. These are oversights, but they would be irritants.

"Now as to the limit upon quantity to be shipped in in a month, I am sorry that this has been so much discussed. I think the dry forces exaggerate its importance."

It will be seen through these remarks that the "reasonable" dries are afraid that prohibition will become a much greater nuis-

are than the worst class of saloons, and that eventually the people will do away with prohibition in a more sweeping way than they have done away with the saloons as a whole.

On the 10th of February the Idaho State Legislature passed a prohibition bill to be effective January 1, 1916. Representatives Kiger of Kootenai and Thraillkill of Ada were responsible for it. The body of the bill in full is as follows:

"Section 1. The manufacture, disposal and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes are prohibited in the State of Idaho.

"Sec. 2. The State of Idaho is hereby constituted a prohibition district, and all statutory provisions now or which may hereafter be in force in prohibition districts, so far as the same are not inconsistent herewith, are made applicable and operative for the enforcement hereof.

"Sec. 3. This act shall be in force and take effect on and after January 1, 1916."

The House of Representatives passed the bill by a vote of 45 to 12. So popular is prohibition in Idaho (The Spotless) that all politicians are claiming the credit for the bill. This is the way the "Press" of Wallace puts it:

"The measure is fathered by Shamuck of Bonneville, Kiger of Kootenai, Thraillkill of Ada, McGowan of Latah, Allard of Power, Edgewood of Fremont, Anderson of Canyon, York of Bonner, Waters of Twin Falls, Faris of Twin Falls, Bonham of Latah, Inard of Canyon, Findlay of Bear Lake, McGee of Canyon, Lau of Janock, Taylor of Madison, Holkland of Bingham, Miles of Nez Perce, Hull and Hunt of Kootenai, Anderson of Boneville, Evans Lincoln, and Carratt of Bonner."

Surely it is a wise prohibition child that knows its own papa.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY CLOSING PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, one of the largest concerns operating on the Pacific Coast in the lines of fidelity and surety bonds, compensation, liability and automobile insurance, have closed their books for the year 1914, with the result of a substantial increase of \$212,100.36 over the previous year's business in the Pacific Coast department, which comprises the States of California, Nevada, Arizona and the Hawaiian Islands. The exact figures are as follows:

	1913	1914	Increase
Surety and Fidelity	264,945.91	263,295.67	
Casualty and Liability	195,840.36	409,590.96	
	460,786.27	672,886.63	212,100.36

Their loss ratio, also, shows a decrease over the preceding year, and amounted to \$96,843.18 in fidelity and surety lines and \$128,854.07 in casualty and liability business, or a total of 32.67 per cent. This is a very gratifying result and shows the regard in which the company is held in this territory and further speaks well for the management and personnel of the company's Pacific Coast department.

This company write a larger volume of internal revenue business than all of the other companies engaged in that line combined, and maintains a separate department in Washington, D. C., for the benefit of their clients. Judge Robert T. Hough presides over that end of the business and is acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities in all revenue business.

Through the untiring efforts of Manager James H. Borland, the company just closed a contract for all of the business of the Southern Pacific Company and its affiliated companies. This in itself indicates that the company is able to take care of the most exacting clients, as business of this character is awarded only to those who can give the required service and the best protection.

We extend our best wishes to the management for the continued success of the company's Pacific Coast department.

DRUNKENNESS A VICE BUT NOT A CRIME.

By Judge McKenzie Cleland, Chicago Municipal Court.

(Written for the Journal of the American Institute of Criminology)

MY attempt to bring about a change in Chicago's method of dealing with intoxicated persons found upon the streets "who are not acting in a disorderly manner or committing a breach of the peace," came from a conviction that the present practice of arresting and committing such persons to the workhouse is not only injurious to them and to their families in the great majority of cases, but is entirely unnecessary and is an extravagant method of procedure which ought never to be resorted to unless the individual is imperatively in need of the medical treatment which our shortsighted policy has provided only at our house of correction. This present practice, moreover, is scandalously illegal inasmuch as our ordinances nowhere make drunkenness, either in public or private, an offense; and yet so many arrests are made for this cause every year that our criminal statistics are thoroughly vitiated.

Chicago suffers from the reputation of making about seventy thousand arrests annually, but if the illegal practice of arresting for drunkenness was stopped these figures would be greatly reduced, or at least the police would have time to arrest more real criminals. One branch court tried upward of 5,000 persons for this alleged offense, which was not in any sense made lawful by the discharge of 4,900. If, as has been computed, our citizens are required to obey approximately 16,000 laws which have been enacted by our numerous lawmaking bodies, they should not be compelled to obey any which have never been enacted except by the imagination of courts, prosecuting attorneys and police officers.

It is true we have a State law making intoxication in a public place a misdemeanor, but these wholesale prosecutions are rarely under this statute. It is probable, moreover, that this statute is invalid and would not be upheld if directly attacked. As Mr. F. H. Wines has lately expressed it in a letter to the writer: "If intoxication in private is not a criminal offense, then intoxication does not constitute a crime unless accompanied by acts which are a menace to public order or safety." It seems apparent that the Legislature has no power to make an offense out of what is merely a physical disability. Intoxication is nothing more or less than temporary illness which a person brings upon himself in exactly the same way as he brings many other ills of the flesh—by over-indulgence. Gout is usually produced by overeating and in severe cases renders the victim helpless, and ice-water consumed immoderately has been known to render a person unconscious; but laws which would make criminals out of such unfortunates could hardly be sustained. The power has not been confirmed upon the Legislature to say what we may or may not eat or drink. Therefore a person has the right to eat plum pudding or drink ice-water or whisky as he may prefer, and the mere physical results to himself of so doing can no more make him a criminal than can the smoking of a cigar or the eating of a cascade.

It is apparent that this absurd and unlawful practice of dealing with intoxicated persons is merely a logical development of our national craze for arresting people, which is rapidly becoming the disgrace of our times. Unless this craze is itself arrested, it will soon have put in the shade the Tulip Craze and the Mississippi Bubble, and every other hallucination which has ever bewitched the human race. Under the spell of this amazing delusion the warrant has been made the panacea for well-nigh every human ill. Ignorance, poverty, mental deficiency, hereditary taint, lack of parental training, hunger, defective vision, adenoids, two-room flats and the hundred other causes which make people criminal, vicious, sullen or stupid, may all be cured by thirty days or thirty years in jail. To be sure, no one has ever been able to point out just why the coarse, brutal, unnatural process of locking a man up, humiliating him, breaking his spirit, destroying his self-respect, ruining his good reputation, and herding him with vile criminals should supply or cure his deficiencies; but many people, including a large majority of judges and legislators, apparently believe that it has this effect. Therefore, we place the warrant within reach of all and police officers are empowered to hold curbstone court in which they are the judge, jury and executioner, and to send citizens to jail or the necessity of furnishing bail.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky

THE Kentucky whisky market, besides reflecting the general conditions of business, has been without snap on its own account for the last month, with sales mostly confined to the ages suitable for bottling in bond or dumping. At that orders were of the hand to mouth sort, for filling in, and individual orders themselves were not large. Numbers of the Kentucky dealers have been doubling up their territories which their salesmen cover, especially in the sections where local or Statewide prohibition is becoming effective, and the points where sales can be made direct being reduced in number. The fact that several of the legislatures are still in session and considering bills which might have the effect of further reducing the area in which sales could be made directly is another influence tending to depress business.

Withdrawals continue to maintain a fair average for this time of year, in spite of reports from the dealers that sales are falling off, and this with the further fact that a small proportion of the distilleries of the State are in operation points to correction of what the trade refers to as a statistical condition. The depression is not enjoyed in any degree, but it will have the effect of expediting the time when the overproduction now troubling the trade will be disposed of. In addition to the continued increase in the price of grains the situation as to the foot and mouth disease is making more trouble in Kentucky, discovery of new cases in the Bourbon Yards at Louisville having led to restriction of traffic in livestock. As has been indicated, this will increase the difficulty distillers have been encountering, of finding and getting to their plants the feeder cattle desired for disposing of their slop.

The most important development of the month, according to the way the trade looks at it, is the organization of a movement by which whisky warehouse receipts may be restored to confidence as borrowing and lending mediums. John B. Thompson, distiller of Harrodsburg, Ky., is author of the plan which would provide that certificates be not only registered in the offices of the collectors of internal revenue but that the guarantee of a duly authorized trust company should be behind them. A special committee representing the Louisville Clearing House Association and acting on instructions prepared following conferences between bankers and distillers, put the recommendations in the form of resolutions which have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. According to J. B. Wathen Jr., the distillers generally favor the plan and a number of distilling concerns have been working out a plan to the same end, R. E. Wathen & Co. having decided on some such step. It is pointed out that the registration plan would have the effect of making the non-registered receipt so much less desirable as security that the plan of registering would become general. Registration through a government collector's office would provide a government check on warehouse receipts as well as on whisky represented by such receipts. At present some distilling concerns, among them the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, register receipts through trust companies or other institutions authorized to act in that capacity.

The plan to provide this form of registration is the outcome of two recent cases of duplication of certificates, one of them involving the suicide of Charles Ledowsky of Chicago. The other case involved, the Mattingly & Moore Distilling Company of Bardstonsville, Ky., where overlapping of certificates has been the cause of an investigation. The Ledowsky case is old by now and appears to have been magnified at the time of the discovery that Ledowsky, president of the Fox River Distilling Company, had forged warehouse receipts for Kentucky whisky and, when discovered, had killed himself. Bankruptcy proceedings against the Ledowsky concern disclosed appearances of irregularities, and it was discovered that Ledowsky had been trading on the reputation of R. E.

Wathen & Co. in Louisville, using the clumsily forged certificate as security for loans at banks, however, and not selling them. Before he committed suicide Ledowsky made a full confession of his forgeries. The losses, such as they have been, fell on Chicago banks. The Mattingly-Moore case is declared to have been the result of faulty bookkeeping, and involved overlapping receipts of from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of whisky, about half of which was free. This overlapping came to light as a result of an investigation started by holders of this paper when the Ledowsky case developed. The paper is held in small lots in a number of banks in Chicago, Kentucky and elsewhere. Estimates of the loans advanced on this duplicated paper have varied greatly and a detailed report has not been published. The property, however, will probably, it is said, be placed in the hands of the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company of Louisville to be administered until the claims of the creditors are satisfied and the tangle straightened out. The creditors, it is said, favor that plan. Mattingly & Moore is an Edelen property, owned by R. H. Edelen and his two sons, and is amply able to meet all the obligations. The attorney for the distillery said several days ago that after all claims were taken up in full there would be \$100,000 and likely more than double that amount left over.

The executive committee of the Kentucky Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has recommended to the members of the association that they all take stock in the proposed Kentucky Glass Works, which is projected to be established at Frankfort, Ky., and to make bottles for the members of the company. A corporation with a capital of \$200,000 is proposed, to take over the property of the old Frankfort Modes Glass Works, which ceased operations several years ago. Already it is declared enough of the members of the association have subscribed for stock to practically insure that the plans of the promoters will be carried out. The recommendation of the plan was given by the committee referred to on representations made before it by Col. E. H. Taylor Jr., G. G. Speer, L. W. Morris and C. W. Hay. It is declared that success would attend the venture from the start.

F. M. Head & Company have begun operations at their distillery at Gethsemane, Ky., and will make a short season. The company manufactures a high grade whisky and its product demands the highest prices.

E. H. Taylor Jr. of Frankfort, president of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, is being urged to stand for election to the next general assembly of Kentucky, in which he some years ago served the State. The Democrats of his district are urging him to make the race in common with others of the same party in other districts, where an effort is being made to fill the next general assembly with men of high caliber and have done with "peanut politics" for a time, at least.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons are consistent advertisers of "Old Taylor" as the "leading beverage whisky of America." A recent bit of copy contains only this, the name of the company, and the following quotation from Emerson: "If a man can write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though his hut be in the forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Liquor interests in the Central West are taking an interest in a case recently begun in the courts at Madison, Ind. It is the second hearing of the suit of Mrs. Mary Clay against the Indianapolis Brewing Company and Peter Smith, alleging that they sold beer to her husband which resulted in his death. The case has gone on a change of venue to Jennings County.

William H. Duane, vice-president and general manager of the wholesale whisky firm of Taylor, Williams & Co., died during the month at the age of 48 years, death resulting from pneumonia. He became bookkeeper for the company in 1892 and was later elected to the position he held at the time of his death. His wife, six sons and three daughters survive. The will left all the property, including personal property valued at \$75,000 and real estate not appraised, to Mrs. Duane.

"SATURDAY EVENING POST" PUTS A NATION ON THE WATER WAGON.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," has ceased to be beguiled by the prohibitionists and is now engaged in the delightful task of beguiling. Instead of being a victim it is now a victimizer. It keeps progressing it will soon issue an edition on the "From Pipe to Graft" subject.

A lady writer of the "Saturday Evening Post" has let her imagination run riot in depicting the wonderful improvement that has taken place in the land of the Czar "since prohibition was adopted." Some of the cuts published to illustrate the lady's article reminds one of the advertisements of "Before and After Taking Peruna." They show a dilapidated country town suddenly transformed into a prosperous village full of frame cottages, which suggest that an American real estate agent must have been doing a rushing business on the steppes selling homes on the installment plan. Certainly the lady has outdistanced all green goods operators in painting roseate prospects for wilful dupes.

An official report as to the manner in which prohibition was enacted in Russia reads as follows:

"A man arose in the Duma and said:

'I hold in my hand an official report showing that the government now owns and has stored in warehouses and elevators rye, wheat and oats to the extent of over one hundred million bushels. This grain was purchased for the manufacture of vodka. It is apparent that if we use this grain for the manufacture of vodka we cannot use it for bread.

"The deciding factor in this great war in which we are engaged will be famine; that is, the country that has the greatest food supply will eventually win. If we use our grain for vodka we cannot use it for bread. I, therefore, hereby introduce a bill providing that the government shall cease the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in every form; that it shall also prohibit the manufacture and sale of strong drink, and that, on penalty, no grain or other food substance shall be used in this country by anyone, under any condition, for the manufacture of strong drink.'

"And behold! the bill was passed and duly received the signature of the Czar.

"It was several days before the thinking men of Russia awoke to the fact that they had put into operation one of the greatest, most far-reaching and beneficent laws ever enacted.

"It all turned on the matter of economics. The question was: We have this grain. Shall we use it for bread or shall we use it for whisky?

"And in Russia's time of trial there was only one answer to this question.

"The Russian people said: 'We vote for bread!'

It is probable that the "Saturday Evening Post" is unable to understand the argument set forth. There are few prohibitionists who can be made to understand that practically all alcoholic liquors, with the exception of wine, are made out of the surplus products of the soil, that is to say, out of the fruits, vegetables and cereals left over after the people have been sufficiently fed. According to Nature's law of economics human beings must first have bread before they can have beer. In countries, such as India, China, etc., where at times there is not sufficient wheat or rice to satisfy the people's want of food, no alcoholic liquors are available, whereas in countries where more fruits, vegetables and cereals are produced than are required to feed the people the manufacture of alcoholic liquors obtains. The making of alcoholic liquors is merely the conservation of the excess supply of food for future use. Alcoholic liquors are luxuries with which Nature rewards the provident races for being so careful with her gifts that their necessities are kept entirely within bounds.

No sensible person is surprised that Russia has stopped the manufacture of vodka. The only persons who have expressed astonishment at the action of the Russian government are the prohibitionists. In this way the prohibitionists simply demonstrate their ignorance, as usual.

If the "Saturday Evening Post" knew as much about the liquor traffic as a schoolboy knows about astronomy it would devote some of its space to sensational articles dealing with the reasons why the German government has not stopped the manufacture of alcohol. According to the United States Department of Agriculture one-eighth of the arable land in the German Empire is devoted to the potato crop and the market for the potato crop is provided by the distilleries. There are 6,000 agricultural potato distilleries in Germany, and it is the price of spirits which regulates the prices of potatoes. Confronted by a long war and consequent shortage of supplies of food, Germany, it would appear, should be obliged by necessity to stop the manufacture of alcohol and save her potatoes as food. The fact that Germany has in no way interrupted the manufacture of alcohol is a cause for wonder.

The "Saturday Evening Post" should express wonder that Germany has not stopped or restricted the manufacture of beer into which 3,000,000,000 pounds of German barley goes every year.

Of course, it is to be expected that Germany will stop or restrict the manufacture of alcohol and beer during the coming six months if the war continues, but it is a matter for astonishment that she has not already done so, and is an indication that Germany has marvelous resources as far as food is concerned.

Why does not the Philadelphia paper look forward to the post-bellum period when Russia will have a national debt of \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000 and will have to pay from \$350,000,000 to \$450,000,000 yearly in interest on that debt? The paper might predict the resumption of the vodka traffic on a more extensive basis than ever before.

When the war is over vodka will be manufactured more than in the past. Through the sale of vodka Russia will be able to discharge her financial obligations more easily than through any other method. It is through the liquor traffic that the people pay their taxes more voluntarily than through any other medium.

If, when peace is re-established, the Russian government should continue to prohibit the manufacture of vodka the burden of taxation will be placed on the proprietary class. Approximately \$8,000,000,000 worth of property would be practically appropriated by the government in this way. A revolution would be brought about.

The "Saturday Evening Post" may rest assured that Russia will collect taxes in the way most agreeable to the people, namely, through the sale of liquor and not, after the fashion of prohibition Turkey, through the brute force of the soldiery.

How England Cares For Her Subjects.—The publication of official figures to prove that London is drinking more reminds one how careful the authorities were in the past lest the Londoner should miss his full share of ale. In the sixteenth century, for instance, the brewer who ceased to brew was faced with the loss of his business. Thus, if the mayor got wind of "any of the saide brewers, of their frowarde and perverse myndes, shall at any time hereafter sodenly forbear and assteyne from bruyinge, whereby the king's subjects should be destitute or unprovided of drynke," he knew exactly what to do. The city council was empowered to take over the business as a going concern and to take measures to see that it was kept going. The cry then and for centuries after was all for beer. There is record of a petition of 1673, for instance, praying that tea, coffee, and brandy be banned. The petitioners reasoned that the laborers needed "good strong beer and ale," which refreshed their bodies and neither did them prejudice nor hindered their work.

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Report of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners

Wine Grapes and Wines.

NAPA, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara counties produce the bulk of the best table, or dry wines, in the State. The great Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys with Southern California produce the sweet, or fortified wines.

The wineries of the State and the wine grape growers have had a great deal to contend with during the past year. The prohibition question in California threatened and depressed conditions during the whole of 1914 until the election demonstrated that prohibition was not wanted in this State. Federal regulations affecting wine have become operative since October 23, 1914, and California wines are now costing the consumers 8 cents more per gallon than heretofore. The tax of 8 cents per gallon does not affect business operations between the manufacturers and dealers, but applies to the wine when it is in the hands of retailers who sell to consumers. In other words, the 8 cent tax is presumed to be paid by the consumer.

It is the other Federal tax of 55 cents per proof gallon on grape brandy used by wineries in the fortification of sweet wines that will in a measure revolutionize the production of fortified wines in the State another year. It does not affect table wines such as Claret, Riesling, Sauterne, Burgundy or any of the varieties known as dry wines. It applies to Port, Sherry, Malaga, Angelica, Tokay, Madeira and other types of sweet wines that require the addition of grape brandy to preserve a certain and varied sugar content.

What the result of the imposition of this heavy tax will be another season is problematical. The National government required money to make up revenue deficiencies, and one of the number of ways proposed by Congress was to raise the tax on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines from 3 cents to 55 cents per proof gallon. The decision affected California sweet wine districts tremendously—more so than all other parts of the United States combined. The regulation became operative October 23, 1914, but the manufacture of sweet wines in 1914 had been largely completed before that time and there was little to do in that direction after the tax became operative. We estimate that 90 per cent of the wine was fortified before the tax went into effect, so the regulation had little or no influence on the winery prices for grapes in most sections. A different story may be told another season, however, although it is premature at this time to suggest what the situation may be.

We are not thinking particularly of sweet wine districts and sweet wine makers, but of the entire wine industry, because the dry wine sections, as well as the table and raisin grape growers, may feel the result by reason of the community of interest between all of the branches of the grape growing industry. If sweet wine wineries can not afford to manufacture half as much port or sherry because of excessive investment in tax money, the grapes ordinarily used for sweet wine will be used in the production of dry wine and create a great overproduction of this article to the detriment of producers in well recognized dry wine sections.

Again, if fortifying is done to a very limited extent, the table grape people and the raisin producers will find no market for their culls and second crop grapes, and these particular grapes were handled last year by the wineries to the extent of perhaps 150,000 tons, netting the table and raisin grape people \$1,250,000.

An optimistic view to the grower may be presented by the wine makers, who are naturally studying the best methods of operating next season under the heavy fortifying tax. We know that sweet wine wineries can not operate another season in the same manner as heretofore. The application of the tax, if the same plan of manufacture is pursued, would raise the immediate cost of fortified wine to such a figure that none of the sweet wine establishments in the State could handle the revenue feature in addition to the normal cost of the grapes and the cost of manufacture. It may be that sweet wines will be manufactured and fortified with very little sugar in them. A lessening of the sugar content in fermentation will produce greater alcohol, and thus enable the manufacturer to add half as much 55 cent brandy as he would ordinarily.

Then, after the wine had been fortified with its low percentage of sugar and taken into storage in the cellars, the sugar could be brought up to normal or thereabouts by the addition of condensed must.

Another method that might be employed would be to ferment sweet wine grapes as usual and stop the fermentation without distilling at all. The distillation of the brandy spirits could go on as usual and these spirits could be placed in the bonded warehouse to be used later on from time to time whenever the wine maker saw fit. As he withdrew the brandy from bond he would pay the tax of 55 cents and fortify his sweet wine. His investment, therefore, in tax money, would be gradual, and he might be able to carry on his business in that way. The whole effect, however, would be by way of deterioration in the quality of California sweet wines, and this is why we say the outlook in the sweet wine districts appears at this time not to be encouraging. The layman may be better understood by an example what the new sweet wine tax means as a way of investment to the wine maker. Under the old tax, a small sweet wine maker who would produce 200,000 gallons of assorted sweet wines would have paid the government, say, \$1,500 for the brandy used in the fortification. Under the present regulation the government tax would cost the same manufacturer nearly \$27,000 instead of \$1,500. In the same proportion, the tax would apply to the very large producers of sweet wines and would probably cripple them alike.

ONE OF THE MENACES TO THE SALOONS.

(From the lecture delivered by Dr. M. M. Mangasarian in the Majestic Theatre, Chicago, January 24, 1915.)

As some saloons are conducted now and the liquor interests are conducted now I am not inclined to look for any solution of the problem from them. It is a pity. The liquor interests are mighty—they have tremendous funds and are using large sums of money for what? I wish they were using all their time, their money and their interest to solve this problem to see how they can diminish or stop the spread of drunkenness; that is their work. Leave the machine alone; leave the prohibitionists to fight; tax your minds to invent ways and means so that the liquor interests are opposed to drunkenness; they will not encourage it—they will check it; they will swallow them up, ruin their business as well as the reputation. That is not for him. That is the enemy! that is the enemy! that is the enemy! That is the menace to the saloon—the drunkard. Go after him with all your money—with all your brains—with all your country-wide influence. Study the number of saloons, kind of people found there and the way they are conducted. The number of days the saloons are open—study all that and we have got to stop drunkenness or else we must go on down. I regret to say that the saloons have neglected the most important question. Now, it is the law of evolution and you cannot take exception to the law of evolution, that whatever institution does not adapt itself to its environment, goes under.

Do you know that there has been a radical change in public opinion concerning drinking? That is evident, you don't have to close your eyes to it. A great change has come over the public. Know that, know it, write it down! You know also that there is a great interest on the part of the public on the question of sanitation. That is also something new—it is a new environment. You know there is also a more insistent demand for decency. Now then, the saloon must be able to respond to this general improvement. If it cannot, if it won't, it is doomed. Give the truth to the new America or step aside. Have men of genius, men of brains, men of large hearts in your business that will see that. The church is in the same trouble and won't adapt itself. Everything progresses; everything broadens except the church and the result is, that the church is exposed like a roofless building—to the blow which in multitudes rain down on its head—exposed to attack from every quarter, simply because it is an antiquated institution; it is obsolete—for it is dead; it is not in tune with the ages, that is all—but the church won't see it and hence the trouble.

I have spent all my life, I should say, or that is, most half my life, trying to show the church how it may preserve itself by making its peace with science and modern thought, and if I had the opportunity I would say to the saloon: "Make your peace with Public Opinion, if you want to live!"

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WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE STILL IN KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

IN a recent editorial in the "Public Ledger" Mr. William Allen White, the most famous product of Kansas, makes a thorough exhibition of his ignorance on the subject of the liquor traffic. One of the striking paragraphs in Mr. White's article indicates that he believes that prohibition is an American institution. Here is part of the paragraph:

"No great American city with a cosmopolitan population reasonably fresh from Europe and new to our American institutions has tried prohibition successfully. Cities of 40,000 or 50,000 are trying it now for the first time, and even these cities are largely filled with people of the American stock." Has Mr. White overlooked Constantinople, with a population of 800,000, which has "successfully tried" prohibition for 1,000 years?

The "Public Ledger" writer does gravely consider that the temperament of the inhabitants of the large cities of the United States is different to that of the people of Turkey and Kansas, and he shows his concern in the following sentence:

"It would be a serious and perhaps calamitous experiment suddenly to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor in a great city like New York, or Philadelphia, or Boston, where there would be practically a dominant majority angrily opposing the idea."

But it is on the economical side of the liquor question that Mr. White shows that he has not taken pains to properly inform himself. Here is his paragraph in this connection:

"Another serious consideration must be met by the advocates of national prohibition. The annual revenue raised today from liquor may be placed fairly at somewhere near \$100,000,000. To cut off that revenue immediately would make a serious deficit in the Federal income. To attempt to cover that deficit at one stroke of the legislative pen would create economic riot."

It is surprising that a man who is by many people considered to be an expert on the subject of prohibition should hit so far from the target. Mr. White is merely guessing wildly when he places the annual revenue derived from liquor at \$100,000,000. The United States government derives the enormous sum of \$330,000,000 per year from the liquor traffic. Mr. White should know that the revenue from beer alone amounts to \$90,000,000 per year, since there are 60,000,000 barrels produced by the brewers and \$1.50 tax is paid on each barrel. Strange it is, indeed, that anybody should accept Mr. White as an authority when, in this matter, he demonstrates that he is as unreliable as a ten-year-old schoolboy.

Mr. White ingenuously states that to deprive the United States of the revenue from the liquor traffic would be to create economic riot. We agree with him. But we offer to help him a little further on the way to understanding. We will intimate to him that national prohibition in the United States would cause the overthrow of the present form of government and would result in the disruption of the Union of States.

Let Mr. White know that if the \$330,000,000 liquor revenue were wiped out the United States government would have to obtain \$330,000,000 from the proprietary class. Whether this revenue would come through income tax or not it would involve the practical appropriation by the government of property to the extent of \$6,600,000,000. This would be in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 worth of property of liquor men which would be made non-productive.

It would be in addition also to the property that would be practically sequestered, in the sum of \$4,000,000,000, by the municipalities and States to make up for the loss of the \$200,000,000 per year which they now derive from the liquor traffic.

If Mr. White will do a little thinking he will understand that prohibition of the national type would make at least \$10,000,000,000 worth of property non-productive as far as the proprietary class is concerned.

Does Mr. White imagine that the proprietary class of the United States would submit to the practical confiscation of one-tenth of the property of the entire country?

The fall of the Roman Empire started with the burning of Rome, and was precipitated by the Emperor Nero when he forced the rich of Rome to contribute one-fifth of their wealth to relieve

the distress due to the conflagration. Many historians have justified the Emperor Nero for levying the heavy contribution on the rich because the great disaster called for heroic action. But the proprietary class did not take kindly to the loss of one-fifth of their property, and when the opportunity came a few years later to overthrow Nero this class brought about the revolution which resulted in the disruption of the Roman Empire.

The proprietary class will never submit to the sequestration of one-tenth of the property of this country on the pretext of curing an imaginary evil which exists only in the minds of prohibitionists. This class would be supported by the 1,100,000 persons employed in the manufacture and distribution of alcoholic liquors and by the majority of the 400,000 government employees, all of whom would have their salaries reduced one-third or one-third of whom would be thrown out of employment in case of prohibition. Mr. White ought to be able to see that the forces of capital and labor which would be arrayed against national prohibition are strong enough to produce not only "economic riot," as he mildly calls it, but a fundamental revolution.

Those who know the magnitude of the liquor traffic find it difficult to regard prohibition seriously, and they can not conceive a single reason for bringing about revolution and disruption because a very small percentage of the people drink alcoholic liquor to excess. Indeed, they consider that every word spoken and every line written for or against prohibition represent wasted mental effort. When Mr. William Allen White learns enough about liquor to get out of the kindergarten class he will begin to realize that of all the silly propositions ever exploited prohibition is the most senseless and insipid and that, nevertheless, it entails not only a staggering economic burden on the nation but it also causes what may be called intellectual paralysis in that it makes the minds of those affected by it incapable of operation outside the narrow limits set by prohibition itself.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR ON ALCOHOLIC HEREDITY.

Dr. S. J. Holmes of the University of California delivered a lecture at Berkeley during the first week of February. This lecture was part of the course on "Social Aspects of the Liquor Question." In speaking of the inheritability of the liquor habit, Dr. Holmes said:

"A study of the records of confirmed alcoholics who have had to be confined in asylums shows that a large majority of these victims of drink were mentally abnormal in some way before they became addicted to liquor, and in a large percentage of cases they came from a stock with neuropathic inheritance. What starts the strains of defective heredity in the first place our statistics do not inform us.

"The great majority of writers who have treated the relation of alcohol to heredity have been of the opinion that parental alcoholism is one of the most potent causes of congenital weakness, idiocy, epilepsy and insanity in the members of the next generation. In recent years expression of opinion on the subject by students of heredity has become rather guarded, and by a few writers any strong hereditary effect of indulgence in alcohol has been strongly denied."

Germany's Export Hop Trade.—During the past few years the exports of German hops have declined, while the imports have steadily increased. The average yearly exports from the German Empire have been as follows: 1881 to 1890, 26,417,550 pounds a year; 1891 to 1900, 19,975,000 pounds; 1901 to 1910, 22,109,000 pounds; 1911 to 1913, 14,893,000 pounds. The imports, on the other hand, have been: 1881 to 1890, 3,145,000 pounds a year; 1891 to 1900, 5,716,000 pounds; 1901 to 1910, 7,208,000 pounds; 1911 to 1913, 7,967,000 pounds. Most of these hops were imported from Bohemia, in the period 1908 to 1913, the average annual quantity being 6,160,000 pounds. The exports of German hops from September 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, were 8,847,000 pounds, more than half of which went to the countries with which Germany is now at war. In 1913 a total of 1,125 metric tons of hops and hop flour, valued at \$1,031,250, was shipped to the United States.

SAFE AND SANE PRESS ON STATE DIVISION.

Pessimists on State Division.—If George Washington had led his generals up before him and said: "Gentlemen, the odds against us are too heavy; let us lay down our arms and abandon the thought of independence," there probably would have been no United States. San Francisco most likely would have been a British port, and her citizens would have been paying stamp taxes and other reluctant tributes to dear, old England, except those who might have joined the colonial regiments on the European continent to shoot or be shot by the Germans.

In like wise, there can be no political division of the State of California if we permit ourselves to be discouraged by the obstacles that obstruct the path to this goal. Some of our contemporaries, who really would like to see California divided into two separate States, linger on the difficulties that have to be overcome in order to achieve the desired end, and their hearts descend to their boots as they behold such rocks ahead as a two-third vote of both Houses of Congress, a two-thirds vote of the State Legislature, and a majority vote in a State plebiscite.

One periodical adds to the gloom an imagined necessity of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by consent of three-fourths of all the States, and observes: "It must be a band of heroes that approaches a task of this magnitude."

Maybe they are heroes, but they are content with merely believing themselves good citizens, with enough common sense to see that political separation at the Tehachapi is best for all the people of California, and that unless such a separation is effected, the prosperity of the State is doomed.

George Washington and his contemporary compatriots were imbued with a very similar conviction in regard to the relations between England and her American colonies, and they went ahead and fought for that conviction, and emerged victorious from the fight despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The work is progressing, and we do not hold a monopoly on

the opinion that State division will be carried through without any serious difficulty. The north desires it, the south desires it, so why should the project strand?—San Francisco "News Letter."

Real California.—The sacred traditions and institutions of California are being menaced by the imported and un-Californian population of Southern California. Some of these institutions have already been overthrown by the vote of these nefarious carpet-baggers, and others are now threatened.

Since these foreigners have largely settled in the southern counties, it proposed to eject them from California. If they wish to destroy the prosperity and ruin the individuality of that limited section of Southern California it would be the part of prudence to isolate them there. The real California would then be safe in the preservation of its civilization.

Surely this boon would be worth the loss of South California! Most of it is not Californian anyway, and the long-hairs who have invaded it could well be spared to flock by themselves.—Fresno "Republican."

For Isolation.—Any section of the State peopled by men and woman who would dare lay impious hands on this most sacred institution must be cut off, cast into outer darkness and reduced to the condition of an unorganized territory.—Los Angeles "Express."

LARGE BREWERY FOR SALE.

Attention of the trade is called to the advertisement of Mr. Clarence M. Smith on page 45 of this issue of the REVIEW. The large plant of the California Brewing Association at Napa, Cal., is for sale. An excellent opportunity is offered to any manufacturer who contemplates establishing a business in the State of California. Mr. Clarence M. Smith may be found at his office, Room 904 Mutual Bank Building, 704 Market street, San Francisco, at any business hour.

European War

Bottle Caps

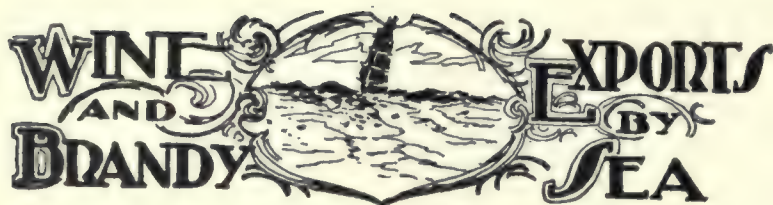
**BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND**

Continue Business as Usual

THEY can execute orders and make usual prompt shipments.

THEY have recently put another plant in operation to deal with prospective increased trade.

THEY sell at Manufacturers' Prices to Bottlers. No intermediate Profits.



WINE.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	..	51	\$ 36
" British Columbia	1	514	180
" Central America	9	13,023	4,506
" Mexico	10	3,663	1,493
" South America	..	1,090	485
" China	..	4,975	1,830
" Japan	4	6,530	2,087
" Philippine Islands	50	..	270
" Dutch East Indies	..	312	150
" Samoan Islands	4	313	213
" Society Islands	..	4,786	1,615
" Cooks Island	..	102	105
" London	..	5,579	2,485
Total	78	40,938	\$15,455

FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	2	1,041	\$ 505
" Central America	7	15,346	5,063
" Mexico	50	4,737	1,918
" South America	4	9,761	2,499
" China	50	2,517	1,064
" Japan	5	5,365	1,750
" Philippine Islands	40	675	526
" Straits Settlements	..	425	218
" Samoan Islands	1	673	432
" Society Islands	..	255	85
" Sweden	..	400	170
" Hawaiian Islands	49	53,617	27,418
Total	208	94,812	\$41,648

To New York—349 cases, 14,804 bbls., 197 hf. bbls., 8 kegs, 5 crates. No value given.

BRANDY.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	1	..	\$10

FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To South America	6	..	\$63

New York—78 cases, 290 bbls., 168 hf. bbls., 1 keg. No value given.

WHISKY.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	6	215	\$ 549
" Mexico	74	..	399
" Philippine Islands	44	..	285
" Samoan Islands	10	..	90
Total	134	215	\$1,323

FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	..	168	\$ 368
" Mexico	4	..	31

" Japan	50	..	..
" Samoan Islands	20	..	..
" Hawaiian Islands	297	4,268	..
Total	371	4,436	\$10.00

BEER.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	554	\$ 21.00
" South America	100	..
" China	10	..
" Dutch East Indies	20	..
" Straits Settlements	15	..
" Samoan Islands	88	1.00
" Society Islands	44	..
" Australia	1265	5.00
Total	2,096	\$10.00

FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	179	\$ 1.00
" South America	202	..
" Japan	10	..
" Philippine Islands	3	..
" Australia	1048	6.00
" Samoan Islands	95	1.00
" Society Islands	20	..
" Hawaiian Islands	200	1.00
Total	1,757	\$11.00

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1914, to JANUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	..
" Central America	11 cs Ginger Ale, 4 cs Bitters, 1 kg B. B. Cordi
" Central America	1 cs Vermouth, 2 cs G
" Mexico	10 cs Grape Juice, 29 cs, 2 bbls China Spirits, 2 cs A
" Mexico	2 cs Mineral Water, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 10 cs China Wh
" China	4 bbls Alcoh
" Japan	1 kg Ginger Ale, 5 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands	28 bbls Rum, 29 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Liqueur
" Dutch East Indies	1 cs Cid
" Samoan Islands	16 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Vermout
" Society Islands	2 cs Alcoh
" Australia	1/2 bbl Concentrated Grape Juice
Total	139 cases, 35 bbls, 2 hf bbls, 2 kgs.
Value	\$2,568.

FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Central America	2 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	6 cs Gin, 1 cs China Spirit
" South America	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Champagn
" Japan	2 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	23 cs Grape Juice
" Samoan Islands	12 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Ginger Ale, 2 cs Cide
" Australia	1/2 bbl Concentrated Grape Juice, 4 kgs Cide
" Hawaiian Islands	112 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs 10 bbls 1 kg Alcoh
" Hawaiian Islands	65 cs Liquors, 10 cs Bitters, 32 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Kummel, 44 cs Champagne, 7 bbls Gir
" Hawaiian Islands	1/2 bbl Orange Cordial, 1/2 bbl Apricot Cordial, 1 cs Cider
Total	334 cases, 7 bbls, 3 hf bbls, 5 kgs.
Value	\$4,291.

To New York—36 cs Mineral Water, 1 kg Bitters, 2 cs Sake, 9 cs, 2 bbls, 4 hf bbls, 1 kg Rum, 2 cs Cordial, 20 bbls Gin, 8 bbls Grape Juice, 1 bbl, 1 kg Fruit Juice, 5 bbls Prune Juice. No value given.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

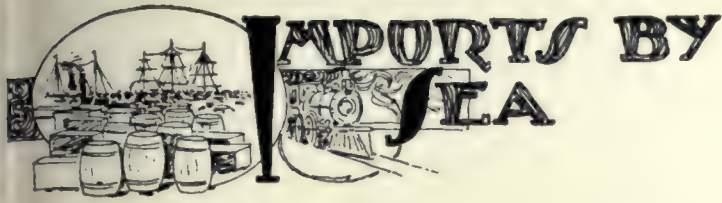
HIGH - GRADE SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322



FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

*FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Montanan," January 2, 1915.

5 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
4 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
9 cs Wine	San Francisco.
3 cs Whisky	Portland.
2 bbls Whisky	Portland.

Manifests not obtainable at date of last issue.

FROM NEW ORLEANS, per steamer "Montosa," January 8, 1915.

40 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
40 bbls Bottled Beer	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Panaman," January 20.

35 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
50 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
20 cartons Bottled Beer	San Francisco.
15 kegs Tamarindo	San Francisco.
10 cs Gin	San Francisco.
23 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
4 bbls Cider	Seattle.
40 cs Whisky	Seattle.
10 bbls Whisky	Seattle.
3 bbls Wine	Portland.
3 hf bbls Brandy	Portland.
10 cs Gin	San Jose.
6 hf bbls Gin	San Jose.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Damara," January 22.

10 cs Cider	San Francisco.
39 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Santa Cecelia," February 1.

30 bbls Alcohol	San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
189 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
32 cs Gin	San Francisco.
12 hf bbls Gin	San Francisco.
2 butts Wine	San Francisco.
1 cs Fruit Juice	Portland.
9 bbls Whisky	Portland.
20 cs Alcohol	Benicia.
2 cs Wine	San Jose.
1 bbl Wine	Fresno.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Helonian," February 1.

1 bbl Gin	San Luis Obispo.
1 hf bbl Gin	San Luis Obispo.
3 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
15 hf bbls Gin	San Francisco.
120 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
7 cs Wine	Portland.
2 bbls Whisky	Portland.
600 cs Whisky	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Atlantic," February 2.

1 bbl Alcohol	San Francisco.
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FROM HONOLULU, February 2.

10 cs Sake	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Alaskan," February 5.

10 csks Gin	San Francisco.
7 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
13 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
110 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
206 cs Wine	San Francisco.
1 cs Mineral Water	San Mateo.
1/2 bbls Rum	Fresno.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Lyra," February 6.

100 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
63 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
16 hf bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Kentuckian," February 9.

130 bbls Bottled Beer	San Francisco.
81 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
25 bbls Beer	Honolulu.
1 bbl Wine	Tacoma.
5 cs Tonic Wine	Seattle.

FROM HONOLULU, per steamer "Manoa," February 10.

55 cs Gin	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Iowan," February 13.

35 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
700 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
10 oct Whisky	San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
10 csks Gin	San Francisco.
10 oct Gin	San Francisco.
21 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.

9 bbls Liqueurs	San Francisco.
1 cs Alcohol	San Francisco.
1 cs Wine	San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin	Sacramento.
2 hf bbl Gin	Oakland.
1 cs Alcohol	Portland.
25 cs Whisky	Portland.
50 cs Gin	Portland.
2 bbls Whisky	San Jose.
9 bbls Whisky	Seattle.

FROM GLASGOW, per "Crown of Seville," February 12, 1915.

572 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
1 qr cs Whisky	San Francisco.
1184 cs Gin	San Francisco.
195 bbls Stout	San Francisco.
50 bbls Ale	San Francisco.
500 cs Wine	San Francisco.
2347 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.
100 bbls Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
10 csks Vermouth	San Francisco.
10 bbls Vermouth	San Francisco.
175 cs Vermouth	San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
5 csks Brandy	San Francisco.
5 cs Rum	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Harry Luckenbach," February 15.

5 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
140 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Santa Cruz," February 16.

125 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Texan," February 17.

5 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
5 hf bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
110 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
40 cartons Beer	San Francisco.
405 csks Beer	San Francisco.
100 cs Gin	San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
4 cs Wine	San Francisco.
600 cs Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
737 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
10 hf bbls Sherry	San Francisco.
4 cs Liqueurs	Sacramento.
692 cs Whisky	Sacramento.
1 cs Alcohol	Seattle.
5 bbls Gin	Honolulu.
1 bbl Alcohol	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Pennsylvania," February 19.

25 cs Gin	San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
5 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2 hf bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
111 cs Beer	San Francisco.
2 cartons Beer	San Francisco.
230 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
1 crate Beer	San Francisco.
130 csks Beer	San Francisco.
101 cs Bitters	Portland.
10 bbls Whisky	Portland.

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK BY SEA.
January 16 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Ohioan."

996 bbls.	Lachman & Jacobi
565 "	California Wine Association
65 "	G. Aquino
65 "	A. D. Rudini
28 cases	Waldorf Importation Company

February 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Jean."

1926 bbls.	Order
	From San Francisco, steamer "Montanan."
228 "	Piemont Winery
300 "	Cella & Brogio
240 "	Ciocca-Lombardi Company
125 "	Oliveto Wine Company
130 "	Chas. Stern & Sons
36 "	Italian Vineyard Company

BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Jean."

302 bbls.	Order
	From San Francisco, steamer "Montanan."
32 "	Italian Vineyard Company

JULES RESTAURANT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Opposite S. F. "Chronicle"

DANCING EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING
IN A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN
DINING ROOM. Phone Kearny 1812.

Dinner With Wine \$1.00. Also a la Carte. Dancing at 7:30 P. M.

SACRAMENTO AND THEREABOUTS

Sacramento, February 27, 1915.

On the 8th of March the legislators will convene to resume business. Many bills relating to the liquor traffic will call for their attention.

One of the most important bills before the Legislature is that introduced by Assemblyman Victor J. Canepa of San Francisco. This bill provides for the compensation of saloonmen whose establishments are closed by vote of the people.

This bill will be frantically opposed by the drys. The prohibitionist Sacramento "Union" in a hysterical editorial says that the bill is "steeped in gall." Here is a paragraph:

"And yet it is proposed by this law-maker from the metropolis that the people who have permitted a man to do business shall pay him for his loss when they decide that his business is opposed to the best interests of the community."

It does not bother the "people" to induce a man to invest all he has in a saloon, to take a large proportion of his profits as license fees to pay salaries of officials, thereby saving money to other taxpayers, and finally completely expropriate him. The "people" should be allowed, according to the "Union," to continue to play the prohibition bunco game. Why not? Did not the "people" of Alameda County vote to promise the Exposition company \$1,000,000 in order to encourage the Exposition project and after they were sure there would be an Exposition did they not vote to repudiate their promise? Why should not the "people" who promise to allow a man to establish a business not have the right to go back on their promise. It is a well-known fact that when the majority of the individuals of a community is composed of buncoers the community is collectively a buncoer. The instincts of the individuals show themselves in the conduct of the community at large.

The "Union" objects to having any restraints placed upon bunco communities but, of course, it would sanction having the bunco individual taken in hand by the law. It finds that it would not be right to make the bunco community disgorge the hundreds of dollars forced from the saloonkeepers, but it would be quite right to "recover" from the confidence man who operates all by himself. The "Union" never considers that license fees are from the saloonkeepers earnings and that if they were not paid the earnings of other propertyholders and taxpayers would have to make up the loss of them. After the saloonkeepers have paid thousands of dollars which the taxpayers might have paid to the municipalities it is considered to be not at all wrong to put the saloonkeepers out of business without a cent of compensation.

It can easily be shown that even the prohibition taxpayers have benefited greatly by the saloons, the fees paid by saloonkeepers keeping lots of good money in their pockets. A very small percentage of the money saved to prohibitionists by saloons would go a long way toward compensating saloonkeepers forced out of business.

If the Legislature in session at Sacramento is conscientious it will pass the bill proposed by Assemblyman Canepa. Under all circumstances the bill will serve to show the people of California how the different members of the Legislature stand on questions involving equity.

Assemblyman Canepa's measure is a proposed amendment to the State constitution, which stipulates that "the value, use or earning capacity of property assessed and taxed shall not be destroyed or impaired by operation of any law without just compensation."

While the measure thus applies to all property, Assemblyman Canepa stated that its direct purpose was to act as a safeguard and protection for the saloons and liquor interests in general in the event of the State going dry. Thus, if his amendment passes, it will be unconstitutional to hold an election to vote the State dry without a proviso that all saloons and their employees shall be com-

pensated for the monetary loss occasioned them by such an election.

The amendment further stipulates that in the case of any employee thrown out of work through the operation of law against the business the State shall pay him 50 per cent of his wages for a period of four months, with an additional 5 per cent for every person dependent upon him.

The provision in regard to employees would apply to every bartender, employee of a brewery, worker in hop fields or any industry connected with the liquor traffic.

The measure provides for the reimbursing of all breweries, saloons, farmers and viticulturists engaged in raising barley, hops and grapes and others with capital invested in connection, direct or indirectly with the liquor traffic, for the loss which voting the State dry would mean to them.

A Home Rule bill, introduced by Assemblyman Milton Schmitt of San Francisco will give the legislators something to think about. This will take control of the saloons completely out of the hands of the State and place it with the Boards of Supervisors. It will very likely undergo some changes in committee before finally passed upon and may provide a basis for an election to fix lines between rural and urban communities.

Of course, the most important bill is that of the grape measure. Assemblyman Bismarck Bruck is the sponsor of this. It is understood that Governor Johnson is keenly interested.

The proposition to tax saloons \$100 a year to make up the deficit now in prospect is one that has the attention of Governor Johnson. Now that the \$1,350,000 taxation yielded by the corporations has proven to be not sufficient (by \$1,500,000) the proposed taxation of saloons looms up as a first choice in raising revenues. The Governor has his ear to the ground on this proposition.

No great wave of opposition has developed. The saloonmen do not seem to care. The prohibitionists have not made themselves heard with great force, although opposition is expected from the dry delegations in the Legislature.

The proposed tax on saloons to raise additional revenue of \$1,000,000, and the movement to adopt a constitutional amendment creating an appointive commission and abolishing the State Board of Equalization, and, ultimately, county assessors, are the two things to the front in the tax situation.

Arguments against the imposition of the saloon tax are outlined in the letter of John S. Drum, which is in the hands of legislators. Drum writes on this point:

"A small tax on the liquor traffic might provide a solution for the problem were it not for three facts:

"1. The Federal Government has but lately imposed a heavy emergency tax upon wines and beers.

"2. The prohibition movement casts doubt upon whether there will be any liquor traffic to tax.

"3. A large proportion of the people would resent such a tax as an implied legal recognition of the liquor business."

Some prohibitionists and those with extreme anti-saloon leanings in the Legislature are whispering consolation among themselves that even if a tax upon saloons be levied by the present Legislature it will be held up for at least two years by the delay of referendum upon it.

Some of the Senators and Assemblymen who are bitterly opposed to a tax upon saloons because of their belief it would give legal recognition to the liquor business are agreed to refer the tax measure to the people if it carries in the Legislature.

They have overlooked the barrier, however, that the Referendum Amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1910 will not allow of that dilatory move. Professor Carl C. Plehn, tax expert of the State, is authority for the statement that no tax levy made by the Legislature can be subjected to the referendum, it being specifically excluded from the operation of that law.

The referendum provides that no measure passed by the Legislature shall take effect until ninety days after the final adjournment of the Legislature, that lapse of time being especially pro-

vided that those opposed to the act may have a chance to obtain sufficient signatures to appeal the law to the decision of the people.

The amendment, however, reads immediately following that as follows: "Except acts calling special elections, acts providing for levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the State."

That exception takes from the operation of the referendum all levies, of which the liquor measure collecting so much from each saloon would be one. It can not be made the subject of a referendum petition.

In commenting on the question of taxing saloons the "Bee" says:

"The idea that 'the temperance leaders' throughout California are averse to the Legislature levying a State tax on saloons may be true only if it be granted that no man and no woman can be temperate who is not a total abstainer.

"And probably it is true also only if it be admitted still further that the voice of a section of the Southland alone shall dominate.

"The 'temperance people' of the great State of California are not the prohibitionists, the total abstainers; those who decree that must be as they are; that none must partake at all, no matter how sparingly, because some take too much.

"The real 'temperance people' of this great State—the men and the women, the fathers and the mothers, the husbands and the wives—made their devotion to real temperance, and not total-abstinence fanaticism, known and felt when they registered such a sweeping majority against prohibition at the general election on November 3d last.

"These be the real 'temperance leaders' of California, to whose wishes and will it were well that the Legislature of California pay heed—not to a handful of universal, omnibus, all-embracing prohibitionists from the Southland who, emerging from beneath the live-in of a majority of nearly 200,000 adverse ballots, assume the r of Carthaginian conquerors, shake their fists in the faces of the legislators, and say, 'We, The People of California, decree that you shall not tax the saloons!'"

The Thomas Cafe, 512 K street, and the saloon of J. R. Gessner, 404 K street, have been offered to the City Commission of Sacramento for sale under the Bliss saloon reduction law.

On the 16th of January the people of Oroville decided to allow four saloons to be established in the city. This is at the rate of one to every 1,000 inhabitants. But the dries have announced that they will call another election in April.

The wets were defeated by the dries of Woodland on the 9th of January. According to the Broderick "Independent," this was owing to the lack of organization among the liberals. In its comments the "Independent" says:

"Another element that entered into the question of prohibition on last Saturday and largely swayed the people was the fact that it became known that certain individuals who would be candidates for licenses in the various towns were not recognized as representative men. On that account it was feared that those individuals, obtaining license, would become a detriment to the various localities through the improper conduct of their places of business."

The liquor interests have selected a former minister of the gospel, who is also a former Assemblyman, as their lobbyist at the State Legislature. He is the Rev. D. D. Bowman of Santa Cruz, who was a member of the 1913 session. Twenty years ago Rev. Bowman was pastor of a Congregational Church in Grass Valley. He retired to secular life and moved to Boulder Creek, where he has been active in politics.

During the last State campaign Rev. Bowman took the stump against the State-wide prohibition amendment. He has been in

Sacramento ever since the Legislature convened, and has interviewed numerous members of both houses.

Although advocating no new legislation in behalf of the liquor men, Rev. Bowman has expressed himself in opposition to the program of proposed legislation indorsed by the California Grape Protective Association, which would impose severe restrictions upon the saloons. From the saloon standpoint Bowman is a "stand-patter."

The "dry zone" bill, prohibiting saloons within a mile of any educational institution, is going to furnish another fight at this session of the Legislature. Two years ago it was the cause of one of the liveliest scraps of the session. Senator Butler of Los Angeles introduced the bill.

Senator Duncan of Butte County wants to change the unit for local option from supervisorial district to county. In Butte County practically the entire county, with the exception of two small towns, is dry; with the county as a unit for the vote, Duncan says, the entire county will be dry.

Plans for a suspension of the 2 o'clock closing law during the Exposition have been made in Sacramento and Assemblyman Rodgers of San Francisco has introduced a bill to that effect. If the bill carries it will suspend until January 1, 1916, the law compelling liquor dealers to close at 2 a. m. Those interested in the movement believe they can gain their point better in this way than by fighting the constitutionality of the measure.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

January, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	709,266
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	869,742
Exports by sea, cases	557
Total bulk wine	1,579,008
Total cases	4,557

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk	45,747
Exports by sea, gallons	19,458
Exports by sea, cases	84
Total brandy exports	65,205
Cases by sea	84

The German Hop Crop.—According to recently published estimates of the Imperial Statistical Bureau the total hop production of the German Empire in 1914 should be 51,227,925 pounds. The local Allgemeine Brauer- und Hopfen-Zeitung on September 1 estimated the crop at 45,304,990 pounds. Although the latter estimate falls nearly 5,000,000 pounds below the former, it is evident from a comparison with the actual crop of 1913 that Germany will have a much better crop than a year ago. The total German hop production in 1913 was 23,408,455 pounds. For the last five years the crop has alternated. In 1909, for all Germany, it was 13,356,480 pounds, an unusually poor year; in 1910, 44,998,550 pounds; 1911, 23,430,680 pounds; 1912, 45,334,753 pounds, and 1913, 23,408,455 pounds.

TRY A GLASS OF PROMOTION WINES

Aged and Bottled by the
PROMOTION WINE & LIQUOR CO., INC.

Successors to the
CERRUTI MERCANTILE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1903
537-543 FRONT STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

They are Wines without a Medal
Never boasted with humbug
They are pure and appreciated
By good wine connoisseurs

BRANDY PRODUCED**OFFICIAL REPORT.****FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1914.**

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	851..
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	1,071,025..
Reported for assessment of tax	7,744..
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	653..

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1915.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	772..
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	64,819..
Reported for assessment of tax	7,012..
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	445..

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1915.

Produced and bonded in this district	Tax. Gals
Received from Sixth District California	282,727..
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	4,733..
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	80,065..
Exported	23..
Tax paid from warehouse	63,731..
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond January 31, 1915	3,348,753..

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1915.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Gals
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	No Report
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	"
Reported for assessment of tax	"
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1915.

Produced and bonded in this district	Tax. Gals
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	No Report
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	"
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	"
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	"
Tax Paid from Warehouse	"
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	"
Distillery	"
Remaining in bond January, 1915	"

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1915.

Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	Tax. Gals
Brandy actually used for fortification:	No Report
Warehouse	"
Distillery	"
Port produced	"
Sherry produced	"
Angelica produced	"
Muscat produced	"
Malaga	"
Tokay	"
Madeira	"
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1915.....	"

SWEET WINES PRODUCED**FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1915.**

Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	Gals.
Brandy actually used for fortification	2,884..
Port produced	
Sherry produced	15,543.60
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in January 31, 1915	15,543.60

THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE SINCE ITS INCEPTION.

The American-Hawaiian steamship line was organized at New York in 1899. The days of Atlantic-Pacific sailing trade were evidently at an end, and the company began to build steamers. The "American," "Hawaiian," "Californian" and "Oregonian" were the first of the line. This nucleus of the present-day fleet was constructed at the Roach shipyard, Chester, Pa., during 1900 and 1901. Three ships were built by the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N. J., in 1902, and during 1903 two were added to the rapidly growing fleet at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. At the same yards three more liners were built for the same company in 1906, the year of the earthquake and fire, and three were purchased from the Atlantic Transport Company shortly afterwards. In 1910 three were built by the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, Md., and between that year and the present, the same company built eight liners for the American-Hawaiian, among them, the "Washingtonian." The last of these was completed in 1914, making in 13 years a fleet carrying capacity of 270,000 tons. Thirteen years ago the company made one sailing from New York in every five weeks; now the schedule calls for one in every five days.

The company's original route from coast to coast was via the straits of Magellan, but in 1907 a contract was entered into with the Tehuantepec National railway, which resulted in a radical change of routing. The fleet was divided into an Atlantic and Pacific squadron. From New York to Puerto Mexico, on the eastern side of the isthmus, was one sailing. Then came the unloading and transportation for 189 miles of railroad over the Tehuantepec route to Salina Cruz on the Pacific. From Salina Cruz, where another unpacking and reloading occurred, the Pacific squadron carried consignments along the Pacific Coast as far as Puget Sound and the Hawaiian Islands.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. Richter, the wholesale liquor merchant of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 18th of February to attend the opening of the Exposition and devote some spare moments to business.

Mr. William Lehn arrived in San Francisco during the last week of January from Forestville on business connected with his wine interests.

Mr. L. Monteverde, the vineyardist of Calaveras County, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of February.

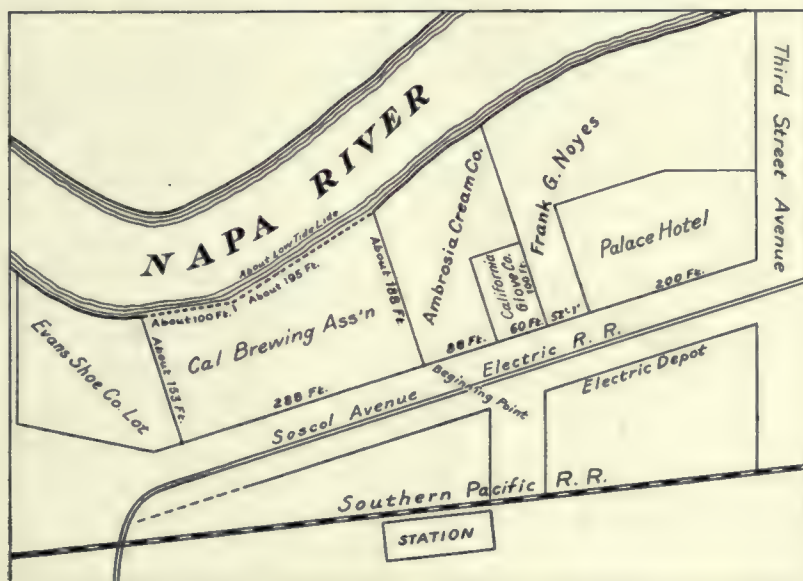
Mr. N. Nugler arrived in San Francisco from Sisson on the 2nd of February and spent some days on business and recreation. Mr. Sisson is prominently identified with the brewing trade of the northern section of California.

Mr. P. Bernard, president of the French-American Wine Company, arrived in San Francisco during the first week of February from the Eastern and Southern States. Mr. Bernard spent about six weeks on an extensive trip in the interests of his firm. The principal centers visited by him were New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

NECESSITIES.

Among the humors of war is the news of the action of the New South Wales government in arbitrarily fixing the prices of the necessities of life. The government has been cautiously conservative and has interfered only in alimentations of absolute necessity. There is no regulation of the prices of wool, cotton, meat or vegetables. The decree is simply that the price of bread shall be two pounds for eight cents, and that beer shall be seven cents a pint.—Fresno "Republican."

BREWERY FOR SALE!



YOUR ATTENTION is called to the California Brewing Association's property at Napa, California. A complete diagram of the property appears above. A brewing building, 100 ft. x 100 ft., fully equipped, as well as other buildings, are upon the property. Among the valuable features are the transportation facilities by rail and water connected with the site. The site appeals to any other manufacturing enterprise which involves the establishment of factories, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL UPON OR ADDRESS

CLARENCE M. SMITH,

Room 904 Mutual Bank Building, 704 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

TURKISH CO-RELIGIONAIRES.

PROHIBITIONISTS in Arizona have enacted a law which goes far beyond that which is in operation in Turkey. In Turkey foreigners are allowed to import wines and liquors. No restrictions are placed on Catholic priests in administering wine at the communion as prescribed by Catholic doctrine. But in Arizona importations of all alcoholic beverages are strictly forbidden and priests are deprived of the religious right to use wine in the sacrament.

An analysis of the situation will convince anyone that the climate has a great deal to do with the aberrations of the inhabitants of Arizona. The heat of the desert undoubtedly affects the temperament of the people in the new southwestern State.

Many foreigners who have visited Arabia, the birthplace of prohibition, have justified the prohibition laws of that country on the ground that the inhabitants are of a fiery nature and are injuriously affected by alcoholic drinks. But it must not be forgotten that the Arabians are subject to a high temperature and a dry atmosphere which have a very powerful effect on their mentality. Sunstroke, insanity from excessive heat and wild fanaticism due to heat and dryness are more frequent in Arabia than other parts of the Old World. It is not at all strange that fanaticism is produced in such a country just as insanity is. The climate accounts for it.

Arizona has produced the most fanatical human beings that the North American continent has ever known. These are the Apache Indians, resembling the Bedouins of Arabia and the Dervishes of the Nubian desert. Of all the tribes of aborigines of North America the Apaches have been the least amenable to reason. Fanaticism made them the most savage of all American Indians. Their fanaticism was undoubtedly due to climate.

Arizonans are undoubtedly affected by the heat and dryness of the desert. Their heads are liable to be touched by the sun. Under the fiery rays of the orb of day and in the dry atmosphere of the region of alkali, Arizonas are liable to mental affections ranging from the lighter but more prevalent form of fanaticism to raging manias.

The people of Arizona should take into consideration the climate of their State whenever they are called upon to think. They should know that heat and drought are not conducive to right

reasoning, but are likely to convert an idea into an hallucination.

It is not sensible to assemble in churches in Arizona to discuss public policies. The average Arizona church is a hot box with a galvanized iron roof and weather board walls. In such a place people can not reason together, but are more likely to rave. It would be better for Arizonans to retire into the cool depths of the mines to decide on matters of moment than to go to the churches where the preachers do most of the thinking and all of the talking.

By the passage of the prohibition law Arizona bigots have denied the Catholics the right to practice their religion. While Catholic priests have declared that wine must be used in the sacrament of their church the bigots have replied, "You will have to use water." When Arizonans shall have properly considered the conduct they will realize that bigotry has led them to outrage a religious right in a most unreasonable way. Even the Turks have never shown the intolerance that the Arizonans have shown. Arizona bigots have practically told the Catholics that they know better how to conduct Catholic rites than the Catholics do themselves! Could the overweening self-conceit of bigots go further?

The climate of Arizona is to blame for the fanaticism of the inhabitants. It was the climate of Arabia that enabled Mahommed and Othman to lead the Arabians into the pandemonium of fanaticism. The charlatans Chafin and Rinehart are taking full advantage of the climate of Arizona to develop bigotry.

Arizonans should be wary of their climate. The last election showed that their heads are affected by the heat.

ANOTHER DEFICIT IN SIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE administration at Washington has gently broken the news to the people that another deficit of \$100,000,000 is in sight, and will materialize before the close of the last six months of the current fiscal year. This will make the total deficit for the fiscal year \$200,000,000.

More than one-third of the recent \$100,000,000 war tax was paid by the liquor men. Of course, more than one-third of the prospective \$100,000,000 additional war tax will be paid by the same men.

For the war tax which has already been imposed the administration was 70 per cent to blame, since 70 per cent of the deficit of the past six months was in sight before war was declared. The tariff policy was the original cause.

The administration can not be held to blame for the deficit which is now in sight. War, over which the United States government has no control, is responsible for 50 per cent of the prospective deficit, the Panama Canal for 10 per cent and prohibition for 40 per cent.

Enactment of prohibition in Washington, Oregon, Colorado and other States has caused a loss of revenue to the government of \$40,000,000. Of course, prohibition will not be effective in the States mentioned until after the first of January, 1916, but the brewers and distillers commenced after the 3rd of November, 1914, to reduce their output in accordance with prospective loss of business, and the reduction of output will entail a loss of revenue amounting to at least \$40,000,000 by the 1st of July.

Under the circumstances Congress has been compelled to limit the increase of the navy to one battleship a year. Congress first proposed to have four battleships a year built, then two and finally one. Prohibition in half a dozen States has cost the nation just three battleships at a time when conditions demanded them most. The \$40,000,000 loss of revenue represents the cost of three battleships.

Prohibition has drawn a clearly defined line between fanaticism and patriotism. This is shown in the above facts. Prohibition distinctly tells the citizens of this country that they must take the side of fanaticism or patriotism. It does not give them the choice of standing for both or neither. Fanaticism, as crystallized in prohibition, calls for the gradual reduction of the naval power of the United States. Patriotism demands the constant expansion of the navy.

How will the citizens line up?

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS CAPTURE TOM GILMORE'S GOAT.

MR. T. M. GILMORE, publisher of "Bonfort's," the national organ of the liquor industry and trade of the United States, has been visiting the Pacific Coast States during the past month. He has been studying all the phases of the liquor question on the Pacific Slope. There is no doubt that Mr. Gilmore is well qualified for the work of investigation, as he has an analytical mind of high order and a literary cast of thought from which flawless arguments against prohibition are produced. Unfortunately, on his visit to California Mr. Gilmore made his first reconnaissance around Southern California. The result has been that he has made a report on the same lines that a Russian military attaché would make after stopping overnight at Vienna. This report makes it evident that the saintly Kansans and Iowans of Southern California suspected from the start that the nationality of Mr. Gilmore was Kentuckian, and took good care to hem him in on all sides with things well calculated to scare.

When we read the headline of Mr. Gilmore's article in Bonfort's of February 25, 1915, we are forced to admit, after the Russian fashion, that our enemies of the South have thrown a mighty scare to our ally of the East. Here is the headline: THE SALOON IS DOOMED (?). It is followed by a more startling sub-headline which reads: T. M. Gilmore, in California, studying conditions here, and talking with men familiar with conditions elsewhere, sees doom of saloon. Says trade can be saved by changing channels of distribution.

Certainly Mr. Gilmore knows that we are in the midst of a war and certainly he has no intention of starting a panic in our ranks. Because the howling Dervishes of Los Angeles and the long-haired Tuaregs of Pasadena encircled Mr. Gilmore and by a demonstration of their numerical strength and their ability to wield the curved swords of fanaticism have given him a false idea of their power, we do not believe that Mr. Gilmore wishes that the entire liquor traffic of the United States should share his fears. Of course, some folks in the Eastern States will be alarmed. But the infection of terror will be speedily wiped out when it becomes known that here in California the liberals are fighting the prohibitionists fearlessly and with full confidence that the conflict will end in the victory of reason and right over bigotry and savagery.

Mr. Gilmore's report is valuable insofar as it reflects the temperament of the people of Southern California. It, however, does some harm in that Easterners who read it may be erroneously impressed with the idea that what applies to Southern California applies to all California. Undoubtedly Mr. Gilmore, after studying the situation in Superior California will set forth views that will completely correct any false impression which his report from Southern California may have made.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SUFFERS A SEVERE SET-BACK.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan in an address delivered before Democratic editors in Indianapolis on the 4th of February, made the following characteristic remarks:

"I want to tell you Democratic editors that the Democratic party cannot afford to stand with the brewer and saloon keeper as against woman suffrage. If we are going to favor woman suffrage we might as well go the whole hog and drive the saloon out of politics."

This is the hardest blow that has ever been struck at woman suffrage in this country. Those women who believe in suffrage should take action to prevent Bryan from speaking further on behalf of their cause. Every "cause" that Bryan ever championed has gone down to ignominious defeat. If the Nebraskan gets behind woman suffrage he will send it over the precipice.

INTERNATIONAL VITICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The International Viticultural Congress will be held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco on the 12th and 13th of July, 1915.

BILLY SUNDAY NOW STEALING IDEAS INSTEAD OF BASES.

The "evangelist" Billy Sunday, who was formerly a baseball player, appears to be as brazen in stealing ideas for his sermons as he was in stealing bases. At Beaver Falls on the 27th of May (Decoration Day) Sunday delivered a sermon to soldiers. Most of the pointed paragraphs in this sermon were identical with those in an oration delivered by Robert G. Ingersoll in the Academy of Music, New York City, May 30 (Decoration Day), 1882.

Here are a few of the corresponding sentences from the sermon of Sunday and the oration of Ingersoll:

Sunday, May 27.

On this day the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them of the Declaration of Independence, the chart and compass of all human rights. All men are equal and have the same right to life, liberty, and to joy.

* * * * *

Again we tell the story of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.

Ingersoll, May 30, 1882.

On this day the story of the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them the history of the Declaration of Independence, the chart and compass of all human rights: All men are equal and have the right to life, to liberty, and joy.

* * * * *

Today we tell the history of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.

There can be no doubt that Sunday is a teetotaler. Like others of his kind he is not capable of producing original ideas. It is necessary for him to steal from the works of such men as Ingersoll who often treated his brain to "bottled sunshine" in order to help it produce those fruits which have been given the name of "prose poems." If Sunday would let a little of the liquid light of the fields of rye into his brain he would not find it necessary to violate the Sixth Commandment in order to excite the false admiration of those who listen to him. It is far better for a man to stimulate his brain so as to produce an original and excelling thought, as Ingersoll did, even if he may suffer a reaction, than it is for him to allow his brain to lay fallow and be forced to steal from his neighbor so as to maintain the appearance of "making good."

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

LITTLE change is to be recorded for the past month. Some slight improvement has been noted, but the characteristic of the market is tranquility. The trade is optimistic.

DRY WINES.—Quietness prevails. Prices are well maintained. Movement out of the State continues to be in fair volume. Shipments by rail were 709,266 gallons, and by sea 869,742 gallons and 557 cases.

Total exports, 1,579,008 gallons, 557 cases.

Receipts by sea were 779 cases, 2 butts, 2 barrels, 10 ½-barrels.

SWEET WINES.—Production and shipment fell off during the month. Seasonal conditions were responsible. The production was 15,543.60 gallons in First District. No report from Sixth District.

BRANDIES.—There has been a slight improvement but dullness generally prevails, with prices firm. Production in January was 282,727.2 gallons in First District. No report from Sixth District.

Shipments by rail out of the State totaled 45,747 gallons; by sea 19,458 gallons and 84 cases or 65,205 gallons and 84 cases in all.

Receipts by sea were 67 cases, 5 casks, 3 ½-barrels.

WHISKIES.—The market was without animation during the month. Dealers are preparing for a substantial improvement from now on. Exports by sea out of the State were 371 cases, 4,436 gallons. Value \$7,128.

The imports were 3,762 cases, 498 barrels, 23 ½-barrels, 1 cask, 1 ¼-cask, 1 octave.

BEER.—Improvement in weather conditions made somewhat brisker trade during the month, but business was not satisfactory, as it had been expected that there would be a substantial betterment.

Shipments out of the State were 1,757 packages, valued at \$11,240.

Imports by sea were 875 barrels, 462 cartons, 535 casks, 111 cases, 1 crate.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Such figures as are to be had from the custom offices show that exports to New York were 49 cases, 36 barrels, 4½ barrels, 2 kegs; to Hawaiian Islands and foreign countries, 334 cases, 7 barrels, 3 ½-barrels, 5 kegs.

IMPORTATIONS.—Heavier importations were noted during the past month than during the month previous. The figures are:

Whiskies, 3,762 cases, 498 barrels, 23 ½-barrels, 1 octave, 1 cask, 1 ¼-cask; Brandies, 67 cases, 3 ½-barrels, 5 casks; Rum, 5 cases, 1 ½-barrel; Wine, 779 cases, 10 ½-barrels, 2 barrels, 2 butts; Champagne, 428 cases; Vermouth, 175 cases, 10 cases, 10 barrels; Gin, 1,466 cases, 116 barrels, 46 ½-barrels, 20 casks, 10 octaves; Beer, 875 barrels, 535 casks, 462 cartons, 111 cases, 1 crate; Stout, 195 barrels; Ale, 50 barrels; Cider, 14 barrels; Tamarind, 15 kegs; Fruit Juice, 1 case; Ginger Ale, 600 cases, 100 barrels; Cordials, 90 cases; Mineral Water, 2,353 cases; Liqueurs, 862 cases, 9 barrels; Bitters, 101 cases; Sake, 10 cases; Tonic Wine, 5 cases; Alcohol, 82 barrels, 23 cases.

NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, February 24, 1915

Improvement of the statistical position of Kentucky and Eastern whiskies is continual. The prospects are that there will be more than 20,000,000 gallons of Kentucky Bourbons produced. A stabilization of prices would undoubtedly accompany such a limited output and general confidence would follow in the trade.

Cost of wheat, corn and malt is too high to justify the distillers in maintaining the rate of production of the past few years. Wheat is altogether too dear to warrant an output of rye whiskies of more than 60 per cent of normal.

There is not much activity in the market for Kentucky Bourbons, but prices are steady.

Trade in Eastern Ryes has been increasing. It may be expected that there will be considerable activity in the course of the next three months. The statistical position of Eastern Ryes is all that could be desired.

Cost of corn is so high that a reduction of the output of alcohol and spirits may be expected, or there will be an advance of prices. As conditions do not favor an advance a reduction may be looked for, with the result that prices will be maintained on the present basis.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY'S 1915 CALENDAR

During the past month the REVIEW received the calendars issued by the Sacramento Valley Winery for the year 1915. This calendar most fittingly maintains the reputation that the Sacramento Valley Winery has long enjoyed for the production of artistic calendars. The 1915 calendar is illustrated with the engraved likeness of a very beautiful young girl, set in a frame 24 by 28 inches. It is our impression that the 1915 girl is even more beautiful than the belle of 1914, but, of course, that is merely a personal opinion. It may be that the exquisite brunette of 1914 would appeal to some people more than the lovely damsel with chestnut locks and hazel eyes of the present year. Anyway, it would be difficult to find a calendar which could embellish the walls of an office or home more than the one issued by the Sacramento Valley Winery for 1915. The girl is a perfect type of the vestal virgins and very aptly reminds one of the Vestal Virgins of the famous winery.

All persons who regard the calendars issued yearly by the Sacramento Valley Winery wonder where the originals of the engravings are to be found, but it is more than likely that the winery people will keep this matter a profound secret. The possession of a copy of the fair one should bring enough joy for the ordinary mortal. While guarding the 1915 calendar with care and appreciation we will look forward eagerly for the calendar of the coming year.

PROHIBITION FRENZY IN UTAH.

On the 11th of February the Utah State Legislature passed State-wide prohibition law to be effective June 1, 1916. Owing to the lack of a referendum law the people can not vote on the prohibition question. The law is a stringent one, as will be seen in the following provisions:

Purchase for medicinal purposes permitted only on new prescription.

Purchase of alcohol permitted only by affidavit.

Physicians and druggists held liable to revocation of license.

No liquor advertisements of any kind allowed.

Injunction and abatement law applies to any place where liquors are illegally kept.

No property rights in liquor.

Internal revenue license prima facie evidence of liquor selling. Search and seizure right includes residences and persons.

Drinking in public a misdemeanor.

Prison sentence on second conviction of violation of any of the provisions of the act.

Prosecuting attorneys to hold inquisitions.

All preparations which contain more than one-half of one per cent alcohol are defined as liquors.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

The following valuable statistical exhibit appears in the National Bulletin for last month:

These statistics are based on reports of the United States Bureau of the Census; the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Production.

1900—Distilled spirits "withdrawn from bond"....	93,391,827.8 gals.
1914—Distilled spirits "withdrawn from bond"....	136,269,752.6 gals.
1914—Production of fermented liquors	66,189,466 bbls.
Increase over previous fiscal years of.....	864,590 bbls.

Illicit Distilleries.

July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, total number of illicit distilleries	
Seized	2,677
North Carolina, "dry" since 1908	535
Tennessee, "dry" since 1909	249
Georgia, "dry" since 1907	802
Alabama, "dry" since 1908	308

(Alabama only recently returned to license and regulation.)

Note.—Number of illicit stills is in proportion to length of time state had lived under prohibition laws.

Consumption.

1909—With six million people living under "dry" laws, the combined consumption of malt and spirituous beverages was.....	16.91 gals. per capita
1907—With thirty-five million people living under "dry" laws, the combined consumption of these beverages was.....	23.58 gals. per capita
1914—With forty-eight million people living under "dry" laws, the combined consumption of these beverages was.....	25.00 gals. per capita

Does prohibition prohibit?

Prohibition in any form does not accomplish its aim but does accomplish loss of revenue by depriving the commonwealth and the nation of the taxes on the beverages. It results in increased criminality by making dishonest those men who previously were in an honest business, and by the creation of the bootlegger and moonshiner. It results in increased insanity, as prohibition introduces drugs, vile patent medicines and dangerous substitutes into the community. It results in increased poverty, as many employees of the liquor and allied industries are deprived of their means of livelihood. It results in increased taxation on the mass of the citizens because the resulting deficit must be made up by them.

In short, prohibition is guilty of every charge she makes against others, and is, moreover, a farce and the parent of intemperance.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S CANAL SCHEDULE NUMBER 4.

February-March, 1915.

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, connecting with Atlantic Coast ports and interior points:

Steamer "S. V. Luckenbach," from San Francisco February 1; East San Pedro, February 3; due New York, February 22.

Steamer "Lyra"—From San Francisco, February 13; East San Pedro, February 15; due New York, March 10.

Steamer "Harry Luckenbach"—From San Francisco, February 20; East San Pedro, February 22; due New York, March 18.

Steamer "Carolyn"—From San Francisco, February 28; East San Pedro, March 2; due New York, March 28.

Steamer "Frederick Luckenbach"—From San Francisco, March 3; East San Pedro, March 15; due New York, April 7.

Steamer "Lewis Luckenbach"—From San Francisco, March 22; East San Pedro, March 24; due New York, April 16.

Steamer "Peter H. Crowell"—From San Francisco, March 29; East San Pedro, March 31; due New York, April 23.

Direct deliveries from cars to steamers at San Francisco and East San Pedro.

OBITUARY

AGUSTIN PARENTI.

On the 30th of January Mr. Agustin Parenti passed away at his home at Oakley. He was 66 years of age. Mr. Parenti was a native of Italy. He came to California about ten years ago and acquired a vineyard in eastern Contra Costa County, which he made one of the beauty spots of the county. He was respected and honored by all persons who knew him and he was one of the most widely known vineyardists of the river and bay regions. He is survived by three sons, Captain Gus Parenti of Benicia and John and Frank Parenti of San Francisco, and by four daughters, Ida and Mary of Antioch, and Mrs. F. Garibaldi and Mrs. A. Ponzini of Dixon.

RETIREMENT OF MR. THOMAS W. COLLINS.

After having been for fifteen years prominently identified with the liquor traffic of San Francisco, Mr. Thomas W. Collins, president of the Thomas W. Collins Company, Incorporated, retired from business during the past month. The liquidation of the firm has been completed.

Mr. Collins was one of the most respected men in the liquor business in San Francisco. He expects to devote his attention in the future to ranching, and for this reason we may count upon a bumper crop for the year 1915.

Peruvian Malaga Wines.—In his correspondence from Peru Frank G. Carpenter says: Peru has Malaga grapes equal to those of Spain and something like \$20,000,000 worth of such grapes are now annually raised in the valleys of this desert coast and turned into wine.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO



OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

TERMINAL HOTEL'S DECISIVE ADVANTAGES IN RELATION TO EXPOSITION.

The Terminal Hotel at 60 Market street, within a block of the Ferry Building, has every advantage over other hotels in San Francisco insofar as conveniences for visitors to the World's Fair are concerned. Every conveyance, whether street car, omnibus, autobus, taxicab or jitney carrying visitors to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition passes in front of the Terminal Hotel and stops within fifty feet of the entrance to the hotel for passengers. There is not another high-class hotel in San Francisco located so as to give such transportation facilities to World's Fair visitors.

From the Ferry Building, where ninety-five per cent of the visitors from outside San Francisco must terminate their overland and overbay journey, the Terminal Hotel is reached by walking in less time than it takes to find a conveyance to any other hotel in San Francisco. All the trouble of looking for a car or other conveyance to any other hotel is saved by going straight to the Terminal Hotel. After being safely and comfortably taken care of in the Terminal Hotel visitors have the choice of street cars, autocars, omnibuses, etc., etc., to carry them to and from the Exposition grounds. No changes or transfers are required to or from the Exposition. Visitors can follow the even tenor of their way without worry or foreboding.

Guests of the Terminal Hotel will enjoy all the luxuries that the best hotels in the city of San Francisco afford and at the same time they will have accommodations that could not be had elsewhere. The grill of the Terminal Hotel is one of the most famous in the Golden Gate city. It has been made so by chefs of national celebrity who have been the directing forces behind it. Billiard rooms, restaurants and lobbies add to the many comforts of the hotel. The barroom is located independently of the remainder of the hotel, is handsomely appointed and is presided over by some of the most reliable and popular of the mixologists of San Francisco.

Wine men will find the Terminal Hotel the best establishment of its kind for them in the World's Fair city, since those who are in charge of the hotel have made especial arrangements for them. They will realize that this hostelry is fitted to be their most appropriate headquarters while on their visit to the Jewel City.

San Francisco would not have been prepared to receive her visitors in 1915 with complete hospitality if it had not been for the establishment of the Terminal Hotel at 60 Market street.

COLONEL JOHN RENNER IN NEW WHOLESALE FIRM.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Thomas W. Collins and the liquidation of the firm of Thomas W. Collins Company, Inc., Colonel John Renner, who was for many years one of the active factors of the firm, has, with Mr. George Campe, formed a new wholesale liquor house which will be known under the name of Campe & Renner. Colonel Renner has been connected with the liquor traffic of San Francisco for more than fifteen years, and has been identified with many of the principal houses. His business associate, Mr. George Campe, is well known because of his relationship to the old-time house of Henry Campe & Company. Among other agencies the firm of Campe & Renner will have Rhoderick Dhu Whisky, Guinness's Stout, Bass's Ale and Green River Whisky. It is expected that as soon as trade with Europe is resumed the firm will distribute Pilsener and Muenchner beers. Headquarters of the firm are at 12th and Howard streets, San Francisco.

Proposed Amendment to San Francisco Charter—The judiciary committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has recommended to the board the passage of an amendment to the charter to place under the same regulations as those governing saloons all retail stores.

The amendment requires every one who sells liquors in any quantity less than two gallons to obtain a permit from the Police Commission in the same manner as a saloon keeper. It abolishes one-day liquor licenses by providing that no license shall be for a shorter period than three months.

Where Charity Is Found To Be Wanting.—"Town Talk" says "Below Tehachapi lies what is known as the moral section of California. The jarring sects are thickly represented down there. Also, there is to be found great fertility of treachery, bigotry, rapacity, gross breaches of faith and the hypocrisy that breathes a moral mildew over the finest human sentiments. Consider the meanness exhibited by the moral communities of the southland toward San Francisco at the recent election. We find that in one instance a breach of faith was advocated openly by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and at the same time we find an overwhelming vote ostensibly for the conservation of public morals but in reality for the destruction of vast industries that predominate in the north. Isn't it about time to quit giving away weight to Los Angeles? Why go on deluding ourselves with flubdub about united California and talk of extending hands across the mountains? It is made apparent at every turn that there is no feeling of reciprocity among a people who are in a class by themselves who, with all their church-going and psalm-singing and chemical purity are utterly lacking in the generous motives that sustain the charm of social existence."

Phone Mission 3968

H. WOLF

FANCY CALIFORNIA LEMONS, ORANGES AND
MEXICAN LIMES

3436 Twenty-Second St.

San Francisco

Telephone Douglas 4277

I AM THE LIME MAN

A. CALDERONI & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MEXICAN LIMES

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LIMES AND LEMONS

GOODS DELIVERED ANY HOUR

1608 Powell Street

San Francisco

M. HALLAUER

A. ZANETTA

Balboa Buffet

ZANETTA & HALLAUER
Proprietors

MERCANTILE LUNCH FROM 11 TO 2:30

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Established 1860

Gibb's "Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

Telephones: West 7616—West 16

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OLD TAYLOR



SUPREMACY

Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's accepted foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole Taylor make up.

Under this green stamp of our Great government, and the Yellow Label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this Great whiskey have been put upon the markets as *sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

TOPMOST



E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS
DISTILLERS INCORPORATED FRANKFORT, KY.

Phone Sutter 3705


 CHAD MILLIGAN

One-Half Block
From Ferry

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JAS. P. DUNNE

1 Stockton Street

San Francisco, Cal.

JULIUS LEVIN CO., 44-50 BEALE ST.

Pacific Coast Agents

San Francisco, Cal.

 Phones { Kearny 2969
 { Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

 THE
 Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny Street

P. W. Wobber, Prop.

San Francisco



THE ALLEGED PROHIBITION OF "ALCOHOL" IN RUSSIA.

We were glad to note in the "Times" of 15th ulto that it has abandoned its statement that Russia had forbidden the sale of alcohol for ever within the empire. We characterized the statement as absurd at the time it was made, and, although a public newspaper rarely makes any apology for misleading the public, a long article appeared in the "Times" Russian supplement of 15th ulto, trying to explain the licensing regulations which have been issued by the Russian government since the outbreak of war. From this we find that we were correct in assuming that the Russian government thought it would be better for itself to discontinue the sale of the spirit called "vodka" in shops owned by itself, and which for some years had been maintained for the purpose of raising revenue from the habits of the peasants. Other alcoholic beverages are, of course, still being sold by the licensed trade, although the new regulations include the right of local councils to petition for complete prohibition in their locality for the duration of war only. The "Times" is careful to state this time that waves of prohibition feeling are by no means rare in Russian villages, but they produce the natural reaction in a short time, and the same peasants who petition for total abstinence requisition for the re-opening of the legitimate trade after a few months' experience of attempted prohibition. Probably they object to the government shops. This may be a fact, but we have lived long enough to take newspaper attempts to explain a foreign nation, or even its own nation, with a grain of salt.

We are sorry that the correspondent of the "Times" in Russia has felt it necessary to adopt the usual paternal attitude when writing of the peasants and artisans of Russia. If the Russian laborer is to be explained in his relation to alcoholic beverages in the "Times" newspaper, he had better do it himself, and if he cannot explain himself, then nobody else can.

We are told in the article before us that, as "the effect of abstinence from alcohol" since the war, "a great increase amounting, it is said, to twenty-five per cent, has been noticed in the output capacity of labor" in Russia. We wonder whether the "Times" has ever heard of Woolwich Arsenal, and whether it thinks that the great increase in the output capacity of labor "since the war" is due to abstinence from "alcohol" (whatever that may mean), or to the fact that the laboring classes also want to win the war, and as quickly as possible. Might we venture to attribute to Russian patriotism also their increased energy, and even their temperance, instead of merely to the kind offices of teetotal reformers? We are further informed that, since the war, "Russia, as all the world knows, from being one of the most drunken nations in Europe, automatically and at once became a people almost of total abstinence." We feel thankful for that "almost," because it makes the conversion less "automatic." Unfortunately for the generous statement that our allies are one of the most drunken people in the world, the article had just alleged that the drink bill of Russia, including taxes, was only £150,000,000 per annum divided amongst nearly two hundred million people, whereas the "Times" informs us once a year that our drink bill is £160,000,000 for the much smaller population in these islands, so how in the world is Russia a "most drunken" nation? However, the "Times" makes one great discovery. "In the Empire no less than 1,000 persons perish annually from alcoholic poisoning." That means that in every thousand people in Russia, .007 of a man or woman expires annually as the result of alcoholic poisoning. Truly, in these days of the sanctity of human life, such a discovery gives us all to pause.

It is difficult to understand clearly why so much prominence should have been given in the governmental press to the temperance reforms of Russia. A special despatch was forwarded from the British Ambassador at Petrograd to Sir Edward Grey enclosing a memorandum on the subject dated 3rd December last. The

same has been printed in the form of a white paper and distributed to the public at the price of one halfpenny. We trust that this has been done to show the British public how earnest the Russian government has been in renouncing the sale of vodka for revenue purposes, and not with a view to setting the British temperance party's mouth watering for increased restriction of British liberty "owing to the war."

We have no doubt that numerous articles will appear in English newspapers and magazines based on some words extracted from the white paper before us, quoted apart from their context, with the view to showing what an example the Russian government is setting in the "total abolition of the licensed trade." The memorandum, badly written as it is, nevertheless makes it quite clear that there is not prohibition in Russia, and what restrictions there are are for the duration of war only. The British public have, by the necessity of war, given a free rein to a good many logrollers of doubtful virtue, but it does not follow that it will give a free rein to the positive viciousness of the most despicable party in home politics without a decided reaction against the general hypocrisy of the times.

Already we notice continual references to "the example of Russia" at Justice's sessions, in the House of Commons, and in the monthly reviews. For instance, the "Nineteenth Century" for February has no less than three articles devoted to temperance. "Temperance Reform in Russia" is the title of a long article by Bishop Frodsham, who bases his remarks on the white paper which we have referred to. There was little need to wade through the Bishop's article, for we guessed its contents rightly before we read it. The alleged prohibition in Russia is "an indication of the manner in which drastic reform may be expected to come in Great Britain." The right reverend gentleman is quite at sea. The wholesale repression of the customs of a nation which is contemplated by our clever reformers as a result of the war is a serious thing and can only result in deplorable directions, if carried beyond the common-sense of the man in the street. Too many writers know no more of the general population of the world than they do of vodka, which they no doubt believe is a particularly dangerous spirit, because they do not know what it is.—Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular.

BUFFET OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 5th of January the Buffet Owners' Association was organized in San Francisco. The purposes of the association are as follows:

To maintain an association of retail liquor dealers; to advocate, promulgate and practice moderation in all things and matters; to work toward the elevation and betterment of the retail liquor business and those engaged in it; to support all measures proposed and intended to improve, in accordance with public opinion, the retail sale of intoxicants; to oppose all unreasonable legislation; to defend and support its members against unjust attacks; to work in accord and harmony with the other associations of liquor dealers having similar objects and, in general, to do any and all things which may be or accrue to the advantage of its members and to the retail liquor business in general.

Among the members enrolled are some of the best known owners of retail liquor establishments in San Francisco. There is every reason to believe that the association will grow and will accomplish what it has in view.

Telephone Douglas 2496

SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER AND NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS

Incorporated

Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER

All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES

436 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

COOK'S WATER

IS RIGHT

A NATURAL CALIFORNIA MINERAL WATER

THE WALDORF



136 SOUTH BROADWAY

Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF

BECKER BROS., Proprietors

648 Market Street

NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFET

OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO

THE WALDORF ANNEX



521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OUR BAR WHISKEY ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

Jellison's Buffet

ARMAND J. REGNIER, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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MERCHANT'S LUNCH, 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

129 Montgomery Street, bet. Sutter and Bush

PHONE KEARNY 1634

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

J. D. ADKINS
PROPRIETOR

THE YELLOWSTONE

STRAIGHT
GOODS
OUR SPECIALTY

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

Best of Everything 10c

R. H. Fischbeck

Majestic

Handsomest Buffet in the West

Phones: Douglas 5930—Sutter 3629

844 Market St., San Francisco



WHY THEY DRINK.

Some drink to keep them wide awake,
And some that they may sleep;
Some drink because they merry are,
And some because they weep.
Some drink when they do money gain,
And some because of loss;
Some drink when they are pleased,
And some when they are cross.

Some drink because they're hungry,
And some because they're not;
Some drink to keep them in good health
And overcome dry rot.
Some drink because they are too hot,
And some because they're cold;
Some drink to strengthen them when young,
And some when they are old.

Some drink when they are hard at work,
And some when they're at play;
Some think it right to drink at night,
While others drink by day.
Some drink for sake of company,
While others drink it sly;
And many drink, but never think
About the reason why.

Some say they drink for pleasure,
And some take drink for pain;
Some say 'tis good, some, very bad,
But never once refrain,
Yet all must own the proverb true,
When iron's hot to strike it,
I've just found out the reason why
All drink—BECAUSE THEY LIKE IT.

Naber, Alfs & Brune

Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.
ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.
ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.
DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

635 Howard Street

San Francisco

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE "LICK BAR."

On the 10th of February the sponsors and patrons of the Lick Bar at 33 Montgomery street, San Francisco, celebrated the first anniversary of the opening of the establishment. The popular resort was decorated without and within in such style that the unsophisticated as well as the connoisseurs understood at a glance that it was in gala attire. Festivities were conducted in a manner to win the approval of the aesthetic and the gastronomic. Under the direction of the presiding genius of the Lick Bar, Mr. "M" Selig, the amphitryon of the occasion, the patrons and well-wishers of the establishment, were made not only to feel that they were at home, but that home was heaven or next door to it. Among the special guests were Mr. Henry Kunz, the able exponent of the house of Charles Meinecke & Company, and geniality in general, Mr. Ernest Schraubstadter, who spreads the fame of A. Fink's Widow by highway and byway and over hill and dale, and Mr. William Lloyd, whose reputation for mixing merriment and mirth is well enough known to merit as many repetitions as the votaries of Bacchus will stand for. Another guest was Mr. George Levin, representative of the Pabst Brewing Company, who was fortunate enough to be on vacation leave and had nothing to do but be happy. There was some wine opened. It would be invidious to state or even guess how much, but "some" will probably cover the amount. Of course, the opening of the wine was merely of a temporary character, as practically all that was opened was in short time decorously locked up for good. Reference might be made to Piper Heidseck Champagne, which was liberally released for a brief period.

This initial anniversary of the Lick Bar proved to be one of the most successful festival affairs that Montgomery street has enjoyed in many a year. It is the wish of all those who participated in it that it will be followed from year to year by similar celebration.

ALWAYS REFORM THE OTHER FELLOW.

What would become of reform if it were not for the have-nots? The landless people take it out in making laws about land. The childless people take it out in making laws about children. The unmarried and unmarried people are the great rooters for eugenic marriage.

The people who never drink make the rules about rum.

Some day the owners of things and the doers of things will get together and talk things over, and perhaps select some regulations on their own account.—Life.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

467-471 Ellis Street

San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agents for the following:

BURGUNDIES	AMERICAN WHISKIES
F. Chauvenet, Nuits, France.	"The Old Government"
CHAMPAGNE	R. M. C.—Billie Taylor.
"ST. MARCEAUX"	ENGLISH GINS
Andre Givélet & Co., Reims.	W. & A. Gilbey, London.
CORDIALS	BEER—EASTERN
F. Cazanove, Bordeaux.	Luxus, "The Beer You Like."
SCOTCH WHISKIES	CALIFORNIA DRY AND
Peter Dawson's Perfection	SWEET WINES
and Old Curio, Dufftown.	Merry Widow Vineyard.
Strathmill's, Keith.	INVALID PORT AND
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.	SHERRY
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING	W. & A. Gilbey, London.
WINES	AMERICAN GINS
Merry Widow Vineyard.	R. M. C.

"THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKEY"

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics :

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon"
and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617
is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former
square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

GORDON'S DRY GIN Co., Ltd. LONDON

The Famous Ship Cafe

SHIP CAFE CO., Proprietors

Charlie Bacon on deck

High Class Entertainment

SERVICE PERFECT

Venice

California

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL, Proprietors

540 Merchant Street

SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

NOTHING BUT THE BEST AT

Phone Sutter 3980

Friedrich's Cafe



310 Montgomery Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WILLIAM SCHLUTER

Phone Douglas 1653

Schluter's

Choice Wines and Liquors

529 CALIFORNIA ST.

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Phone
Kearny 1610

JAMES RAGGI,

WINE'S AND LIQUORS.

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MONTGOMERY
ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TEL. SUTTER 3953

Bob Harrington's

333 Montgomery St.

Formerly "Caley's"

San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, Proprietor

The Cutter

709 Market Street

Phone Douglas 2954

Call Annex Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO



CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON RECEIVING MONEY FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

DURING the recent contest between Congressman Richmond P. Hobson and Oscar Underwood for the United States Senatorship from Alabama the former did not hesitate to charge that the latter was supported by the liquor interests. Hobson made his charges for the purpose of discrediting Underwood. It is now time to throw the light on Hobson.

For more than ten years Congressman Richmond P. Hobson has been receiving from the liquor traffic approximately \$1,000 a year. The sum ought to be enough to pay for Hobson's board and lodging. If it is not enough he should say so and probably the liquor traffic will be generous enough to provide something additional for him in consideration of the increase in the cost of commodities. But Hobson, instead of showing his appreciation of the liquor traffic, actually bites the hand that feeds him. Only during the past year he drew approximately \$1,000 from the liquor traffic, and at the same time he did his most toward having a national prohibition bill passed. If the people of the United States could be made to understand the hypocrisy and perfidy of Hobson they would make short shrift of him.

THE SAUSALITO SITUATION.

The San Rafael "Independent" makes the following comments on the Bruck bill:

If the bill becomes a law Sausalito with its twenty-seven saloons will be cut down to three or four

Twenty-four saloons must be eliminated, and only \$4,000 to be divided equally among the twenty-four that go out of business. In other words the \$1,000 elimination money collected from each of the successful applicants receiving a State license, is to be distributed among the twenty-four losers as conscience money.

Nowadays it takes a good man to raise \$1,000 for the elimination fee and \$750 for the year's license. This means that the applicant must have \$1,750 before he can even secure a license, provided he is lucky in the drawing.

Say what you will, if you take the question home to yourself, and if you have your all tied up in a saloon business with a family on your hands, and you are thrown out into the cold world, it is enough to make any fellow think more than once about the future.

The great question is, who are to be the lucky four or how is the process of elimination to be brought about, so that justice and fair play may be meted out to all.

SALOONKEEPERS NOT GETTING WEALTHY.

One of the popular fallacies abroad today is that of the vast wealth and munificent incomes of saloon keepers. The high rent, high tax, and cost of supplies which the saloon proprietors must pay have kept his business from becoming the great source of wealth that it is sometimes alleged to be.

Mr. George A. Bubar, income tax assessor of Wisconsin, has commenced compiling statistics relative to the comparative earnings of the various lines of business followed by persons making returns for purposes of taxation. The first business relative to which figures have been compiled is the retail liquor business.

One hundred and sixteen persons engaged in this business make reports to Mr. Bubar. Their gross income for 1913 was \$1,236,600. The remaining 48 saloons were not reported because the ownership was changed and the income of none of the separate owners was sufficiently large to require the income tax return.

The expenditures by the saloons were as follows:

For wages, \$332,050 (\$1,200 annually being allowed as wages to owners where they are actively connected with the business); goods, \$619,986; rent, \$97,947; other expenses, \$134,064; net income, \$87,340.

"The returns would not indicate that many of the retail liquor men are getting rich in the business," says M. Bubar.—*Mid-Criterion*.

Philadelphia Breweries in 1879 and 1914.—In *The Brewer's Hand-Book* for 1914 forty-two breweries are listed as being in operation in Philadelphia, and a comparison of these with the list published in *The Brewers' Hand-Book* for 1879 is interesting. Thirty-five years ago there were ninety-four plants in operation, but about twenty of these were small weiss beer breweries, none of which produced over a thousand barrels annually.

If you were to take in one dose as much hydrochloric acid as your stomach produces in twenty-four hours, you would die.

The case stands as Dr. Charles L. Dana, the widely known nerve specialist of New York, put it: "Alcohol has no effect one way or the other on the capacity to work, if given in moderate daily doses."

M. CUSHNER, Prop.

Phone Market 5633

San Francisco Show Case Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF BAR FIXTURES
LATEST DESIGNS

674-676 McAllister St.

San Francisco

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE EXCEPT

Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF THE CELEBRATED

"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Telephone Kearny 3688

LIQUOR MERCHANTS

S. E. CORNER BATTERY AND COMMERCIAL STS.

SAN FRANCISCO

J. F. PLUMEL CO.

63-65 Ellis Street

Phone Kearny 3557

IMPORTER OF

Bordeaux Wines, Fine Brandies and
Olive Oil

PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED

KOLAKINA

SOLE PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.

GIN S

"The Cabin"

PURE GOODS

BERT LEVY, Proprietor

105 Montgomery St.

Near Sutter St.

"Only the Best the Market Affords"

CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Have stood the test of time

GILT EDGE WHISKIES

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

Bottled in Bond

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., Inc.

Established 1876

134-140 Sacramento St.

San Francisco, Cal.

For explanation go to

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.

346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff

Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.

Bar Supplied with Standard
Brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS

Phone Douglas 925



House Founded 1853

Bank Exchange

BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND

SAME OLD GOODS

SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor

S. E. Cor. Montgomery and Washington Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO



Fernet-Branca

...BITTERS...

FRATELLI BRANCA

MILAN-ITALY

The King of Appetizers

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

Sole North American Agents

L. GANDOLFI & CO.

427-431 West Broadway

New York

THE

NUGGET CAFE

..... Oysters and

Straight Goods Specialties

41 Post Street

San Francisco, Cal.

Telephone Kearny 1762

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, February 28, 1915.

The internal revenue collections for the Sixth District, as reported by Collector Carter, show an increase of \$640,362.82 over the figures for 1913. The total receipts for 1913 amounted to \$1,445,613.36; for 1914, \$2,085,976.18.

The large increase in the year's business is the more notable from another standpoint—in that the sweet wine production for 1914 did not come up to the harvest of the previous year, on account of the uncertainty among the wine makers as to when the tax on alcohol used for the fortification of the sweet wine would go into effect, and what the final tax might be.

In order to facilitate the manufacture of the very best possible wines, a number of improvements and alterations have been made during the present season at the vineyard of the Italian Vineyard Company. The great aging cellar, containing about 500,000 gallons of dry wine at this time, has been materially reduced in temperature, an absolute essential in properly treating light wines. It was declared as recently as three years ago that the Southern California wineries were incapable of turning out good dry wines. This has been absolutely refuted by the Italian Vineyard Company, which, in a short time, has become the principal competitor of northern vineyards in this field. Powerful fans, with double roofs and doors over the dry wine cellars, has made it possible to keep the temperature around 60 degrees, about 7 degrees lower than was possible last year.

Three immense new casks have been completed to help contain the sherry yield. Each of these will hold 45,000 gallons. They are among the largest wood casks in the world. New laboratory equipment for giving all wines thorough inspection for alcohol content, color, weight, sugar and other chemical properties, has been installed, and is operated under government supervision. Much of the new apparatus is electrical. More than 500 persons will be given employment.

Acknowledgement of the superior quality of wine produced in the southern section of the State is particularly brought forth this year by the fact that several of the nationally known eastern wine producers have invaded the field, taking long leases on wineries and vineyards, and shipping all of their product in tank cars to the eastern markets. The great Cucamonga winery has established

branches in New York, Chicago and several other large centers for distribution of wines under a California name and label.

There are about 30,000 acres of land planted in grapes in Southern California.

The 1914 production is estimated at 50,000 tons. About 35,000 tons of this output was wine grapes.

About 20,000 persons are dependent upon the industry for the maintenance.

In commenting on "treating," the Los Angeles "Times" in recent editorial said: "The wine growers of the State want a law against treating in saloons. This may sound absurd to the people who do not know about saloons, but the fact is such a law will be exceedingly good for the cause of temperance as opposed to the fanaticism of prohibition. If every fellow paid for his own drink it would obviate the necessity of false courtesy which so often prompts six men to line up to a bar and take six drinks. It should be possible for a man to take the one drink he thinks he needs without having to take five others that he knows he does not."

Former Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Wallace will be a candidate for United States Senator in 1916.

In confirming dispatches to this effect from Sacramento Mr. Wallace said that he had been considering the matter for some time and finally made up his mind to try for the seat which will be vacated by Hon. John D. Works.

"Although the announcement is somewhat premature," said Mr. Wallace, "I had it in mind as far back as 1910, when my name was linked with that of Lee C. Gates when the committee was balloting for a candidate for the Senate."

"At this early date there is naturally some uncertainty, but I am expecting to make the campaign in 1916. When I become an assured candidate I shall state my platform in clearest terms. It will contain a pronounced stand in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in this nation."

The Maier Brewing Company of Los Angeles has sold its interests in the San Luis Wholesale Company at San Luis Potosi to Mr. J. G. Driscoll.

Litigation is on in San Diego over the revocation and reissue of the license of the Tivoli Saloon for the benefit of creditors. Prospects are for a long drawn out controversy.

Wine Men To Make Gas.—On the first of February a meeting was held at Kingsburg by R. K. Madsen, P. N. Madsen, W. Lohman, W. Parlier and L. M. Say to make arrangements to install a gas generating plant at the Parlier winery, and furnish gas to Reedley, Sanger and Kingsburg, as well as Parlier.

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PROHIBITION WAR THREATENS TO INVOLVE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

Open Letter from Sheridan D. Ford to Henry M. Leland, the
Advisory Manager of the Cadillac Plant of the
General Motors Company.

MY dear Mr. Leland: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of an inquiry from your paid political agent Pliny Marsh (former Anti-Saloon League attorney), asking me a number of leading questions. You are anxious about my occupation. I am an oculist. I remove mental cataracts from the minds of the intellectually afflicted. Neither you nor Marsh, as I take it, are over curious as to what school I attended or what taxes I pay. What you are prying into my affairs for is to learn whether I agree with you upon certain matters of public policy.

Your own views are notorious. You are reputed to be a prohibitionist and a large contributor to the Anti-Saloon League. You journeyed to Washington with those who sought in Congress to force prohibition on the nation by a minority vote of the States, a political trick which I have fully exposed. You and your crowd are not content to live your lives, ordered after your desires in your own way, but you propose to elect men to the legislature to enact laws that would make criminals of all who do not believe as you believe nor live as you would force them to live by law and be policeman's billy.

In this connection Dr. Robert Wenley, that sturdy Scot who fills the chair of philosophy in Michigan University, remarked the other day to an audience of Detroit school teachers, that if prohibition were made the law of the land he should immediately join the criminal classes. Are you acquainted with Dr. Wenley? He is a gentleman of classic culture and refinement who will measure up with you in ethics and religion, or with any of your staff.

You are not a straight prohibitionist. You are only one in a million. In the matter of Big Business you are against all prohibition. Your letter to Senator Townsend in which you clamor for the immediate adjournment of Congress on the plea that the passing of any more prohibition trade laws would hurt business, proves that with you, like the rest of the world, it matters a vast deal whose ox is gored. As a Trust magnate you appreciate that prohibition makes hard sledding for the interests affected. Does it never occur to you in your selfish crusade against liberalism how those whom you are seeking to deprive of their property and means of livelihood might suffer and feel?

Your record as a foe of trades unionism is known. You favor collective bargaining among capitalists but not among workingmen, not among those whose lives are hard and very bitter, made harder and more bitter by just such characters as yourself. Thanks to the pitiless exposure by the N. Y. World of that National Manufacturers' Association, of which you are a leading spirit, the country is now conversant with the methods of your Washington live State legislative lobbies in the effort to strangle with prohibitive labor laws the workingmen of America just as you would prohibit them from buying a glass of wholesome beer without becoming criminals.

But to our muttons! I am a believer in the license system for regulating the traffic in drink and inalterably opposed to prohibition. That's what you and Pliny wanted to know, isn't it? I am not only opposed to prohibition in drink but to prohibition in trades unionism and also to prohibition in religion. Can you say as much? It is you, Mr. Leland, and your Citizen's League that are raising the hideous spectre of religious bigotry and intolerance in politics, and you cannot evade your full moral responsibility.

Any legislation infringing the personal rights of the citizens is clearly opposed to public policy. The common sense test to apply to it is whether it is a curtailment of the free agency to which every man is naturally entitled. Such laws being essentially non-enforceable on the one hand and on the other creative of anger and a spirit of opposition, bring all law into hatred and contempt. It is a stage in the progress of a movement which causes grave misgivings and tears among the judicious. As one prohibition after another is proposed, one wonders where the craze will stop. There is hardly

any form of pleasure which has not its crew of rampant censors—motoring, the dance, the theatre, flirtation, drugs, alcohol, kissing, eating meat, coffee, cigarettes, the use of tobacco in any form—all these and a dozen others are the subject of agitations calling for prohibition by law on moral or hygienic grounds, or both. Where is this to end? Are the people of America to be tied up presently in a hopeless tangle of paternalism? Are individual mind and will and conscience to give way altogether to a paternalism, half ecclesiastic, half governmental, all fussy and fatuous and regardless of the plain lessons of experience?

You ask for "the names of five well known men, not holding public office, as reference." Since when has the holding of office unfitted a man for reference, for telling the truth? I do not know your paid political agent but I know you and, Mr. Leland, you know me. Once upon a time you took it on yourself to have your private secretary write letters to different people in the effort to "get something" on me. Did you get it? Among others you wrote to Mr. Don M. Seitz, publisher of the N. Y. World, the greatest newspaper in America, to Mr. Frank I. Cobb, Hon. McKenzie Cleland, Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Hon. James Phelan, Hon. J. H. McKelvey, Mr. George P. Goodale of the Free Press, Mr. H. P. Hetherington of the Journal, Mr. Tom May of the Times, and others. You are at liberty, so far as I am concerned, to print every answer received, and if I rank below you as a citizen and a man of clean life I will cheerfully retire to the wigwam of privacy. In one thing I admit that you outclass me, and that is in the overpowering, the monstrous, I was going to write insane, egoism which prompts you to ask every political candidate in your parish to report to you as to his fitness for office.

Mr. Leland, you are a remarkable man. You came to Detroit from the east at the age of 57 years, when most think of retiring, broken in fortune but not in spirit. You had as material assets sixteen dollars and a lead pencil. Your spiritual assets were an indomitable will and a fine head for mechanics and factory organization. You succeeded, and today rank with the millionaires. All honor to you for it. You deserve every bit of your success. Now why can't you be a good fellow? Why can't you let other folks alone and not try to reform them after your own notions? What might be very good for you might be very bad indeed for your neighbor. This is a pretty good old world, after all. Personally you possess some admirable qualities, and if you would only abandon your rainbow-chasing, reformatory ideas, I'd like you fine, as the Scots say. You and I agree as to the unwisdom of hampering business with prohibition trade laws. We agree perfectly about the bad saloon; it would be precisely in front of the good saloon that our painful, personal fracas would occur. I am as little of a drinker as you. Appollinaris and brown pop are my favorite tipples. But what a mean minded, small souled Common Ass I should be to go about trying to deprive another chap of his glass of beer and a place to drink it? Think it over!

And I am, my dear Mr. Leland

Always sincerely,

SHERIDAN D. FORD.

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CALIFORNIA WINE EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THOSE who visit the California and Food Products buildings at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be deeply impressed with the importance of the wine industry of the Golden State through the viticultural exhibit. In the California building the industry is well represented in the exhibits of all the counties and sections of the State which produce wine, the most notable exhibit in this building being that of the Italian Vineyard Company, which may be seen in the Southern California section. The Sierra Madre Vintage Company has co-operated with the Italian Vineyard Company in making a display of choice wines in variety to effectively convince the fair-visiting world that nature has lavishly bestowed upon Southern California all the fecund resources which contribute to the up-building of a commonwealth in the form of vinous products.

In the California building the viticultural industry is represented in the different booths, kiosks and pavilions in conjunction with the displays of different products of the farm and factory, and the industry is thereby advantageously placed, since the bottled products of the grapevine make an unique showing, which adds to their attractiveness from the standpoint of distinct individuality.

In the Food Products building the viticultural exhibit is more comprehensive than in the California building. It embraces the displays of all the best known wine producers of the State of California, assembling them in a large and splendidly appointed pavilion so that the California wine industry is presented to the public in every phase and with full conformity to the rule of unity.

Around the pavilion are arranged the booths in which the individual exhibits of the producers are shown. While every booth has its mark of distinction all the exhibits form a unit of harmony which makes of the general viticultural exhibit a model for industrial display. The most elaborate exhibits are those of the Italian-Swiss Colony, the California Wine Association, the Theodore Gier Wine Company, the Italian Vineyard Company (Secundo Guasti of Los Angeles), the B. Arnhold Company (Inglenook Wines), Chauche & Bon (Mont Rouge Wines), Louis Kunde (Glen Ellen Winery), A. Finke's Widow, Paul Masson Champagne Company, French American Wine Company, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, Lachman & Jacobi, A. Repsold Company, Cresta Blanca Wine Company, George West & Son and the Sacramento Valley Winery.

A roof garden is one of the features of the wine men's offering to the world's fair visitors. This is very tastily arranged. Scores of small tables are provided and at these visitors may enjoy wines of the exhibitors at their leisure and without cost. An attendant is at hand to serve visitors. Courtesy and refined comfort go with the wines, so that visitors to the viticultural exhibit may arrive fatigued and depressed but will continue on their way cheered and rejoicing. As though to leave nothing that could be desired out of the reckoning the wine men have provided a moving picture show in connection with their exhibit. At this show 100 persons can rest themselves while seeing elaborate views of the vineyards and wineries of the State of California. Under the direction of Mr. H. F. Stoll, who is the presiding genius of the Viticultural Exhibition, 15,000 feet of films were prepared, so that the show given lasts from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. without the repetition of a single scene. While the moving picture show is being presented Mr. Stoll makes brief talks and answers all questions so that visitors may have the fullest educational value of the cinemetographic exhibit. Surely every person who attends the Exposition should visit the wine men's section, since in that section amusement, refreshment and edification may be had gratuitously while quiet and rest serve to satisfy all the other wants of the visitor.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OPENED ON FEBRUARY 20.

AFTER five years of preliminaries and the expenditure of \$50,000,000, San Francisco on the 20th of February opened the Panama-Pacific International Exposition under auspices which made the affair the most noteworthy in the new world. Over 250,000 persons attended the opening, more than attended the opening of the great fairs at Chicago and St. Louis. During the first week after the opening day more persons visited the San Francisco Exposition than attended either the Chicago or St. Louis fairs during the corresponding period. San Francisco has every reason to be proud of the record which the Exposition has made for her. It is the opinion of everybody interested in the great enterprise of the Golden Gate city that this World's Fair will prove to be the most successful ever held.

"Big Henry" Liebman, who will be always pleasantly remembered by former patrons of the Ship Cafe at Venice, Cal., is now connected with the College Inn, 241 South Spring street, Los Angeles. His many friends are extended an old-time welcome and assured the characteristic hospitality, for which Henry is deservedly noted.

MAGNIFICENT SAKE DISPLAY AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

The Japanese sake manufacturers and distributors have well kept the pace with other producers and dispensers of beverage in making a display of their product at the San Francisco World Fair. In the Food Products building there is a very elaborate exhibit of the favorite beverage of the Japanese. This has a selected position in the building, and the Japanese sake dealers have let nothing undone to improve upon their good fortune in securing an advantageous place. Six of the most prominent manufacturers of sake have their goods on exhibit in elegant cabinets. The bottles are of different colors and shapes with artistic labels printed in Japanese and English. They offer proof positive that the Japanese have little to learn from the Germans and French in regard to the production of bottles. As to the liquor contained in the bottles it may be said that it corresponds with the containers for quality. The exhibit is a tribute to the trade in sake in San Francisco, where about 120,000 gallons of the liquor are consumed yearly, and it fittingly represents the sake industry of Japan, where 120,000,000 gallons are manufactured annually.

Chilean White Wines.—Commercial Attache V. L. Havens reports from Santiago, Chile, as follows: Chilean white wines of good quality are being offered at exceedingly low prices, some as low as 6 cents American money per quart. In taste this wine lies between Sauterne and Chablis. It is expected that great quantities will be thrown away this year, as the bottles cost almost as much as the wine. If an American commission house could handle a small shipment of this wine on consignment, with the understanding that payment could be made from New York by shipment of oak staves for wine casks, I believe it would be of interest, as it would facilitate saving part of the crop, at least.

**CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.**

San Francisco, February 25, 1915.

the Stockholders:

Your directors submit the following report on the affairs of the company.

Although satisfactory conditions have prevailed during the past year, the present uncertainties of business, especially those created by the new taxes that have been placed upon wines, now present an outlook not as promising as it was at this time a year ago.

The total floating assets of the company and its subsidiaries in the form of wine, accounts receivable and cash exceed the total of all liabilities, including the bonded debt, by approximately \$2,000,000.

During the year \$228,000 of bonds have been added to the sinking funds for the final redemption of the bonded debt.

The floating debt shows an increase over last year. It is accounted for by the fact that it has been more advantageous for the association to finance its subsidiaries than to have them do so independently. But the total of all indebtedness of all companies is approximately \$125,000 less than a year ago.

Should the sales and business outlook during the coming summer warrant your company in producing its usual gallonage of fortified wines, it will have to pay at the time of production the additional tax of 55 cents per proof gallon on brandy, equal to approximately 16 cents per gallon on the wine. To this tax must be added the consequently increased carrying charges and loss by evaporation, showing a total increased cost of production of fortified wines of approximately 20 cents per gallon.

The profits shown for 1914 amount to \$532,056.47. After providing in advance for the usual dividends on the preferred stock up to and including January 15, 1916, there remains \$446,480.87 to the credit of the common stock, of which \$178,282.50 has been distributed during the year in dividends and the balance, \$268,198.37, carried to surplus.

As there are several vacancies on the present board of directors, action as to future dividends will be left until these vacancies are filled at the coming annual meeting.

The company's balance sheet is herewith given. Stockholders who are interested in fuller details are invited at all times to call on the company's San Francisco office.

For the directors,

B. R. KITTREDGE, President.

Statement of California Wine Association, December 31, 1914.

Assets.

Inventory of Wines, etc.	\$ 3,196,149.32
Notes and accounts receivable	\$ 457,689.00
Notes and accounts from owned companies	2,297,556.54
Investment in other companies	2,755,245.54
Real estate, plant, machinery, etc.	7,476,365.74
Accrued insurance account	1,717,953.58
	25,753.57

Bonds on hand	36,082.50
Cash in Sinking Fund after purchase of bonds	111.73
Cash in banks	208,127.18
	\$15,415,789.16

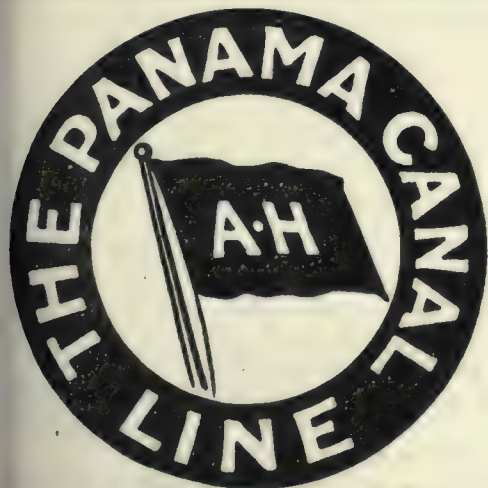
Liabilities.

Capital stock: Preferred	\$1,426,260.00	
Common	4,754,200.00	6,180,460.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits:		
Surplus 1913	1,457,836.44	
Profit 1914	\$532,056.47	
Less Common Dividends paid in 1914	\$178,282.50	
Less Preferred Dividend for 1915	85,575.60	263,858.10
		268,198.37
		1,726,034.81
Reserve for depreciation		787,854.53
Bonds:		
"Fives" issued	\$2,000,000.00	
Cancelled	\$ 62,000.00	
In Sinking Fund	571,000.00	633,000.00
		1,367,000.00
"Sixes" issued	\$5,000,000.00	
In Treasury	\$2,000,000.00	
In Sinking Fund	100,000.00	2,100,000.00
		2,900,000.00
Preferred Stock Dividend for year 1915		85,575.60
Current Liabilities:		
Due to owned companies	\$ 280,052.57	
Notes payable	1,452,322.80	
Grape accounts	246,206.77	
Accrued bond interest on "Fives" due March 10, 1915	29,608.33	
Accrued bond interest on "Sixes" due March 10, 1915	55,000.00	
Preferred Stock dividend due Jan. 15, 1915	21,393.90	
Sundry accounts	284,279.85	
		2,368,864.22
		\$15,415,789.16

Act of a Miscreant Costs Lancel Company Dearly.—On the night of the 11th of February a miscreant, supposed to be a discharged employee, entered the wine stores of the E. H. Lancel Company at 242 Jackson street and knocked the bungs out of twenty barrels, causing the loss of 3,500 gallons of high grade wine. The loss to the Lancel company was approximately \$1,500.

Coopers To Fight Prohibitionists.—Coopers' Union No. 65 has started a vigorous campaign against prohibition in California. A committee has been organized to take charge of anti-prohibition agitation. This is composed of the following members of the union: R. Porter, J. Cresse, R. Godfrey, C. Pabst, S. Hollis, C. Ochs, W. Pringnatz and R. Gough.

The coopers believe in keeping the prohibitionists on the run.



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Brewers' Department

WHAT BEER IS.

By Charles Frederick Chandler,

Professor of Chemistry of Columbia University.

THE art of brewing is one of the oldest arts of which we have any knowledge, and brewers consequently represent one of the oldest guilds. Brewing was known and practiced by the Egyptians perhaps 1,000 years before the beginning of the Christian era. It was practiced by the Greeks, Romans and ancient Gauls. Herodotus, 450 B. C., tells us how Egyptians made wine from grain. Pliny repeats the same statement and many others of those early writers refer to it. Tacitus states in the first century A. D. that it was the usual beverage among the Germans, and further the art of malting and brewing was probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans. Even the Kaffirs, a race in Africa, make beer from millet seed.

The manufacture of beer involves two separate and distinct operations. First, malting, and then brewing. The object of malting is to so change the chemical composition of the contents of the barley grain as to render them soluble in water, so as to produce a liquid which can afterward be subjected to fermentation. The process consists of steeping the barley in water in order to soften the husks. The barley swells in consequence and is then placed on the floor of the malt house. It begins to heat and to germinate, and from the proteids of the malt there is developed a curious substance called diastase, which has the property of attacking the starch and making it soluble. When the process of germination has reached a certain point the barley grains are spread over a larger field and turned over from time to time to prevent overheating, and germination proceeds. When it has reached the proper point, as determined by inspection, the malt is subjected to kiln drying, the purpose of which is to terminate germination, because if it is allowed to go over the result would be a garden of barley plants of no further value for beer making.

Next comes the brewing by which the malt is converted into beer. The crushed malt is extracted in hot water, when the diastase completes its action in changing the starch to dextrin and maltose. One part of diastase is sufficient for 200,000 parts of starch. After the malt has been sufficiently treated the solution is drawn off and this constitutes the wort. The remaining grains are subjected to a careful treatment with water to obtain as large a portion of soluble matter as possible, the worts are united, boiled hops are added and the wort is complete. It is then rapidly cooled to the proper temperature, the yeast is added and fermentation proceeds. During the fermentation the yeast develops, attacks the sugar and liberates carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The rise of the carbonic acid gas through the liquid causes motion and the liquid is set to work. In fact, the name fermentation was originally given to any chemical reaction in which gases were liberated in the liquid, as, for example, when a piece of marble is dissolved in hydrochloric acid solution. When the fermentation is complete the beer is drawn off and stored in suitable vessels, in which subsequent slow fermentation takes place and the liquid becomes clarified. The sediment of the yeast is found in the bottom of the vessels in the case of lager beer, while in the case of ale the yeast is found in the form of scum at the top.

When we come to consider the relation of beer to food we are struck by the analogy of beer and bread. Bread is made from cereals; so is beer. The bread with little water is solid, the beer with more water is liquid. The yeast is employed in both. It produces alcoholic fermentation in both. It converts both into palatable and readily digested food. Both contain alcohol and carbon dioxide. Beer contains from 3 to 4 per cent alcohol and is not intoxicating when taken in ordinary quantities. Beer also has bitter and aromatic bodies derived from hops, which give it an acceptable flavor and produces tonic effects. Further, beer is one of the foods from from bacteria. You might be afraid of water, of milk, but the method of making beer, drying, heating,

pasteurizing and filtering it completely free beer from bacteria. Beer is food and wholesome. It contains carbohydrates and albuminoids and mineral materials required by our system. It is appetizing. It aids digestion, has enzymes.

One of the most interesting constituents that has been found in beer lately is a peculiar substance called lecithin. It has long been known that the phosphates were always present in beer, and the last discovery shows that they are absolutely essential to the process of fermentation. But the discovery of lecithin is especially interesting because lecithin is a substance which was found some time ago as a constituent of the brain. It is a very interesting compound of fatty constituents and phosphorous, and when its presence in the brain was first discovered it attracted a great deal of attention. It was thought, even, that it might be the source of mental action, and some suggested the proper name for it would be "denkstoff" or thinking stuff.

I myself have been familiar with the use of beer as an article of food from my childhood. I remember the barrel of ale in my father's cellar. When I was seventeen I went to Germany to study and learned to use beer as an article of food at the University of Goettingen. My first experience really came soon after I reached Goettingen when I made a walking tour through the Harz mountains with three other Americans, and I remember to this day with satisfaction how I enjoyed at some roadside "gasthaus" my "butterbrod, schweizerkase and bier." I have taken beer or ale pretty regularly all my life with my lunch. I have enjoyed the most perfect health, able to do a hard day's work every day, and as I was born in 1836, I think I am a pretty good specimen of its food value.

You know we read in the papers a great deal about adulterations. Of course most of it is nonsense. I have had occasion to investigate the question, and I find that adulteration in beer is gross exaggeration. There may be misbrandings, but there is no adulteration.

Beer does not make drunkards. The effect of prohibition would drive beer out of the household. It would deprive a large percentage of our population of a perfectly honest, wholesome, nutritious article of food. There is drunkenness, there is intemperance, but it does not come from beer. If we are to have laws let those laws be intelligent laws, laws that will discriminate between what does harm and what does not do harm. I think I have given reason enough why beer has become a national beverage in this country.

THE TRADE.

There has been a slight improvement during the past month but sales are not on the scale that they should be. Weather conditions offset the stimulating effect of the opening of the California expositions. Indications are that improvement will be steady but slow until the big influx of people comes to the State.

PERMANENCY OF EXTRA BEER TAX.

The following is the section of the recent law regarding the permanent beer tax:

"On and after December 31, 1915, the taxes under this special tax shall no longer be levied and collected, but on and after January 1, 1916, the tax imposed by the recent act shall continue on fermented liquors."

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Shipments of barley from San Francisco by sea in January were the largest on record for any month, totaling 1,443,881 centals against 10,927 centals for January, 1914. Of the total 1,275,728 centals went to U. K. and 115,755 centals to Australia.

HOP MARKET.

The California market ranges from 10c to 11½c to growers, according to quality, with heavy buying at those figures. However this activity at the primary markets has absolutely failed to stimulate business with brewers, who apparently have purchased their season's supply and are taking no further interest in the market. As a result of this condition, the advance on the Pacific Coast is not fully reflected by dealers' quotations to brewers, and apparently applies only to export business for English account.

The demand for English account is on a heavy scale in Oregon

Washington and California, and it includes anything in the way of hops fit for brewing. Oregon prices range from 10½c to 12c for medium quality, for which there is the best demand, choice crops being held at 13c to 14c by growers. Any grower who shows the least disposition to sell at a reasonable figure is immediately relieved of his stock.

Poorer hops are going abroad than ever were shipped before. California holdings at date are as follows: Sonomas, 3,000 bales; Sacramentos, 22,000 bales; Mendocinos, 3,000 bales. California 1913 crop, 1,500 bales.

Unsold stocks in growers' hands in Oregon are estimated at 10,000 bales, and in Washington at 3,100 bales, of which 3,000 are Yakimas.

OREGON HOPGROWERS' ASSOCIATION COMPLETELY ORGANIZED.

The Oregon Hopgrowers' Association held a meeting February 10, in order to give the Portland men who are owners of hop-yards an opportunity to confer with the committee who have organized the hopgrowers of the State. The reorganization is now practically complete and incorporation papers have been filed in Salem. Offices have been established at 148 South Commercial street, Salem, with Manager E. V. D. Paul in charge.

TWO BIG KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES FAIL.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), February 27.—The Mattingly & Moore Distilling Company and the F. G. Walker Distilling Company, two of the oldest concerns of the kind in the State, today filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in the United States District Court.

The Mattingly & Moore company gives its liabilities at \$289,399 and assets \$204,394.

The F. G. Walker company schedules liabilities of \$110,252, assets \$91,770.

The plants of the companies are at Bardstown, near Louisville.

WINE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Germany's best wine-producing district, Alsace-Lorraine, has suffered heavily by the war and the output this year will be far below normal. Alsace especially has a poor crop, according to reports. Not alone had the bad seasons of the last ten years caused a reduction of the area of vineyards to 108,840 hectares, but the earlier months of the year were very unfavorable for the development of the plant.

The vines were affected by phylloxera, which incessant cold rain made worse, and then, when hot weather finally came, the war broke out. In Southern Alsace, where the valleys and hillsides of the Vosges are almost entirely given to vine growing, many vineyards were cut down in order to facilitate military operations, while others were trampled down during battles.

The result of this has been that the wine crop of Alsace will be approximately one-third normal. Conditions in Lorraine are better. Though some of the vineyards around Metz were cut down when the war began the crop generally is plentiful enough to discount this. The quality, moreover, is said to equal that of 1904. Good weather early in the season favored a good average crop, and, unlike those of Alsace and Eastern France, the wine growers of Lorraine were able to give their vineyards all needed care.

PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING (W. Va.), February 27.—Amendments to the Yost prohibition law, which becomes operative today, are expected to further decrease the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the State. Under the law as it now stands, no more than half a gallon of liquor can be brought into the State by one person, unless the quantity and quality are marked in large, black letters on the package, and alcoholic beverages shall not be kept in any bowling alley, poolroom, boathouse, public building, park, road or alley.

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SOME RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Union.

Whereas the efforts of this organization to bring about a union of forces of the brewing, distilling and retailing of malt, spiritous and fermented liquors,

Be it Resolved, That we heartily endorse the formation of the Harmony Committee of the three branches of the trade, and urge upon our new executive officers to continue the good work and ultimately bring about the permanency of said Harmony Committee.

That, Whereas there is a movement being urged in both Congress and through the public press to separate the manufacture and sale of malt and spiritous liquors, and realizing that "In union there is strength," we view with alarm the attempt of the enemy to disrupt our ranks, and ultimately our future destruction.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, as retailers, denounce any attempt to divorce the two interests or to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors, as the moderate use of either is both beneficial and healthful, but the abuse is both harmful and ruinous to the individual and disastrous to the trade in every branch.

For Compensation.

Whereas, It is a fact that the British Empire compensated every slave owner when it abolished slavery in 1833, and that England at the present time compensates every liquor dealer whom it may put out of business as the result of its limitation policy,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in justice to those who have invested their hard-earned money in a business sanctioned by the laws of the land and recognized by the Supreme Court of our land as a legitimate business, that in the event of such business being destroyed by legislation, a just compensation should be allowed for the loss of such investment.

For Constitutional Liberty.

The representatives of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of America, in conference assembled, avow these plain truths and challenge successful refutation from any source.

That the products handled in the business in which we are engaged are naturally intended for the use, enjoyment and benefit of mankind.

That the use of such beverages is recognized everywhere as proper and even necessary, their abuse only being condemned precisely as the excessive use of solid food or other gifts of Nature is condemned.

That the sale of liquors has always formed an honorable and important feature of the commerce of the world.

That theorists and so-called reformers, usually from a pecuniary motive, have been constantly seeking legislative enactments to place restrictions upon our traffic with the ultimate purpose of blighting the country with the curse of prohibition, but legislation unsupported by public sentiment always proves harmful to public morals, as has been demonstrated by experience throughout the ages.

In view of these indisputable facts, we are unalterably opposed to the enactment of oppressive sumptuary laws, which will interfere with the personal rights of the citizens, and we protest against

malicious opposition to an industry which contributes to the local, State and National governments, in the form of taxation, by far a greater sum than that of any other in the country.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of America submit to the people of the United States the following reasons why they should oppose National prohibition:

That National prohibition would be a curtailment of the sovereign rights of the individual state to provide for the health, morals, public order and conveniences of their communities.

TRIBUTE TO THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.

The volume of business enjoyed by the Italian Vineyard Company in the United States and Europe is tremendous. This has been built up by the production of dependable wines, sold at right prices and speaks volumes for the reputation made by the company during its comparatively short existence.

This is largely due to the fact that the company employs regularly nearly two hundred experts who know the wine business thoroughly, and uniformity of quality is insured from year to year. These men are able from experience to determine the quality of grapes on the vine at a glance, and they know every step of the wine-making industry from the growing of the fruit to the finished product.

The output of the Guasti wineries is more than three and a half million gallons per year. This is divided into sweet and dry wines of both the red and white variety.

The sweet wines manufactured by the company always have had the distinction of being the finest produced in the United States and, in fact, rival in popularity the best products of the old world.—Los Angeles "Examiner."

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY OPENS BRANCH OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

In connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the Sacramento Valley Winery will open a branch office in San Francisco at the Schmidt Building, 12 Geary street. The office is being opened with the express purpose of extending hospitality to the many customers of the winery who will come from all parts of California and Nevada, as well as many Eastern States to visit the Exposition. As the office is in the heart of the downtown district every facility will be given to the friends of the Sacramento Valley Winery to view the parades which will take place in the streets of the city of San Francisco. The headquarters are so situated as to afford exceptional advantages not only for sight-seeing in the heart of San Francisco but, as well, conveniences for travelling to and from the Exposition grounds and other points of attraction around San Francisco Bay.

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SOME CHOICE PARAGRAPHS FROM THE FRESNO "REPUBLICAN."

State License.

Other sources of taxation now in sight will make up most of the deficiency in the State's revenues, except the part created by giving away with the poll tax. For that part, the question is debated pro and con, of substituting a State saloon license of \$100 a year.

If the State license tax is imposed, it must be strictly a revenue measure by which the State takes from each saloon \$100 a year, and for which it returns to the saloon—nothing. Any saloon which will not or can not pay the \$100, on these terms, has the alternative of shutting up—and the more of them that choose this option, the better for everybody. The only safe way to impose such a tax on the saloons is to impose it on them without their consent and against their will, on conditions which would be unjust if applied to any other business.

As to "tainted money," if the use of that money for the public schools can not untaint it, then nothing is disinfected. And as for conscientious scruples about partnership with the saloons—we all of us belong to a nation, and most of us belong to communities already involved in that partnership, and we can scarcely endanger our immortal souls much further by including the State.

So, as a temporary revenue measure, the tax seems defensible. But if the saloons think they would be purchasing any immunity by agreeing to the impost, let them beware of investing in a gold rick.

(Comment: When dealing with prohibitionists it is well always to look out for gold bricks and green goods, but the advice of the "Republican" is timely.)

Better Sober.

Russia has now gone completely dry. A decree has been issued abolishing the sale even of wine and beer in the high class cafes of Petrograd. In the beginning, Russia's prohibition was very like that of some of our own southern States. It was intended to deprive the common people of the things they drink, without interfering with the privileges of gentlemen. Unfortunately, even in Russia it is difficult to define conclusively who is a gentleman. Apparently the rule of the restaurant waiters is that any man with a derby hat and a coat is a gentleman. Also, it was discovered that people can, if they must, get drunk on beer and wine, though of course it can be done much more quickly and cheaply on vodka. So finally the prohibition decree was made absolute and all-inclusive, and it is now impossible in Russia to procure drink of any sort anywhere.

But efficiency in peace, if not so immediately disastrous, is at least as expensive as in war.

(Comment: This is the first time an argument has been advanced in favor of teetotalism on the ground that efficiency is disastrous.)

The French Vintage in 1914.—The official returns of the 1914 French vintage show that, despite the partial occupation of France by the German army, the yield is well in excess of that of 1913. Total stocks are given as 151,093,518 gallons and the vintage at 1,482,896,369 gallons, making a total of 1,633,989,887 gallons, compared with stocks of 100,170,777 gallons, a vintage of 1,084,519,131 gallons, and thus a total of 1,184,689,908 gallons in 1913. The departments as to which the returns are only partial are Aisne, Ardenne, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse and Oise.

Of the 1,482,896,369 gallons of wine obtained, 1,476,181,174 gallons were made at the place where the grapes were grown and only 6,715,195 gallons from grapes shipped elsewhere. Local vinification has been a necessity in view of the restriction of transportation facilities.

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LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA FORCES PROHIBITION UPON PEOPLE.

The most important event of the fortnight as far as the liquor trade is concerned, is the arbitrary act of the Alabama Legislature passing a State-wide prohibition bill, thus depriving the citizens of twelve counties, containing the leading cities, of the right of local option, which had been guaranteed them in no less than four recent appeals to the people of Alabama.

The legislators have proved unfaithful to their pledges to the electors and to the lifelong principles of the Democratic party, while masquerading as faithful Democrats before the people.

If there is one principle more sacred and binding on the Democratic party, it is the Jeffersonian doctrine of home rule, of which local option is a deduced principle.

What is still more flagrant is that the majority of the Legislature when requested to allow a referendum to the people of Alabama, not only refused to test popular opinion, but insultingly alleged that a popular vote would subject the electors to a campaign of bribing, and demoralize them. A State that recently chose Oscar Underwood as United States Senator on a local option platform, over Congressman Hobson as prohibitionist, could surely be trusted to do right. A State that recently elected Henderson as Governor on an avowed local option ticket, as two years ago it also elected O'Neal on the same ticket, would, if it had the chance, today relegate the dry majority now usurping power in the Legislature to the privacy of their homes, never to return to power as traitors to their party fealty.

Governor Henderson vetoed the bill, but the steam roller carried it over the veto by big majorities.

Governor O'Neal in his farewell address scathingly characterized the conduct of the majority of the Legislature, and predicted their political downfall at the earliest opportunity. He showed how they had deprived the State of half a million dollars in revenue without any provisions for meeting the deficit. He concludes his farewell message to the people in the following warning words:

"From the partisan bias of an unfaithful legislative majority, I appeal to you for the preservation of our civil liberties, confident that you will find a method by which they will be retained in their full and undiminished vigor."

We can rest assured that the people of Alabama, restive under the insulting denial of their right to be consulted, will at the first opportunity throw off the yoke of the imposed legislation and reaffirm for the fifth time their continued faith in local option as the basic principle of democracy.

The new prohibition law enters upon existence with the handicap of lack of popular approval and as such is doomed to a precarious enforcement from its very inception.—"Mida's Criterion."



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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 2118.)

**Emergency revenue law—Articles subject to stamp tax.
Penalty for selling or offering for sale unstamped articles subject to tax.**

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1915.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Domestic and Imported Wines, Liqueurs or Cordials.

The attention of this office has been called to the fact that many dealers in wines, liqueurs and cordials taxable under the act of October 22, 1914, continue to sell such taxable articles unstamped and to forward the required stamps to collectors with Form 672, prescribed in T. D. 2027.

The privilege of thus paying the tax was accorded dealers only until they were able to procure the necessary stamps to affix to bottles or other containers in which such articles were offered for sale. Sufficient time has elapsed for this purpose, and all unstamped wines, liqueurs or cordials now offered for sale are subject to seizure under the provisions of section 2 of said act.

Collectors will see that the provisions of this statute are hereafter strictly enforced and that all returns (Form 672), with attached stamps, now on file in their respective offices are at once forwarded to this office.

Schedule B Articles.

The attention of collectors is also called to the penalties imposed by section 19 of said act, for sale of unstamped articles taxable under Schedule B, and they will see that the requirements of the act with respect to these articles are also strictly enforced.

Schedule of such unstamped articles, if on file in collectors' offices, should also be at once forwarded to this office.

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 35066—G. A. 7666.)

Liquor in Bottles—Loss by Breakage—Meaning of "Package."

Paragraph 244, tariff act of 1913, provides that an allowance in liquidation of duties on liquors may be made for a loss due to breakage when it appears to the collector from the gauger's return, verified by an affidavit of the importer, that a "cask or package" has been broken in transit and that 10 per cent of the value of the contents has been lost. Held, that the word "package" is not limited to liquors packed in bulk, but will cover an importation of bottled liquors packed in cases or boxes.

United States General Appraisers,
New York, January 15, 1915.

In the matter of protest 749816 of H. Rabe against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Galveston.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville and Hay, General Appraisers).

Waite, General Appraiser: It appears in this proceeding that 15 cases of tequila in bottles were imported, upon which duty was assessed at \$2.60 per gallon under paragraph 237, tariff act of 1913, which provides for "brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials." A report of the government gauger is on file, which shows that out of the 15 cases of 12 bottles to the case 35 bottles were broken en route; the report also shows an outage of six gallons on account of this breakage.

The importer's claim is that under the provisions of paragraph 244 an allowance should be made for the six gallons shortage reported by the gauger. The provision in question reads as follows:

244. * * * And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits, except that when it shall appear to the collector of customs from the gauger's return, verified by an affidavit by the importer to be filed within five days

after the delivery of the merchandise, that a cask or package has been broken or otherwise injured in transit from a foreign port and as a result thereof a part of its contents amounting to 10 per centum or more of the total value of the contents of the said cask or package in its condition as exported, has been lost, allowance therefor may be made in the liquidation of the duties. * * *

As first liquidated an allowance was made for the six gallons; but later a reliquidation was ordered denying the allowance. We assume this was in view of the department's construction of the above proviso to paragraph 244, as set forth in T. D. 34140, to the following effect:

Cask or package.—These words are construed to mean only such casks or packages which contain liquors in bulk, and not to include packages containing liquors in bottles or jugs.

The gauger's report with reference to the broken bottles in nine cases is as follows: In three cases, three bottles broken in each case; in two case, four bottles broken in each case; in one case nine bottles; in one case, five bottles; and in two cases, two bottle in each case.

This report as to the breakage and the cases in which it occurred is verified by an affidavit of the importer on file in the case which we assume was filed within the required time; hence the provisions of paragraph 244 with reference to the report of the gauger and the affidavit of the importer have been complied with and it appears that more than 10 per cent, as required by the statute, was lost. The only question to be decided, then, is whether cases or packages containing bottles of spirituous or distilled liquors shall be construed to be included in the term "package" as used in the portion of paragraph 244 here in question and above quoted.

In the Standard Dictionary the first definition of "cask" is as follows:

Cask.—A barrel-shaped wooden vessel or receptacle made of staves, hoops and flat heads.

A cask for liquor or liquids may be larger or smaller than barrel.

And in the same dictionary the word "package" is defined as "any collection of goods baled, boxed or otherwise inclosed for transportation."

In commerce, especially as relates to internal revenue and the transportation of liquors, it appears the term "package" is used indiscriminately, being applied to bottles, jugs, barrels or cases depending upon their condition when transported into certain territory. We can see no good reason for holding that the provision in paragraph 244 should apply to liquors in bulk and not to liquor in bottles, the object being to relieve the importer from payment of duty on goods never received by him.

The various statutes which have been in force since and including the law of 1883 have had provisions similar to the provision in paragraph 244, act of 1913, with reference to the manner of packing this class of goods, and in each statute has been the requirement that liquors "imported in bottles or jugs shall be PACKED IN PACKAGES containing not less than one dozen bottles or jug in each PACKAGE." (Emphasis ours.) The board, on different occasions, when passing upon questions arising under similar statutes, has referred to liquors imported in cases or boxes as being in "packages." Note G. A. 6531 (T. D. 27871), wherein the board recognized the application of the term "package" to liquors imported in the same form as in the present case—that is, in bottles. And in T. D. 21202 the department acquiesced in the use of the term "package" as applied to a commodity of this kind packed in this form. So it would appear that when this law was enacted it was enacted with full knowledge that liquors imported in bottles or jugs and packed together in a case or box were recognized as being in "packages."

We are therefore of the opinion that the provision of paragraph

It applies to imported liquors packed in the way these were packed, and that allowance should have been made for the six gallons reported as outage by the gauger. The protest is therefore sustained.

(T. D. 2120.)

Emergency Revenue Law—Gins.

Instructions relative to taxation of gins under section 2, act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, as similar compounds to liqueurs and cordials.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1915.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

From investigation made by the chemist of this bureau it would appear that a small amount of sugar is commonly added by rectifiers to gins in order to give them a smooth or finished taste. Where, however, sugar or glycerin is added by rectifiers to a gin which does not contain flavoring material other than that usually incorporated in the process of the manufacture of gin by rectifiers, this office will not hold the same to be a cordial or similar compound unless the obscuration of proof exceeds 10 degrees. This will permit the addition by rectifiers of approximately 1.8 per cent sugar in 80-degree proof gin. If other solid or extractive material is present, it will, of course, affect the proof thereof.

Therefore, in adding sugar or glycerin account should be taken of the rectifier of such material, as in all cases of an obscuration over 10 degrees of proof this office will hold same to be a cordial or similar compound, taxable at the rate of 24 cents per gallon.

Buchu gins, as now compounded, are intended to be included in this decision, and such gins, unless showing more than 10 degrees obscuration, will not be taxable as similar compounds to liqueurs and cordials.

It will be understood that this ruling applies to gins only compounded by rectifiers and to no other alcoholic compounds.

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2127.)

Shipment of Distilled Spirits in Tank Cars to Bonded Manufacturing Warehouses.

Alcohol or other distilled spirits stored in distillery warehouses or in special or general bonded warehouse may be transferred therefrom in tanks or tank cars to bonded manufacturing warehouses.

Treasury Department, January 14, 1915.

Under authority conferred in paragraph M of section 4 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, it is hereby provided that alcohol or other distilled spirits stored in distillery warehouses or in any special or general bonded warehouse may be transferred therefrom in tanks or tank cars to bonded manufacturing warehouses established or operated under the provisions of said act.

Where alcohol is to be so transferred each tank or tank car must have permanently and legibly marked or painted thereon its number and capacity in wine gallons, and must be so constructed

that all openings may be securely locked. Slight locks, to be provided by the shipper, will be used for this purpose; and, unless duplicate keys are furnished to the officers in charge of the respective warehouses, the keys used will be forwarded and returned by express or registered mail.

Each such tank or tank car will, for the purpose here stated, be regarded as an original package, and an export stamp, to be procured by the shipper, will be affixed to each such tank or tank car.

Except as herein provided, all such shipments will be made and accounted for in the manner prescribed in articles 151-156, Internal Revenue Regulations No. 29, revised August 18, 1914.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 35055.)

Countervailing Duty on British Spirits.

"Black and White Blend" and other Scotch whiskies to be classified as "plain British spirits," and countervailing duties assessed accordingly under T. D. 34466.

Treasury Department, January 14, 1915.

Sir: Referring to your letter of October 27, 1914, I have to state that the American consul at Glasgow reports that after careful investigation he finds that the British excise officials classify the spirits known as "Black and White Blend" as "plain British spirits," on which an export allowance of 3d per British proof gallon is allowed; also that this classification is given to all Scotch whiskies.

Countervailing duty should therefore be assessed under the regulations in T. D. 34466, in accordance with this information.

(75418.)

Respectfully,
WM. P. MALBURN,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Cleveland, Ohio.

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FOREIGN WINE NOTES.

Argentina's Wine Industry.—Mendoza is one of the fruit regions of the world. It is a little Garden of Eden in the heart of a desert. It lies at the foot of the high Andes mountains, on the railroad that crosses from Buenos Aires to the Pacific. It has good railroad connections with the Atlantic, and there are trains three times a week that go over the mountains to the opposite side of the continent. The town is in the center of the great fruit valley of the Mendoza River. The lands are composed of the rich silt which that river has brought down from the Andes, and they rely upon it for their irrigation. I saw this stream shortly after I arrived on the eastern side of the Andes. It is a rushing flood of water as thick as pea soup. It is the color of chocolate, and it carries so much fertilizing material along its course that wherever it meets an obstruction it builds up a sand bar or island. Indeed, it is said that if a man can find a patch of stones anywhere over which the current can be turned he will within a year have a coating of two or three feet of soil that will raise almost anything under the sun. The river carries so much silt that it frequently changes its course, owing to the islands built up by it. I saw islands that were three feet above the level of the water, their banks being almost perpendicular. The water fertilizes everything it touches, regenerating this valley year after year as the Nile does Egypt, and causing it to produce enormous crops without nitrate or phosphates.

The soil thus made has been found to be especially fitted for grapes, and today the whole valley has been turned into vineyards. Farther back in the country are hundreds of thousands of acres devoted to grazing; but here every square yard is in vineyards and they are now producing something like 300,000,000 quarts, or 75,000,000 gallons of wine every year. The vines grow so well that vineyards in bearing are worth 3,000 gold dollars and upward per acre, and bare land with the water rights will bring \$1,000 and more.

I wish I could show you a moving picture of the vineyards that surround the town of Mendoza. The city is in the center of about a million acres of vineyards. The grape vines extend right up to the houses, and some enormous vineyards are separated from the buildings only by mud walls that are four or five feet in height. There are railroads which go out through the vineyards, and you can take the belt line and ride for miles around the city, going through nothing but grape vines all the way.

I saw vineyards of a thousand acres, the grapes of which were all white, and other tracts equally large where the grapes were dark blue or purple. Almost all were quite as big as damson plums, some single bunches weighing four or five pounds.

Riding through the vineyards, I saw many of the large winemaking establishments. Nearly all of these have estates of their own, but they also buy the grapes of the vineyardists near them. These establishments are known as bodegas. Some of them are of vast extent, the buildings covering acres. Others are small, but altogether they make enough wine each year to give three quarts to every man, woman and child in the United States and leave some to spare. The amount of grapes squeezed out last year was just about 1,000,000,000 pounds, and this produced in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 liters of wine. This is for the province of Mendoza alone.

In order to give you an idea of these big winemaking establishments I shall describe some features of that of Domingo Tomba, which I have just visited. This bodega is said to be the largest winemaking establishment of the whole world. Its buildings cover many acres. Its cellars have forty-one departments for storing and maturing wine. In its fermenting rooms there are twenty vats, each holding 100,000 gallons and smaller vats with a total capacity of more than a million. There are altogether 400 or 500 vats and even more tanks, the whole forming reservoirs which will handle more than 2,000,000 gallons at one time. The establishment has 182 cars for bringing the grapes from the vineyards to the winery and ninety-three traveling tanks of 2,500 gallons each for the transport of wine and grape juice from its other bodegas.

I cannot tell you the number of cellars I went through, but I

know that I walked steadily for an hour or more in my visit to the establishment. Everything is of the most modern make. The machinery is moved by electricity and the barrels in which the wine is shipped are manufactured on the premises. As I went out I passed an automobile, especially constructed for the carrying of wine from the farm to the factory. This machine held 4,000 quarts. I also saw them loading the cars and carts with barrels of wine which are to be sent over the country. Altogether there were several hundreds of men employed on the work.—Frank G. Carpenter in Los Angeles "Times."

Growth of Industry in South Australia.—Vine growing has become of great importance in South Australia. There were 25,200 acres last year under cultivation, yielding 42,605 tons of grapes. 52,208 hundredweight of currants were dried, an increase of 5,500 hundredweight over 1912. The production of sultanas amounted to 16,575 hundredweight, an increase of 1,832 hundredweight over 1912. There were 3,974,838 gallons of wine produced, exceeding the previous record vintage of 1911 by 504,780 gallons.

Production of France and Algeria in 1914.—From private investigations made by two trade journals devoted to the wine industry and from certain official figures, it appears that the yield in France will amount to 60,000,000 hectolitres (about 1,585,000,000 gallons) and that in Algeria to 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 hectoliters (158,500,000 or 184,900,000 gallons). "These quantities, if realized," says "l'Information" for Nov. 12, "will amply suffice for the needs of domestic consumption, which do not exceed on the average 40,000,000 hectoliters (1,056,680,000 gallons). It appears that, despite certain low proof in the case of the earlier wines, the quality will on the whole, be good."

THE CITY AND THE SPRING VALLEY PURCHASE.

WHILE the purpose of this journal is to promote the interests of the wine and liquor business, water, and plenty of it, is a necessity that we cannot overlook. The question of the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's properties is to be submitted to a vote of the people in the latter part of April. The reasons for calling this election, given by Mayor Rolph and the Advisory Water Committee, are the shortage of water and the necessity of something being done to relieve the situation. The liquor business in this city cannot grow unless the city can expand. According to figures given out by the Census Department, the other cities across the bay have grown at the rate of five per cent per year, while San Francisco has grown at the rate of about 1.9 per cent. The blame for this condition is laid largely to the lack of water in the outlying sections by the Mayor and his advisers. While Spring Valley has plenty of water at its sources, dams must be built and mains laid before this shortage can be relieved. Unless this is done it is claimed that the growth of the city will be stopped and that a dangerous situation, owing to a lack of water, will result. The price of \$34,500,000 for the properties is deemed a fair one by the Advisory Water Committee. This committee consists of Mayor Rolph, Judge Matt. I. Sullivan, Supervisor Alexander T. Vogelsang, City Attorney Percy V. Long, Supervisor Thomas Jennings and City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy. One hundred thousand dollars of the city's money have been spent during the last year in having an appraisal of these properties made, and with all the facts before them, as a result of this investigation, the committee has advised that it would be better to purchase the properties at this figure than attempt to get them for less through court proceedings. While there may have been some question and difference of opinion regarding the value of the properties in the past, it would seem that such an investigation ought to pretty well settle the matter. The Advisory Water Committee also states that these properties will pay for themselves at going rates and this is another check upon the \$34,500,000 valuation. This is a matter which should receive serious consideration and an intelligent vote, or a stagnation in the growth of the city is apt to result.

PROHIBITIONIST PAPER GOES HOBSON ONE BETTER

The "Saturday Blade," prohibitionist weekly of Chicago, is endeavoring to cultivate an imagination which should make Congressman Richmond P. Hobson guard his laurels with more alertness. "Imagination" is the word now generally used instead of "Prevarication"; hence, it may not be too generous to ascribe the "Saturday Blade's" achievements to the creative work of wakeful dreaming rather than to just plain fabrication of falsehood.

In the latest issue of the Chicago paper a double-column editorial appears with the following remarkable paragraphs:

"An average of over nine million lives lost! That is the estimated toll of alcoholic poison in the United States and colonies in single year. More than have been killed in any war; more than will be killed in the present war, great as its losses are.

"We shudder when we read of thousands of men killed in battle. Yet alcoholic poison has been taking more lives every day, under the American flag, than have been lost on Europe's battlefields. An average of over nine million in one year! It is a staggering statement and one which we ourselves refused to believe at first. But the truth has been forced upon us."

The United States census places the total number of deaths per year in the country from all causes at approximately 1,500,000. Of course, the "Blade" does not refer to the census in order to get the figures. This is the way the paper proceeds:

"(1) Under the American flag we have 100,000,000 people. (2) Government figures show that in one year there is consumed in the United States seven quarts of alcohol (poison) for every man, woman and child under our flag. (3) The average duration of human life in the United States is thirty-three years. (4) What is the effect of the seven quarts of alcohol on the lives of our people in a year? If it shortens life, how much longer would they live if there were no alcoholic poison consumed?

"Any schoolboy can work out the rest of it. Taking the 100,000,000 population of the United States and its colonies, multiply that by three, the number of years cut from the average life of the American people by alcoholic poison. That gives 300,000,000 life-years annually. The average length of human life in the United States is thirty-three years. Divide the 300,000,000 by 33 and you have the average loss of possible life in one year, or over nine million lives."

This is how the prohibitionist journal arrives at conclusions. The "Blade" absently-mindedly ignores the claims of fellow-prohibitionists that there are 45,000,000 persons living in dry territory in the United States. If these claims are given consideration it will be readily conceded that there are thirteen quarts of alcohol consumed every year for every man, woman and child in the wet territory of the United States and that the lives of each one are shortened just five years and seven months or, in other words, the average person in Maine and Kansas lives five years and seven months longer than in Massachusetts and Nebraska. Is it not time that the United States government set this fact before the people?

The "Blade" makes a plea for war in the following words: "In the midst of its war, Europe is better off than ever before, for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks have been curtailed to the west point. No wonder Russia was willing to enter the war, with alcohol traffic abolished. By cutting out the drinking of alcoholic beverages, Russia saved a loss of 13,000,000 lives a year, while the war the great empire cannot lose more than 2,000,000 lives a year."

War appears to be saving Russia 11,000,000 lives a year. If it continued just twelve years 132,000,000 lives will be saved. In other words, war will just double the population of Russia in twelve years.

In this connection the "Blade" says: "In the United States the average value of a human life is given as \$5,000. Multiply the 9,000,000 by \$5,000 and you have \$45,000,000,000, or more than the great European war will cost if it runs three years."

Why not go further? If war saves Russia 11,000,000 lives a year it will save 33,000,000 in three years. At the rate of \$5,000 per

life this means a saving of \$165,000,000,000, or nearly four times the total cost of the European war for all the nations involved.

Concluding its editorial the "Saturday Blade" says: "The publisher and employees of the 'Blade' are fully convinced that the use of alcoholic beverages is injurious to everybody. We shall not, therefore, encourage anyone to use them by advertising same. Heretofore the advertising of whisky has paid us an average of \$50,000 a year. The last contract expired December 31, and we have refused to renew any such business."

This is an awful confession. The \$50,000 a year represents twenty per cent profits on \$250,000 worth of advertisements. As companies make an outlay of one per cent of their business for advertisements this means \$25,000,000 involved or sales of 10,000,000 gallons of alcohol. At the rate of seven quarts apiece 1,300,000 persons would be required to consume this quantity of alcohol, shortening their lives three years apiece or 3,900,000 years altogether, the equivalent of 118,000 lives averaging thirty-three years. Valuing each life at \$5,000 the "Saturday Blade" has contributed directly toward destroying \$590,000,000 worth of lives every year to make a miserable \$50,000. It is no wonder that conscience keeps Mr. W. D. Boyce, the publisher of the "Blade," awake at night figuring out what a terrible destroyer alcohol is. His remorse must be worse than delirium tremens.

The REVIEW would not give attention to this matter if it were not for the fact that the "Saturday Blade" declares that it issues 1,250,000 copies every week. It is hard to say what the actual circulation of the paper is, as Publisher Boyce keeps his methods of figuring on this very secret. If he calculates on this as he does on alcohol his circulation is about 4,170 issues per week. The United States census places the number of deaths from alcohol in the country at about 3,000 per year, while Mr. Boyce places it at 9,000,000, or 3,000 times as many. Divide 1,250,000 by 3,000 and the result is the circulation of the "Blade," according to the Boyce calculus.

The people who read the "Blade" are those who "like to be fooled," as P. T. Barnum says. The worst fools are the fools who like to be fooled. No one can believe that there are 1,250,000 of them attached to the "Saturday Blade."

GEORGE WEST & SON IMPROVING LODI WINES.

George West & Son are endeavoring to induce Lodi growers to plant Petit Syrah grapes and are offering to give the rooted vines away free to growers who will plant ten acres or more and to contract the grapes produced on these vines for ten years, on a basis which will be very advantageous to the grower, as it provides better prices while the vineyards are young. They are recommending the planting of these vines about seven or eight feet apart, so that there will be from 650 to 750 vines per acre.

Trade Opportunity in Cuba.—California wine men should realize the importance and possibilities of the Cuban field and give to this field their utmost attention. Steamship companies are establishing lines from San Francisco to New Orleans, thereby facilitating shipments to Cuba. Cuba imports annually \$1,275,000 worth of red wine, \$330,000 worth of white wine and \$80,000 worth of champagne. As Germany, France and England are unable to ship goods to Cuba there is an excellent opportunity for California wine men.

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APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by the registration thereof, may oppose same if the necessary steps provided by law are taken promptly. For further information concerning trade marks apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, trade mark agent, Bond Building, Washington, D. C. Serial No.

- 72,475 The Letter L in script within a circle. Used on beer since July 16, 1913. Applicant: Obermeyer & Liebmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 54,469 Representation of a seal bearing a crown. Used on champagne-wine since September 23, 1908. Applicant: Chandon et Cie, Epernay, France.
- 78,427 Representation of a peasant workman holding a mug of beer. Used on beer since March, 1914. Applicant: Sandlerbrau Ges. m. b. Hftg. Kulmbach, Ger.
- 80,147 Words: Crown of Baltimore. Used on blend whisky since November, 1903. Applicant: Cahn, Belt & Co., Baltimore, Md.
- 82,100 Word: Traveler Club. Used on whisky, gin and brandy since August 1, 1914. Applicant: Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
- 83,166 Word: Mona Lisa and picture of same. Used on cocktails and brandy since August 1, 1913. Applicant: Singer Bros., New York, N. Y.
- 83,672 Word: Winner. Used on beer since October, 1914. Applicant: Wacker & Birk Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill.

TRADE OPPORTUNITY.

Prospects For Beer Trade in South China.—The war has disturbed beer importations into South China, and there seems to be a favorable opportunity for the introduction of American brews. Comparatively little beer is consumed by the natives, even in the open ports, but considerable quantities have been imported into China and Hong Kong for the use of the foreign population, the supply of ships, and for a small consumption among the Chinese. The value of the imports into all China in 1913 is placed at \$537,337, against a total of \$545,126 in 1912.

Imports of ale, beer and stout into Hong Kong during 1913 amounted to 639,016 gallons, of which 267,901 gallons were exported as ships' stores and 366,936 gallons were consumed locally.

The development of a trade in malt beverages in Hong Kong and its commercial field is not easy. A local license is demanded in the colony, and it has generally been found necessary for an agency for beer to be worked in conjunction with wine and liquor business. Most local liquor houses have agencies for beers which they are now pushing, the result being that American manufacturers will probably have to co-operate in the establishment of new houses.

There is considerable trade now, and it is unlikely that it will decrease. It is also improbable that a resurrection of the German beer industry at Tsingtau will be possible for some time to come. In any event there is a much better opportunity for the introduction of American beers in this part of the world now than there has been for a decade or more.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Gallons produced	Gallons withdrawn	Gallons in warehouse
1910	156,237,526.4	126,384,726.7	233,508,674.6
1911	175,402,395.5	132,058,636.5	249,279,346.6
1912	178,249,985.0	133,259,147.6	263,785,831.8
1913	185,353,383.1	140,289,424.8	276,784,540.0
1914	174,611,645.0	136,269,752.6	282,036,460.2

Prohibition Is Political Patent Medicine.—We remember such marvelous remedies as Dr. Peter's Kuriko and Lydia Pinkham's Pink Pills, not to forget Peruna. What these remedies will baffle description. And yet they are as feeble as stale water in comparison with the transcendent potentialities of prohibition, if we are to believe the latest street posters. Here are a few of the things prohibition will do to California:

It will "lessen crime, lower taxes, attract home builders, build up our schools, and bring prosperity."

Are you satisfied that you are getting your money's worth? We challenge the first claim of the prohibitionists. When men can no longer obtain a drink openly, they will take it secretly, and the public will be taxed with the expense of endless prosecutions of "blind pig" operators. In this respect it will be conducive to crime.

But on the other hand, it will, quite correctly, "lower taxes." That is to say, it will lower the assets of the State treasury. When the California wine industry destroyed, there will be no revenue to collect from this source. In the natural course of events, when taxes are "lowered" from this direction, other industries will be called upon to supply the deficiency. Incidentally, considerable revenue is also collected from liquor licenses.

It will "attract home builders" and "bring prosperity," all right—but not to California. Other States will attract the California home builders who are rendered homeless here by prohibition; and other States may prosper at our expense.

But how prohibition is going to "build up our schools," we fail to see. The enigma is too profound to be solved by ordinary work-a-day brains. We thought the taxes derived from viticulture had gone a long way to building up the schools we have, and that the form of revenue might be depended on to help immensely in the building up of future schools; and, try as we might, we cannot rid ourselves of the notion that if this source of taxation is lost to the State, a very considerable diminution in the funds available for school purposes is inevitable.

The prohibitionists, like other abnormal cranks, have some very curious arguments which the mental equipment of ordinary reasoning mortals is unable to reconcile with that tramontane quality called common sense.—San Francisco "News Letter."

Wine of Great Benefit to Troops.—Under the caption, "Wine for the Army," the "Revue de Viticulture" asserts that the first few months of the war, months which have been full of so much valiant fighting by French forces, have confirmed hygienic information that previous wars brought to light. In part the paper says:

"Results in the army have demonstrated new proofs of the energetic anti-microbial action of wine."

"The Balkan wars showed that in the Greek army the regiments using wine always showed better military energy and a superior resistance to typhus fever over those not using wine, and far superior to that of the Turkish army."

"Our doctors, both civil and military, sustain the tradition that wine has a decidedly efficient influence on sick or wounded convalescents. In the trenches where the soldiers suffer from cold and wet, wine is proving of the greatest use."

Germans Insist on Wines for Troops.—As part of the tax to maintain the military government of Bruges the German office required the townsmen to supply 300,000 bottles of wine during the months of January and February. The wines were principally Burgundy and Bordeaux, but there were some contributions of champagne.

Thirty-Five-Year-Old Whisky For Sale by A. P. Hotaling & Company.—The firm of A. P. Hotaling & Company announces that it has in its cellars at 429 Jackson street a stock of whisky that has been mellowing for thirty-five years. It will be remembered that in the fire of 1906 the only block not burned in the wholesale district was the one containing the warehouses of A. P. Hotaling & Company. This inspired a poet to write:

"If, as some say, God spanked the town
For being over frisky,
Why did he burn the churches down
And save Hotaling's whisky?"

A limited amount of the thirty-five-year-old whisky is being sold directly to consumers for \$10 a gallon in sealed packages.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.
 Paul Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Anglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geo. West & Son, Incorporated..... Stockton, Cal.
 California Wine Association
 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Theo. Gier Co..... 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.
 Wetmore-Bowen
 166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.
 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi
 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
 18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
 Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
 John Rapp & Son, Agents,
 Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
 teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
 Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
 138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
 Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
 820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
 Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
 467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.
 214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
 34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
 14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.
 943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co.
 811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co. Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.
 Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
 Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieu Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Nierman & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Occidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR SUPPLIES.

A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

MINERAL WATER.

San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR FIXTURES.

San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

AUTO TRUCKS.

The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASTES AND GUMS.

Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

Ship Cafe Venice, California

John Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar
5 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's
130 Lionesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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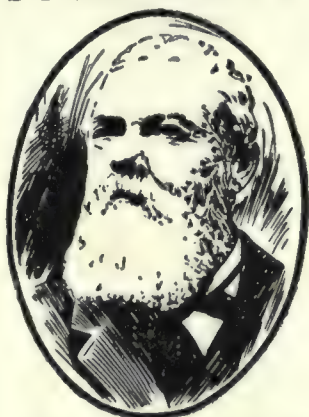
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Peach
Pear
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Violet
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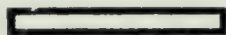
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SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, MARCH, 1915

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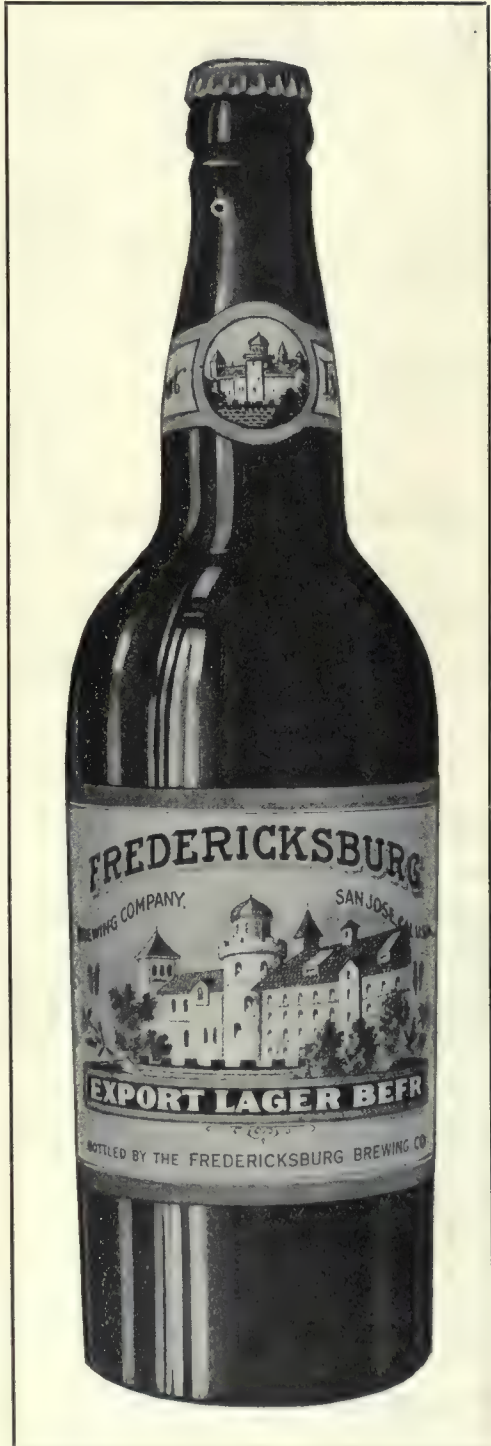
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

MARCH, 1915

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RUSSIA AND PROHIBITION.

The Czar of Russia did not issue an edict prohibiting the sale of liquors in Russia. He expressed a desire that the sale of liquors be discontinued during the war, but recognized the principle of local self-government. Also, prohibition does not prohibit, even in Russia. These facts are brought out in a letter from John H. Snodgrass, American Consul General at Moscow, in response to a request from the National Model License League for the exact truth about prohibition in Russia. The letter, which was forwarded through the State Department at Washington, is as follows:

"In response to your inquiry of January 7th, requesting exact information in regard to the Russian ukase prohibiting the use of liquors other than vodka in Russia, I beg to state that, in the strict sense of the word, the crown has not proclaimed such an edict. At the beginning of the war the government expressed a desirability for the discontinuance of the sale of all intoxicants throughout the empire, but the issuance of regulations for the sale of drinks was left to the local institutions of self-government.

"The city of Moscow was the first to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, including light wines and beer, but only the vodka shops were closed for the first three months of the war, it being possible to purchase, either at the beer saloons or wineshops, all grades of beer and wine. Vodka was also sold at that time in the higher-class restaurants in Moscow, and, in fact, throughout Russia in the same places. Later, however, all wine stores and beer saloons were closed, and the sale of any kinds of intoxicants absolutely forbidden for the time being, no limit being set for the opening of these institutions. Petrograd followed Moscow's example, and so did most of the other cities, boroughs and villages, so that it may be assumed that the sale of intoxicants is forbidden in perhaps ninety per cent of all cities and towns in the empire.

"In the city of Moscow these regulations are outwardly being strictly enforced, a heavy fine being exacted from all persons infringing the rules. Wine may only be obtained on a prescription signed by a doctor, the exact amount being named, and the prescription good for only one time, but this office is informed that in all the restaurants drinks may be obtained. It is stated, furthermore, that private houses have sufficient supplies to last during the war.

"At the present moment there is a movement in favor of the authorization to sell light wines and beer. This question will be placed before the legislative institutions, upon which will depend the passing of a law regulating the sale of liquors.

"Practically all the breweries in Russia are temporarily closed, but, according to a statement of the manager of one of the largest in Moscow, they expect to open in the spring, as they anticipate a favorable ruling on the part of the government authorities with regard to the sale of beer. The wine merchants are equally hopeful, but no one is in a position to state accurately what the disposition of the government will be as to the continuance of the general sale throughout the country of vodka. There is a pretty decided opinion on the part of the thinking classes that the bottle houses in the villages and rural districts should be cut down, at least, and perhaps eliminated, and that the number in the larger cities should be fewer. This question is problematical, and no decision will be reached until the cessation of hostilities.

"The government's loss on account of the closing of the vodka shops is more than \$1,000,000 per day."

DR. WELCH OF GRAPE JUICE PROCLIVITIES VISITING CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Charles Welch of Westfield, New York, has been visiting California during the past month. The grape juice manufactured by Dr. Welch has been made famous by the prohibitionists. It is said that this beverage has "penetrated the remotest corners of the earth and is drunk in every known language" (including the profane, we presume). We did not know that the manufacturer of grape juice is a doctor, but we are at last enlightened. We always suspected that grape juice was closely related to the various dandruff cures.



Splendid Collective Wine Display

ONE of the most original exhibits in the Food Products Palace is the collective wine display of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association. Aside from its impressive size, airy construction, and effective color scheme, it possesses an educational interest that will tempt people to linger within its vine-clad walls and study its varied features.

Unlike so many of the exhibits at the big fair, this pergola-covered creation of the winemen is characteristic of the industry it houses. You know at once that wine and grapes are the products displayed, for everywhere are clambering vines, multi-colored grapes, rare vintages, garlanded casks, wine temples and famous California wineries reproduced in fac-simile.

The arched entrance gate is a striking example of sculptured beauty, the theme being "Wine, Woman and Song." Seated on a festooned cask in the center of the arch, twenty-nine feet above the floor, is a youthful Bacchus, raising his wine glass in a toast to the visitors. On the left panel is a daughter of the vine, and on the right, standing in a vine-clad bower, is Pan, blowing his reed pipes to the birds.

As the visitor enters, the exhibit of the processed grapes of the United States Department of Agriculture first claims his attention. Here are fifty of the leading varieties of grapes used in wine making in California. They were secured at the Oakville experimental station of the Department of Agriculture, and demonstrate that California is able to grow practically every noted variety of foreign wine grape to be found on the face of the globe.

Just beyond the beautiful collection of jars is seen the general office, with the attendant smiling at you from a huge oval cask, topped with two strenuous children crushing grapes in an old-fashioned hand press.

To the right of the office is an information bureau conducted under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, where visitors may get accurate and trustworthy information about every phase of grape growing and winemaking in California.

Walking along the aisle to the right, one passes in turn the beautiful individual exhibits of the California Wine Association, C. Schilling & Co., Italian Vineyard Co., A. Mattei, Beringer Bros., C. Krug Winery, Cresta Blanca Wine Co. and Theo. Gier Wine Co. Opposite the latter exhibit is the entrance to the moving picture room, which will accommodate over 100 people. From 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. visitors may see the vineyards and working plants of practically every firm of importance in the State. The 15,000 feet of film are a revelation to the stranger, who receives an excellent idea of the diversity of California's topography, and the different methods of harvesting and crushing in the dry and sweet wine sections. The history of the industry, some viticultural marvels, and scenes from the Vintage Festival at St. Helena, give variety to the pictures, which are accompanied with lectures.

The interior of the moving picture house is ornamented with two elaborate art glass studies showing a vista of casks at Grey-stone winery and the immense Wahtoke Vineyard in Fresno County.

A frieze of forty-five sepia grape studies, 24x30 inches in size, attracts the eye of the visitor when he emerges from the moving picture house. These pictures were taken under the direction of Professor George Husmann of the United States Department of

Agriculture in Napa and Fresno counties, and emphasize the peculiarities of the leading wine grapes grown in this State. Care was taken to bring out the characteristics of every variety, the size of grapes, hang of the clusters, and appearance of both sides of the leaves.

Proceeding to the right, along the aisle, the visitor encounters the exhibits of Wm. Hoelscher Wine Co., F. Korbel Bros., Joaquin County Grape Growers, Lachman & Jacobi, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., A. Finke's Widow, French-American Wine Co., Sacramento Valley Winery, and the Italian-Swiss Colony.

Interesting exhibits along the walls have been installed by Repsold & Co., P. F. Lint, Louis Kunde, Grau & Warner, Questa Wine Co., Chauche & Bon, J. L. de Roza Estate, V. Wehner, Mt. Hamilton Vineyard Co., C. Dresel and the Schriber Vineyard Co.

In order to extend their hospitality to social and business friends, the exhibitors have installed a Service Room on the main floor, where their most famous wines will be offered to those who present cards. Every precaution is taken to present the wines under the most favorable conditions. A spacious Refrigeration Room has been provided for the white wines and champagnes, and ample space has been set aside for the dry red wines, sweet wines and brandies.

The Service Room is a charming place, in which to rest at a table and take a refreshing sample of California wines. Above the head the visitor will behold an arched trellis, covered with vines suggestive of a huge half cask. If he is seated near the rail he will be able to look into the adjacent booths or watch the constantly moving procession of spectators in the aisles beyond.

Altogether, the beautiful collective wine exhibit, on which a vast amount of time, thought and money have been lavished, is a big magnet for the public and a welcome rendezvous, not only for the winemakers and grape growers of California, but for the guests for every section of the United States.

DISPLAY OF RAINIER BEER AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company has an elaborate exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. This is in the Food Products Palace. The display is in a very prominent position on Avenue C at the corner of the street and the entrance to the Palace. Rainier Beer, the product which made Seattle prosperous, is featured to great advantage in the exhibit. On the ground floor the beer is given the place of honor in an extensive array of the many choice products of the great brewery at Seattle. There is a second story to the exhibit. Those in charge of the pavilion receive the votaries of the popular beverage on a roof garden and extend to them the hospitality which serves to refreshen. Visitors to the Exposition should make it a point to visit the Rainier Beer exhibit. When fatigued by the walking which a tour of the Exposition necessitates, they will be enabled to fully appreciate the delights of Rainier Beer by visiting the exhibit. Rainier Beer is also on display in three inns on the Panama Canal Zone, and in these places its quality may be tested at a cost of 10 cents a stein. Visitors find Rainier Beer one of the great features of the Exposition.

Italian-Swiss Colony Display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

ONE of the most exquisite and dainty exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is that of the Italian-Swiss Colony, located in the Viticultural pergola in the Food Products Palace. The Italian-Swiss Colony's booth, as well as all the other wine displays in the Viticultural Palace, have uniform surroundings. Barrels with grape ornaments form the columns

which uphold the grape arbor, the effect portraying vividly the purpose of the exhibition, and one immediately connects the wine business with the display.

Owing to the fact that there is no wall space, some difficulty was encountered in providing a proper setting, as no pictures or draperies could be hung.

The entrance to the Italian-Swiss Colony booth on the inner aisle consists of an arch fourteen feet high, in which art glass windows, representing grapes and vines, form the columns, and when illuminated the effect is quite fascinating.

The fence on the aisle, consisting of hundreds of miniature Tipo bottles, arranged in conventional designs, is a unique attraction, and is responsible for requests from old and young for one of the miniature bottles.

Opposite the entrance is a writing desk equipped with postal cards and paper for the convenience of visitors.

At either side of the desk is a carved cask—one with a cupid picking grapes and the other representing a cupid crushing the

grapes with his hands, the juice dropping into a glass.

The Jacobean furniture of the Italian Renaissance period, together with the neutral rugs, gives the display a refined appearance, and invariably induces a person to inspect the booth.

An original painting, entitled "Grandpa's Present," by Zampighi, the famous Italian artist, is one of the features, and many

persons not particularly interested in wines, but artistically inclined, call at the booth to inspect the picture and incidentally become acquainted with the name of the Italian-Swiss Colony.

In the center of the booth is an electric cascade in bronze and glass, which is surmounted by a bottle of Tipo lighted from the interior, and the effect caused by revolving prisms gives the impression that wine is slowly trickling from the bottle.

There are three showcases of Italian-Swiss Colony products, in which the wares are daintily arranged, and the proper service glasses shown. A round mahogany and glass case devoted entirely to Golden State, Extra Dry Champagne, and the rich-

ness of the case is in keeping with the goods exhibited.

The Italian-Swiss Colony also has displays in the following county exhibits in the California Building: Sonoma, Contra Costa and the San Joaquin Valley counties (the latter including Madera, Kingsburg and Lemoore), and is getting its quota of publicity through the judicious display of its fine California wines.

FEATURE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR.

Visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition who also attended the Jamestown Fair may recall that "The Battle of the 'Monitor' and 'Merrimac,'" now on view on the Zone, was viewed by one-fifth of all the visitors to the Jamestown Exposition. At Seattle the famous contest was witnessed by one person out of every eight. Earnings at St. Louis were three-quarters of a million dollars. Forecast of the impressive sight to be presented when the world's fleet of war vessels steams through the Golden Gate next summer on its official visit to the Exposition is had in a representation of the scene in the dreadnaught parade in the last scene of the "Battle of the 'Merrimac' and 'Monitor'" on the Zone. Every battleship scheduled to visit San Francisco at that time steams past the spectator in battle formation. In the distance is seen the Exposition and the familiar sky-line of San Francisco.

Increasing Vineyard Acreage in Southern California—President Paggi of the Italian Eden Vineyard Company of Los Angeles is planting 150 acres of vineyard in the Bernardo country, six miles south of Escondido, where the company has 400 acres of land heretofore used for the growing of hay and grain. Mr. Paggi says that high muscat and wine grapes will be planted and that a winery will be erected in the fall, for which grapes will be purchased from many vineyards.



COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE STATE.

From the Fresno "Republican": "There is no sense in this division talk, anyway. For a long time it was confined to narrow-minded recent importations in the South, who were not Californians, and wanted to get out of California. Even the name 'Southern California' was valued by them chiefly as a real estate asset. They cultivated the hallucination that Northern California was jealous of Southern California; that San Francisco grew green with envy at every census return from Los Angeles, and that every legislative appropriation that was spent anywhere north of Tehachapi was a jealous slap in the face of Southern California. Happily, these bigots never represented the predominant sentiment of Southern California, and in most cases they did not represent even their own permanent sentiments. After a few years' residence, they became real Californians, and were astonished at themselves that they could ever have been for State division. As the population of Southern California has become more settled and more Californian the State division sentiment has grown less and less, until in recent years it has been practically forgotten there."

Question: Will the "Republican" state frankly its opinion as to whether or not a vote for State-wide prohibition is a vote for State division?

COST OF TRIP OF AMERICAN WINE GROWERS TO PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The following fares include railroad and water transportation from starting point, New York, to San Francisco and return for the entire trip, one double berth (half a section) in Pullman standard sleeper for each passenger, meals and hotel accommodations, admission to the Panama California Exposition at San Diego, transfers and sightseeing trips.

One person in an upper berth	\$258.30
One person in a lower berth	269.20
Two persons in a drawing-room, each	312.50
Three persons in a drawing-room, each	280.00
Two persons in a compartment, each	288.15
The cost of the trip for members joining the party at Bath and leaving at Chicago on the return trip, with independent railroad ticket from Chicago back to Bath, for one person occupying an upper berth	
One person occupying an upper berth	247.55
One person occupying a lower berth	258.45
The cost of the trip for members joining the party at Sandusky and leaving the tour at Chicago on the return trip, with independent railroad ticket from Chicago, back to Sandusky, for one person occupying an upper berth.....	
One person occupying a lower berth	232.15
One person occupying a lower berth	243.05
The cost of the trip for members joining the party at Chicago, and remaining with the tour back to Chicago, for one person occupying an upper berth.....	
One person occupying an upper berth.....	218.75
One person occupying a lower berth.....	229.65
Members desiring to leave the party at San Francisco and return independently, upon notification to the Committee of Arrangements, advising route desired, ticket will be issued according to their wishes. The cost of the trip, including transportation, Pullman accommodations, meals and sightseeing features, as enumerated in the itinerary, from New York up to arrival in San Francisco on July 10, with independent railroad ticket returning via direct route, from San Francisco back to New York, for one person occupying upper berth, one way.....	
One person occupying lower berth, one way.....	188.40
One person occupying lower berth, one way.....	195.10
Or with railroad ticket returning via Portland, for one person occupying upper berth, one way	205.90
One person occupying lower berth, one way	212.60

The "Special Train" will consist of the highest grade all steel Pullman equipment, including baggage car, special diner, open section drawing room, compartment and observation car.

The train will be in charge of a competent representative of McCann's Tours, who is thoroughly conversant with all the scenic features, etc., en route, and who will be at the disposal of the party daily.

A special baggage master will be in charge of the baggage car and passengers will have free access to their baggage at all hours of the day or night, except when meals are being served in the dining car.

The tour embraces the most scenic route and principal cities of the Pacific Coast, and also includes a visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, returning via the Canadian Rockies.

In order that suitable accommodations and hotel reservations may be obtained, and the necessary equipment provided, it is earnestly recommended and urged that all those who desire to participate in this tour should send in their application for membership at once.

A payment of twenty-five dollars (in New York funds) payable to the order of Mr. Hiram S. Dewey, chairman of Committee of Arrangements, at 138 Fulton street, New York, per person, must accompany each application to insure reservation, and the balance must be paid on or before June 15, 1915.

If a member is compelled to withdraw on account of unavoidable circumstances, he will be reimbursed accordingly, provided notice is given on or before June 1, 1915.

Outward Route: New York—Bath—Buffalo—Sandusky—Chicago—Omaha—Denver—Colorado Springs—Glenwood Springs—

Salt Lake City—Riverside—Redlands—San Diego—Los Angeles—San Francisco.

Return Route: San Francisco—Shasta Springs—Portland—Seattle—Victoria—Vancouver—Revelstoke—through the Canadian Rockies to Lake Louise—Banff—Moose Jaw—Minneapolis—St. Paul—Chicago—New York.

An illustrated and descriptive booklet is now in the hands of the printer, and all interested desiring copies should make application to the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

HIRAM S. DEWEY, Chairman,
Committee of Arrangements,
138 Fulton Street, New York

A SAMPLE OF PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

"A colored man by the name of Flandis Trillie worked at the Davis Memorial Hospital, Elkins, West Virginia, where he acted as a porter, or man of all work about the institution. He had access to all the rooms of the hospital and there were few restrictions placed upon him.

"One week he appeared at Beverly, West Virginia, which was as dry as a covered bridge. He carried with him a quantity of alcohol which he offered for sale to the thirsting population of the village. The 'white liners' swarmed about him like bees about a comb. He disposed easily of his wares and then returned to Elkins, the hospital and the grind of another week of toil. Then he again appeared at Beverly with another cargo of alcohol and again the 'white liners' bought his store of alcohol.

"In a few days there was complaint among those who drank the bootleg liquor. One had a desperately sore throat; another complained of pains in the head, and swollen lips was the symptom of another. All these complaints, however, were confined to those who drank some of this liquor.

"Up to this time there was a suspicion among the drinkers at Beverly that Trillie had access to the barrel of alcohol at the hospital which was used on the patients. Following the plague which seemed to have struck those who drank some of this alcohol, an investigation was started. Trillie was arrested as a bootlegger and he was questioned as to where he got the liquor. The story he told is one of the most appalling possible, and following his revelation nearly everyone has gone into 'dry dock' and Trillie, himself, is locked up in the jail at Parsons to escape the wrath of the Randolph County citizens who bought and drank the alcohol.

"Trillie, according to his story, and which later was corroborated, had access to all the rooms except where the alcohol was stored. One day he was told that all the parts of the anatomy of mortals which had been separated from them by the scalpel and knife were kept in alcohol to preserve them. This gave Trillie an inspiration. So he poured off the alcohol from all the jars in which were kept these specimens, filled the jars with water instead, and bottling the alcohol, started off to Beverly, where a thirsting population was waiting his arrival. It was this alcohol, used for preservative purposes, that the negro sold and from which he started the epidemic of disease and disaster in the small West Virginia village.

"So infuriated were the citizens that the negro's life was threatened and he was placed in the jail in Tucker County to save him from the vengeance of the mob."

When negroes drink pure alcohol and even the legs and tumors of human beings are not too sacred or disgusting to supply them with, the limit has certainly been reached.—Charleston (S. C.) "Gazette."

BRITISH ARMY WRESTLING WITH DEMON RUM

This is foolishly supposed by many of the daily newspapers to be a "teetotal war," but at the present time the authorities of the Port of London are wrestling with an order to vat 600,000 gallons of rum into as many jars for the British Army at the front.—London Wine and Spirit Gazette (Harper's Weekly).



Entrance View to the California Viticultural Exhibit Association's Collective Display in the Food Products Palace, P. P. I. E.

WET AND DRY STATISTICS.

The Federal census report does not sustain the assumption that prohibition contributes to the physical, the mental or the moral health of the communities which have adopted it. The figures are: "insane and feeble-minded"—insane in hospitals: Kansas, 2,912; Nebraska, 1,990; admitted in 1910, Kansas, 905; Nebraska, 411; insane with alcoholic psychosis, admitted in 1910, Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 20; feeble-minded admitted in 1910, Kansas, 86; Nebraska,

The Bureau of Census of Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents for 1910 gives the following figures: Kansas, 1,971; Nebraska, 789; prisoners, Kansas, 1,537; Nebraska, 656; juvenile delinquents, Kansas, 434; Nebraska, 133; persons committed for homicide, Kansas, 40; Nebraska, 44; for major assault, Kansas, 77; Nebraska, 40; for minor assault, Kansas, 28; Nebraska, 4; for robbery, Kansas, 29; Nebraska, 29; for burglary, Kansas, 275; Nebraska, 130; for larceny, Kansas, 619; Nebraska, 163; for rape, Kansas, 86; Nebraska, 27; for violating liquor law, Kansas, 72; Nebraska, 2.

Christianity never taught prohibition, and Christ turned water to wine. Prohibition has prevailed for a thousand years in Asia Minor, ever since Mohammed, sword in hand, compelled his followers to obey the Koran. Yet it does not appear that total abstinence Turkey is superior to wine-drinking Europe in art, in literature, in invention, in science, or in anything that makes for the moral or intellectual improvement of mankind.—Los Angeles Times.

REVIEW OF THE TURKISH WINE MARKET.

Prices of wine in Constantinople prior to the war by wholesale were from 20 to 24 cents a gallon and by retail from 40 to 64 cents. Importations for the twelve months prior to the outbreak of war amounted to 910,000 gallons, the declared value of which was \$190,000. Since the declaration of war prices have advanced slightly, but importations have greatly increased. Practically all the importations are from Greece. There has been a marked advance in the price of French wines, the stocks of which have been seriously reduced. Medoc wine is selling at \$5 a gallon. Wines from Greece were selling up to the time of the attack by the fleet of the allies at 30 cents, the price being kept down owing to the competition with the wines produced in the vicinity of Constantinople, along the coast of the Sea of Marmora and in the Turkish archipelago. Owing to the bombardment of the Dardanelles it is probable that prices have still further advanced.

In Constantinople wines are consumed almost entirely by the foreigners, especially the Greeks. All foreigners in Turkey drink wines, no restrictions being placed on foreigners in relation to prohibition. The only discouragement is in the quality of the wines, the table claret produced both in Turkey and Greece for consumption in the Ottoman Empire being of the crudest quality owing to faulty manufacture and base adulteration.

Sacramento and Thereabouts

Sacramento, March 26, 1915.

SENATOR BISMARCK BRUCK of Napa, after due consideration, has made several amendments to his liquor code. The original bill provided for a State excise commission of three men and eight district excise commissions of three men each. An amendment has been made providing for a central commission of nine men, one from each of the nine excise districts. Salaries are to be fixed at \$4,000 a year.

The amendments proposed would have persons now in the liquor business pay a fee to the State, which would go into a redemption fund out of which places closed up when the number of saloons is reduced to one to 500 population would be reimbursed for their losses. Bruck has numerous other amendments which he looks to see create considerable discussion.

Instead of the State alone imposing a license of \$1,000 a year on saloons the State fee will be \$100 annually, with a graduating reduction on restaurants, clubs, hotels and retail liquor stores.

Local governing bodies will have the right to set the license fee and grant licenses subject to the approval of the State commission.

Senator Butler's Bill to create a dry zone of one mile radius about all colleges and normal schools in the State is going to meet all kinds of opposition. San Francisco will be the chief center of opposition by reason of the fact that the proposal to include St. Ignatius College in the bill would mean, it is said, the closing of over 1,000 saloons in the Exposition city. Chico is also interested on account of many saloons affected by proximity to the normal school. Railroad interests will also protest against the bill because of the restriction which it would place on their handling of liquor shipments within the proposed dry zones.

Assemblyman T. M. Wright's bill No. 675 to prohibit liquor in school buildings and grounds has been favorably passed upon in committee. This bill is the product of great wisdom. It will serve to impress upon school children the fact that they overlooked some golden opportunities in the past to have a bountiful supply of liquor on the premises.

Senator Duncan has made a joke of his county option bill by offering amendments to keep supervisorial units that are now "dry" as they are, even though the county as a whole votes "wet."

In commenting on Senator Duncan's bill, Rev. D. M. Gandier says: "In Imperial, San Bernardino, Orange, Stanislaus, Butte and other counties only a few centers are 'wet' and the people of those counties as a whole want the entire county dry. Under this bill we will be able to make them dry."

Secretary of State Bryan's advice about "going the whole hog" is apparently being followed by Duncan. It will probably land him in the mire where most of the "whole hogs" eventually abide.

In opposition to the bill Senator William Scott made the following remarks:

"You gentlemen of the sparsely settled districts should be ashamed to come here and disrupt the law making bodies of the State with an agitation of this nature. The people showed by an overwhelming vote last November that they were against prohibition, and now in the face of this mandate you come here asking for a chance to rob the people of the right to express their opinion on the matter of dry or wet.

"Did not my old home town of Woodland go dry under the Wiley law, and now you want to pick on the little town of Broderick to force it to comply with your wishes. Look at Woodland, where I with my right arm laid bricks, look at the buildings I helped to erect. Their windows are broken, their rooms are deserted. Have you not done enough. Go back to your farms and raise something. Let up on this agitation which the people do not want and do something to aid prosperity, to make your country richer. You should be ashamed, I say, to bring such an argument again before the State of California.

"What does our good brother Gandier care about the measure

you are forcing upon us? He is paid for his services. Let us alone and we will let you alone. To be let alone is a privilege and a right which my constituents want and a right they should enjoy

Plumas County is to have a new saloon ordinance. This will set no limit to the number of saloons that may be established. The present ordinance limits the number of saloons to one for every twenty-five qualified electors. The main purpose of the proposed new ordinance is to grant a saloon license to the newly erected Feather River Inn which is in the Mohawk election precinct.

On the 15th of March George West & Son paid out over \$200,000 to the vineyardists at Lodi. This was the final payment of the 1914 crop of wine grapes.

ANOTHER ANTI-TOBACCO LAW GOES BY THE BOARD

The Supreme Court of Illinois has held invalid the city ordinance of Zion City forbidding the use of tobacco in any form within the sacred precincts of that municipality. A provision of the long leases under which property is held in the City of Zion City interdicted tobacco, along with pork and oysters. But after the financial calamities threw some of Zion's industries into the hands of outsiders various workmen disregarded ordinances and admonitions. Meetings were held by Dowie's successor to pray over the unregenerate smokers. When prayers were ineffectual physical force was employed and many people were injured in the clashes. The religious monopoly was dissolved and services are held by various factions and there is even a Methodist church in the town now.

The anti-tobacco ordinance is upheld by the Dowieites, again in control of municipal affairs after a bitter contest. But the decision of the Supreme Court gives victory to the independents in a subject of vital importance—in Zion City. The dispatches do not give the grounds on which the ordinance was held void. There must have been some defect in the manner in which the ordinance was enacted. Certainly the police powers of a municipality ought to extend to the prohibition of smoking, since they are ample to regulate to the point of prohibition practically everything else. There is precedent for the anti-tobacco crusade. Christian IV of Denmark ordered tobacco users to be whipped and fined. One of the Shahs of Persia had them put to death. Amuratti IV condemned them to be beaten in a mortar. One of the Czars of Russia executed smokers and cut off the noses of snuff-takers. For a hundred years, ending in 1724, any person was excommunicated who took tobacco in any form to church. James I wrote a book against the nauseous weed, but as William S. Walsh, that collector of queer information, points out, the soldiers of Cromwell took their revenge by puffing smoke into the face of Charles I, who had inherited a disgust for the thing from his father.

It is not strange when the powers of the earth were unable to stamp out the use of tobacco when they had unrestricted sway over the conduct of men, that a community in Illinois could not succeed with puny ordinances declaring the use of tobacco a misdemeanor. Since even this restraint has been lifted by the Supreme Court there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among loyal Zionists. Not the least element in their misery will be the impudent flaunting in their faces of pipe and cigar and perhaps even that exasperating invention of the devil, the cigarette, by the wicked independents.

ADVANCE IN EASTBOUND CARLOAD RATES.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company advises that the following carload rates will become effective from Pacific Coast loading ports to Atlantic Coast discharging ports, commencing with shipments moving on steamer (probably "Hawaiian") scheduled to sail from Portland March 29th, Puget Sound April 4th, San Francisco April 10th and Los Angeles April 13th: Wine in wood, Min. C. L. 60 bbls., per bbl., \$1.65; Wine in wood, Min. C. L. 110½ bbls., per ½ bbl., 90c.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

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San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR

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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR

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BOORD & SON

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Cognac, France COGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON

Schiedam, Holland SWAN GIN

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, March 26, 1915.

PEOPLE of the State of Washington have been convinced during the past month that the Anti-Saloon League follows the principle attached to the sinister maxim: "The end justifies the means." Under the guidance of George C. Conger, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for the State of Washington, the Anti-Saloon League forces supported House Bill No. 120, which has for its object the elimination of the initiative and referendum. It was through the initiative that the Anti-Saloon League was enabled to bring about the election of last November through which they inflicted State-wide prohibition on the State of Washington. After the initiative served its purpose for them the league decided that they had no further use for it, and without scruple or hesitation they brought about its elimination. This was done, of course, with the purpose of thwarting the people of the State who would be very likely, after they feel the full effects of prohibition, to use the initiative in order to repeal the State-wide prohibition law.

Conger himself did all the lobbying to bring about the undoing of the initiative and referendum in Washington. He manipulated the legislators so as to force them, through fear of the prohibition vote, to pass No. 120 over Governor Lister's veto. There was never before in the State of Washington a bolder demonstration of the unscrupulous tactics of the Anti-Saloon League. No reasonable person can now doubt that the Washington Anti-Saloonists would do everything that their prohibitionist brethren in the Southern States do to disfranchise voters. They are capable of passing any kind of law to prevent the people from giving legal expression to any opinion that is contrary to the bigots' creed. They have shown that they have just as little respect for the electoral liberty of the voters as they have for their personal liberty. They have proven to the people of Washington that the only thing in the world that the Anti-Saloonist respects is his own prejudice.

Here is Conger's statement as published in the Spokane "Chronicle": "House Bill 120, which has passed the legislature by a two-thirds majority, amends our initiative laws so as to prevent fraudulent signing and make it more difficult to secure the necessary petition to put a question on the ballot. An attempt is being made to take the referendum on this law.

"The Anti-Saloon League finds the fight for prohibition so big a job that it can not afford to give a fraction of its resources to any other interest, so does not enter into any other contention and will not take a part in this, but will take occasion at this time to state the case from a prohibition viewpoint.

"Experience under initiative laws in several States satisfies us that the new requirements for securing signatures on a petition will not interfere with prohibition petitions to any appreciable extent, but what if they did? We don't need any petitions and may never need them. On the other hand, the liquor interests do need petitions. The burden is on them this time and we confess to a hope that it will not be lightened.

"They contemplate initiating another bill in 1916, along with No. 18, the disreputable hotel bill, and, if this law is referred, they can work under the old law and have no difficulty in getting their petition, while, under the new law, it is for them a much more difficult matter. They want the law referred and will welcome any assistance they can get to bring that about. If the law is not referred, it will make prohibition much safer in 1916, so, we hope, it will not be referred."

Here is a barefaced statement to the effect that in order to prevent the people of Washington from using the initiative to bring about the repeal of the prohibition law, the Anti-Saloon League would take away from the people the right to use the initiative on any question whatever. Conger must believe that the State of Washington is peopled by dullards. If he had any respect for the voters of this State he would not with such effrontery tell them that after having used them to bring about State-wide prohibition

by means of the initiative he would take this weapon out of their hands to prevent them from doing themselves harm in the future. Knowing full well that prohibition in Washington is a mere experiment, he would prevent the people who are conducting the experiment from exercising their judgment any further and in very plain language he tells them that they must surrender their judgment and conscience to the Anti-Saloon League.

But a movement has set in which will take the conceit out of Conger, since the people are not as gullible as he believes them to be, and they are already showing their resentment of the insult which he has cast at them. Mr. William Goodyear of Pullman is at the head of the movement.

Mr. Goodyear takes sharp issue with Conger, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, for his statement, printed in Spokane "Chronicle."

In an interview published in the "Chronicle" Mr. Goodyear says:

"There is an old adage that 'confession is good for the soul.' I trust that Mr. Conger's confession of his alliance with the enemies of direct legislation was good for his soul, for it certainly was harrowing to thousands of voters who fought loyally with him to initiate and pass the prohibition law.

"His argument is as shortsighted as it is cold-blooded. What would the world think if he should induce the allies to concentrate all their heavy artillery in reducing a German stronghold on French soil and, after the desired result had been accomplished, should join with the Germans in spiking the guns, on the theory that he had no further use for them and that his allies must spike for themselves?

"The chivalry of the French people would revolt against such an act of perfidy, just as, in my judgment, thousands of members of the Anti-Saloon League will repudiate Mr. Conger's policy.

"Having induced the Farmers' union, the Grange and other reform organizations of the State to assist in bringing up their howitzer, the initiative, and to help serve it until the liquor trade had been annihilated, he then calmly aided to spike the howitzer.

"That he fully realized what he was doing is proved by his statement that House Bill 120 amends our initiative laws so as to make it more difficult to secure the necessary petition to put a question on the ballot.

"The danger to the prohibition law does not lie in initiative measures, which must be submitted to a vote of the people, but in measures passed by the legislature. Experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to bribe or bulldoze a majority of the voters of a commonwealth, but that it is a comparatively easy matter to bribe or bulldoze enough members of a closely divided legislature to convert a minority into a majority."

Conger has gone still further in his insults to the people of the State of Washington by telling them that the legislature which has in session when House Bill No. 120 passed was a preacher-ridden institution. Following is the substance of an interview published in the Spokane "Chronicle," in which Conger declares that law-making in Washington is more completely dominated by the preachers than it ever was in Spain by the agents of the Inquisition:

"The response to our distress signals was generous and effective. Some legislators got more mail in two days of the liquor fight than they had received before in any one year of their lives. One man, a member of the 'dry' crowd, got 600 letters from his people at home, and he said to me, 'What are they sending me all these letters for when they know I am dry?' I said, 'Those letters are your ammunition. Use them.' So he piled them on his desk and said to his colleagues, 'Here is what my people think of this liquor business.'

"The six bills introduced by the liquor interests never got out of the rules committee onto the floor of the house, and I told them if they were brought out I would put 500 preachers and 50,000 letters into Olympia on short notice, and when the two representatives

res of the Spokane ministers appeared it had a good effect. Some of the legislators thought they might be the advance guard of a larger delegation."

As far as Conger is concerned there is no such thing as separation of church and State. He plainly states that the church is on top of the State in Washington.

There are political motives aside from prohibition in Conger's movements. He is in politics in Washington permanently. The enactment of prohibition does not affect him. He is now using the Anti-Saloon League as a machine to further the aims of E. A. Sims, who aspires to be Governor of the State. On two previous occasions Sims was a recognized "wet" and in the session of 1909, was a member of the so-called "fighting forty" which made the sensational fight in the House against the adoption of the local option law.

Since the passage of the prohibition law a great light has been shined into the soul of Sims. He is now dry to the bone.

During the present session, Sims has taken an active part in blocking consideration of liquor bills, seeking to amend Initiative Measure No. 3, and it was mainly due to his attitude on the rules committee that none of these proposed laws ever reached the calendar for consideration by the House.

According to Mr. Gus Hafenbrach a buttermilk habit is being formed in the western part of Washington as a substitute for the beer habit, which is expected to pass away after January 1, 1916. Mr. Hafenbrach says:

"The increase in the consumption of buttermilk since the State voted for prohibition and the breweries began to prepare to go out of business has been very noticeable, and the dealers are beginning to wonder where they can get sufficient supplies of the beverages to meet the demand. One dealer told me that he had never before seen such a demand at this season, and he is enlarging his facilities in preparation for a big business this summer.

"It is the regular thing nowadays for men who formerly invited friends to saloons to drink beer, to take them to a soft drink dispensary and call for buttermilk, and men who formerly were in the habit of drinking beer now go in, throw down their nickels and say 'Give me a buttermilk.'"

This buttermilk habit will be well worth watching. It is not likely to grow on those who have it and it will never be necessary to pass an anti-treat law to regulate it. But it might be suggested that the dealers have their establishments amply equipped with stomach pumps so as to facilitate repetitions.

According to Attorney General Brown of the State of Oregon the ordinary mortal in that State is liable to prosecution for 17 new "crimes" in connection with the prohibition law. When the prohibitionists complete their work in Oregon all roads will lead to the penitentiary.

As indicating that the Anti-Saloon League intends to dominate politics, the following paragraph from a sermon delivered at the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Portland by the Rev. P. A. Baker, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, is worth reproduction:

"To get the right kind of legislation here must be the right conscientiousness and intelligence represented in the law-making bodies of the land. We've got to see to it that the right men are elected. The liquor interests will be on the alert. They are now standing with their backs against the wall fighting for their lives. They will leave no stone unturned to keep as much of their power as possible. To win out, the temperance workers must co-operate. They must stand together and work unceasingly."

The Rev. Baker declared that with the establishment of prohibition the work of the Anti-Saloon League would only be "just begun." Prohibition is, therefore, not the object of the league, but only a step toward securing political power for the churches behind the movement.

The flying squadron will visit Butte this summer. In preparation for that visit steps are being taken to form a Butte branch of the laymen's missionary movement. The latter organization will act in co-operation with the members of the Silver Bow Ministerial Association.

European War

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FROM FEBRUARY 20 to MARCH 20, 1915.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	3	234	\$ 127
" China	..	2,903	1,080
" Japan	1	7,508	2,350
" Philippine Islands	..	679	218
" Guam	85	....	279
" Society Islands	..	11,173	4,711
" Samoan Islands	4	414	280
" Mexico	..	126	45
" Central America	48	15,037	4,618
" South America	4	5,807	2,280
" Hawaiian Islands	168	25,301	13,336
Total.....	313	69,182	\$29,324

To New York—242 cases, 13,236 barrels, 195 half barrels, 21 kegs, 1 barrel bottled. No value given.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	2	....	\$ 35
" Philippine Islands	..	106	72
" Hawaiian Islands	61	....	977
Total.....	63	106	\$1,084

To New York—1 case, 443 barrels, 197 half barrels, 3 kegs. No value given.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	37	258	\$ 951
" Mexico	5	....	26
" Philippine Islands	110	....	529
" Society Islands	1	....	11
" Samoan Islands	21	....	112
" Hawaiian Islands	527	10	3,426
Total.....	701	268	\$5,055

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	280	\$ 3,489
" Mexico	2	27
" South America	2	17
" Society Islands	124	860
" Guam	240	3,150
" Australia	521	3,893
" Samoan Islands	55	681
" Philippine Islands	50	245
" Korea	60	420
" Hawaiian Islands	242	1,084
Total.....	1576	\$13,866

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Central America	4 kegs Vermouth, 7 cases Grape Juice
" Central America	6 cs Mineral Water
" South America	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Samoan Islands	17 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Gin, 1 cs Creme de Menthe
" Samoan Islands	1 cs Ginger Ale
" Australia	35 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Gin, 12 cs Cider
" Guam	15 cs Champagne, 40 cs Syrup, 2 cs Cognac
" Guam	2 cs Amer Picon, 35 cs Mineral Water
" China	11 cs Grape Juice
" Japan	2 cs Cider
" Philippine Islands	11 cs Cider, 26 cs Grape Juice
" Egypt	50 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	93 cs Liqueurs, 200 cs Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	20 cs Champagne, 25 cs China Wine
" Hawaiian Islands	25 cs Vermouth, 10 cs Cordials, 5 cs Mineral Water
Total—655 cs, 4 kgs. Value \$8,668.	
To New York—12 bbls Prune Cordial, 6 cs Champagne, 1 kg Fruit Juice. No value given.	
To Guam—From Bonded Warehouse—20 cs Vermouth, 24 cs Rum, 40 cs Whisky.	



FROM FEBRUARY 20 to MARCH 20, 1915.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Lewis Luckenbach," February 13, 1915.

88 bbls Wine	San Francisco.
5 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
98 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
52 bundles Whisky	San Francisco.
120 cs Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Dakotan," February 13, 1915.

160 cs Beer	San Francisco.
2 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
40 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
1510 cs Grape Juice	San Francisco.
10 pkgs Whisky	Portland.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Carolyn," February 22, 1915.

9 bbls Wine	San Francisco.
268 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
150 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
1 jug Whisky	San Francisco.
783 pkgs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
32 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Texan," February 27, 1915.

5 bbls Gin	Honolulu.
5 pkgs Alcohol	Honolulu.

FROM HONOLULU, per steamer "Lurline," February 24, 1915.

50 cs Sake	San Francisco.
15 cs Sake Dregs	San Francisco.
30 tubs Sake	San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU, per steamer "Matsonia," March 10, 1915.

50 csks Sake	San Francisco.
20 cs Sake	San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU, per steamer "Sierra," March 13, 1915.

2 boxes Lime Juice	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Montanan," March 17, 1915.

5 cs Wine	San Francisco.
28 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
58 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cs Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Ohioan," March 4, 1915.

700 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
8 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
2 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
5 hf bbls Gin	Portland.
1010 cs Bitters	Portland.
298 cs Wine	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per steamer "Mexican," March 1, 1915.

95 cs Wine	San Francisco.
30 bbls Wine	San Francisco.
16 hf bbls Wine	San Francisco.
111 cs Beer	San Francisco.
490 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
3 crates Beer	San Francisco.
3 cs Brandy	San Francisco.
160 cs Liqueurs	San Francisco.
1/4 bbls Sherry	San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky	Stockton.
1 csk Gin	San Jose.



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California Wine to New York by Sea

February 16-28.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Montoso."

40 bbls.	.....	P. Galante
50 "	.....	French-American Wine Company
50 "	.....	California Wine Association
22 "	.....	Lachman & Jacobi

March 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, S. S. "S. V. Luckenbach."

44 bbls.	.....	Order
	.....	From San Francisco, S. S. "Oregonian."
90 "	.....	San Benito Vineyards Company
50 "	.....	Swiss-American Wine Company
14 "	.....	A. Rudini
13 "	.....	Lagomarsino Wine Company
30 "	.....	M. Ajello
90 "	.....	S. Sebastini
64 "	.....	P. Cuneo
64 "	.....	D. Radinsky
32 "	.....	G. Aquiny
50 "	.....	Italian-Swiss Colony
00 "	.....	C. Jouard

From San Francisco, S. S. "Hawaiian."

10 "	.....	California Wine Association
30 "	.....	Steinhardt Bros. & Company
60 "	.....	Itala Wine Company
90 "	.....	French-American Wine Company
70 "	.....	Garibaldi Company
67 "	.....	M. B. Mosso
60 "	.....	Swiss-American Wine Company
00 "	.....	Italian Vineyard Company

From San Francisco, S. S. "Panaman."

20 "	.....	P. Galante
65 "	.....	Swiss-American Wine Company
39 "	.....	Roma Wine Company
76 "	.....	V. Scotto
67 "	.....	P. Garguilo & Company
70 "	.....	B. Bendin
00 "	.....	California Wine Association
00 "	.....	A. Gazzola
00 "	.....	Cella & Broglio
00 "	.....	Morelli & Botta
25 "	.....	Order

San Francisco Bartenders to Hold Picnic April 4.—San Francisco Bartenders Union Local No. 41 will give its annual picnic Shellmound Park Sunday, April 4. There will be games, racing and dancing. The proceeds will go to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund. As this union has a membership of 1,200, it is to be expected that the picnic will be one of the greatest affairs of its kind for the year.

Wine and Brandy Exports by Sea

February, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	499,293
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	763,749
Exports by sea, cases	555

Total bulk wine	1,263,042
Total cases	4,555

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk	20,548
Exports by sea, gallons	28,194
Exports by sea, cases	109

Total brandy exports, gallons	48,742
Cases by sea	109

COLONEL T. M. GILMORE ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN SAN DIEGO.

(From Bonfort's, March 10.)

Two years ago San Diego had 35,000 people. Now it claims 90,000. It is a beautiful city, and it is clean.

The liquor traffic here is under splendid regulations. There are fifty-five bars—all without screens, and all that I have seen, excellently conducted. Then there are twenty-five restaurants that serve liquors at tables with meals. In addition there are about thirteen family liquor stores that can sell from a fifth of a gallon up.

The licenses vary from \$75 to \$150 per month.

I have been here a week, and, although the city is full of sailors and soldiers, I have not seen a drunken man. Last night I addressed the retailers of San Diego, and I took an advanced stand. I did not hesitate to say that the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibition movement were only possible because of the antipathy to the American saloon with its bar and screen. I told these men that I was glad to see that they had no screens, and hoped the time would soon come when they would have no bars. I advised them to strive for an ordinance that would compel the serving of all drinks at tables, and make such changes as would encourage the patronage of women as well as men. The saloon men of San Diego applauded these suggestions, because they admit that the prejudice does not extend to the restaurants that serve drinks at tables, and the officials of the breweries here told me at lunch today that the bar, the screen and the treating habit must go if the retailers of the country are saved.

At the luncheon was a brewer from Stockton, and he expressed identical views.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

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Some Facts About Prohibition in Kansas

Article Written by Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Royal E. Cabell for "Leslie's Weekly."

I WAS United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 1909 to 1913, and it was necessary for me to acquaint myself in some detail with the liquor situation in Kansas.

I then learned to draw upon the vast storehouse of data prepared by the United States Census Bureau, and since the time I resigned from the Government service, I have continued my studies of the prohibition movement. Consideration of the cold facts compiled by the United States Census Bureau enables one to determine clearly whether or not the results claimed for prohibition in Kansas in reality exist.

Consider first the Kansan's claim that Kansas has a death rate of 7.5 per thousand. United States mortality statistics for 1912 for the registration area, containing 63.2 per cent of the country's total population, give a death rate for the entire land of 13.9 per thousand. The twelve registration cities in Kansas, which have almost one-fifth the State's population, are shown to have a rate of 14.7 per thousand, or exactly the average death rate of all cities within the registration States. The Federal Government has not accepted the Kansas registration records, which, it is practically admitted, are incomplete, but the March, 1914, bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health gives the 1912 death rate for the entire State as 10.16, and that for 1913 as 10.60. But even 10.60, the Kansas State Board of Health rate, is absolute refutation of the rate, 7.5, pointed to as one result of prohibition in Kansas. A difference of three deaths per thousand seems small, and yet it means more than 5,000 deaths a year in Kansas.

Of the twenty-three capital cities in license States in the registration area, seventeen had a lower death rate than Topeka (18.5 for 1912) as follows: St. Paul, 10.2; Madison, 10.7; Lansing, 11.4; Salt Lake City, 11.6; Lincoln, 12.4; New Haven, 13.3; Denver, 14.2; Helena, 14.2; Columbus, 14.3; Harrisburg, 14.3; Jefferson City, 14.9; Indianapolis, 14.9; Springfield, 15.7; Providence, 15.8; Boston, 16.3; Trenton, 16.7, and Sacramento, 17.6.

The rate of violent death, excluding suicide, for the entire registration area of the United States for 1911 was 91.1 per hundred thousand population, and for registration cities, 95.7. In the registration cities in Kansas, the rate was 123. The registration cities in thirty-one States had a rate of death by violence lower than had Kansas, and in only five States did the rate in the registration cities exceed that in Kansas. One of these five States was Tennessee, a prohibition State, another West Virginia, which has since adopted prohibition, and the third Alabama, which at that time had only recently abandoned State-wide prohibition.

The United States mortality statistics for 1911 show that the average mortality rate from homicide for the entire registration area of the United States was 6.6. Consider, however, the State of Vermont, where the homicide rate is only one per hundred thousand; Minnesota, 2.9; Michigan, 2.6; Wisconsin, 2.8; Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 4.5. Instead of having the lowest rate of homicide for any State, the rate in Kansas (4.7) is higher than the rate in fourteen of the twenty-three registration States. These figures are for different years, because the government rates for 1912 and 1913 have not been published.

The rate of suicide for the registration area in Kansas, as shown by census report on vital statistics for 1911, was 22 per hundred thousand. The suicide rate for registration cities in each of the States is given in the census report. Twenty-four registration States have a lower rate of suicide than has the registration area of Kansas, and one has the same rate.

The lowest annual divorce rate was in 1900, that of Delaware, where it was forty-three divorces per hundred thousand married population. The highest was in the State of Washington, the rate being 513 divorces per hundred thousand married population. Kansas is in the list with a rate of 286, while her sister prohibition State, Maine, had a rate of 282. There were just thirty-four States that had a lower divorce rate than the rate in Kansas, amongst which may be mentioned Kentucky, with a rate of 237; Pennsylvania, with a rate of 94; New York, with a rate of 60. The average rate of divorce for the United States was 200, the rate rising towards the West. The average for the North Atlantic division, including Maine, was 100, and the average for the extreme Western division was 356. The rate for the North Central, including Kansas, was 255. Maine and Kansas not only had averages above the national average, but also above the average for their respective geographical divisions.

Two of the various causes for divorces granted to wives are drunkenness and cruelty. Nevertheless sixteen States had a rate of divorce to wives because of husband's drunkenness lower than the rate in Kansas. In fifteen of these States liquor was lawfully sold at the time the records were compiled. Twenty-five States had lower rates for divorce to wives for cruelty than had Kansas.

If prohibition prevents crime then one might at least expect to find a

comparatively large number of people outside of the penitentiary in Kansas, but the United States records show that the life-prisoner rate in Kansas was 4.49 per 100,000 population in 1910 and twenty-one States had lower percentage. This same report shows the total number of prisoners per hundred thousand population in 1910, and that in 1910 eleven States had a smaller percentage of prisoners than had Kansas, one of these being Illinois, including Chicago, and another being Wisconsin, including Milwaukee, while yet another was Ohio, including Cincinnati and Cleveland.

The moral condition of the boys and girls in Kansas, as compared with the younger generation in other States, is shown in Census Bulletin No. 121, the comparisons being for the year 1910. The Maine rate is 46.34 per 100,000 population; the New York rate 11.17. Nineteen States have a low rate of juvenile delinquency than has Kansas.

It is customary to lay great stress on economic conditions in Kansas and special attention is directed to the alleged scarcity of paupers in the State, the statement being current that in thirty-eight counties the poor houses are empty. Bulletin No. 120, issued by the Census Bureau, shows the number of paupers in almshouses in 1910. The lowest rate of pauperism was in Oklahoma, the rate being 2.90 per hundred thousand, and the highest rate was in New Hampshire, being 235.46 per hundred thousand. The rate for New York was 132; for Maine 127.70; for Illinois 96.28; for Nebraska, 46.30, and for Kansas 43.49. Fourteen States have a low pauper rate than has Kansas.

Bulletin No. 119, issued by the United States Census Bureau, furnishes statistics with respect to mental diseases, as indicated by the number insane in hospitals. The lowest rate per hundred thousand was in Oklahoma, 67.27; and the highest was in Massachusetts, 345.26. Twenty-four States of the Union had a lower rate of insane than had Kansas.

As regards the number of insane with alcoholic psychosis admitted to hospitals in 1910, we find that Kansas cannot come up with the record nineteen other States. Of these nineteen license prevails in fourteen. Kansas had a rate of 4.41 per 100,000 population. Her neighbor, Nebraska, had a rate of but 1.7. Maine, though she has long tried prohibitory legislation, had a rank just below Kansas, her rate being 4.44. Among the license States that surpassed Kansas were: Pennsylvania, 4; Indiana, 2.7; Virginia, 3.30; Florida, 3.5; Alabama, 4; Texas, 1.4, and Arkansas, 0.31. Bulletin No. 120 shows paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1910, Kansas 735; Nebraska 551.

The facts about church membership are contained in United States Census Bulletin No. 103, and the percentage of church membership in the total population is given for the year 1906, twenty-six years after Kansas had become a prohibition State. According to this tabulation, which is the latest obtainable, the lowest percentage of church membership was in Oklahoma, including Indian Territory, the rate being 18.2. The rate in New York was 43.7; in Pennsylvania, 43; in Illinois, 38.3; in Nebraska 32.4; in Maine, 29.8, and in Kansas 28.4. Forty-three States had a larger percentage of church membership than had Kansas. Since this tabulation was made up two of the four States that had a lower rate of church membership than had Kansas, namely Oklahoma and West Virginia, have joined the ranks of the prohibition States. Of the six States, therefore, having the lowest rate of church membership in the United States, four are prohibition States.

Savings accounts are commonly accepted as the measure of thrift and real prosperity of a community, and it is when we come to consider the accounts that the Government figures relating to Kansas hold for us the greatest surprise. The report of the Comptroller shows that on June 30, 1913, there were throughout the entire United States 10,766,936 people having savings accounts, amounting to \$4,727,403,950. In Kansas there were only 20,240 persons with savings accounts, and the total of their savings aggregated only \$4,689,387. In the whole country there was one person in every nine with a savings account, in Kansas there was one in every eighty-seven. In the entire country, the average savings account per depositor was \$49.07; in Kansas, the average per depositor was but \$231. The per capita for the whole country was \$71.51; for Kansas, only \$4. Kansas's license neighbor, Nebraska, had a per capita of \$15.13; Iowa, a license, had one of \$70.41. Kansas ranked behind 32 license States in the number of savings depositors in mutual and stock savings banks. She had 1,148 savings depositors per 100,000 population; while license Nebraska had 1,669; Kentucky, 1819; Iowa, 25,586, and Massachusetts had 63,411 per 100,000 population. Only in Arkansas, Texas, North Dakota, Mississippi, New Mexico and Oklahoma is the per capita savings account lower than it is in Kansas, and of these North Dakota, Oklahoma and Mississippi are prohibition States.

With respect to education Kansas has an enviable reputation. Her percentage for illiteracy is only 2.2. This percentage is equalled by only one State, Idaho, and surpassed by only four others, that is, Washington, Oregon, Nebraska and Iowa. It is of interest to note that each of the five States surpassing the educational record of Kansas is a license State.

In view of all this how much liquor does Kansas consume per annum? Unfortunately the Government statistics do not furnish data from which this can be calculated, and the writer knows of no way by which the amount of liquor consumed in any given community can be ascertained with anything like accuracy. Kansas has a law under which shipments of liquors must be recorded with the various county clerks. It appears that while records of shipments of liquor into Kansas are filed with the clerks of the various counties and cities, these officers are not required by law to tabulate these records, and so far as the writer has been able to learn, no tabulation of these records has been made. Certainly the writer, after exhaustive efforts, has been unable to secure any records thereof.

While in Kansas, in which the sale of liquor is prohibited for all purposes excepting sacrament, there were registered for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, 733 persons as qualified under the Federal laws to retail liquors; in the license State of Alabama, only 1,185 persons qualified under Federal laws; in the license State of Arkansas, only 875 qualified under Federal laws, and in the license State of Florida only 957 qualified under Federal laws. Irrespective, however, of the various estimates, both as to amount and price paid for liquor in Kansas, a consideration of the various facts disclosed by United States Government statistics would seem necessary to lead the unprejudiced mind to ask the following questions:

If prohibition is the cause of a wonderfully low death rate, and pro-

hibition does prohibit in Kansas, why has Topeka, the capital of Kansas, death rate higher than that of 17 capital cities in States in which liquor is lawfully sold, and its death rate is exceeded by the rate in only eleven capital cities in registration area, four of which eleven are in prohibition States?

If prohibition prevents death by violence, whether by accident or design, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why do the registration cities in the State of Kansas show a death rate from this cause higher than the death rate from the same cause in the registration cities in 28 States in which liquor is lawfully sold?

If prohibition prevents homicide, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the homicide rate in Kansas higher than the homicide rate in 14 out of the 23 registration States, attention being called to the fact that of these 14 having a rate of homicide lower than Kansas, in 12 of them liquor is lawfully sold?

If prohibition prevents suicide, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the suicide rate in Kansas higher than in 21 States in which liquor is lawfully sold?

If prohibition makes homes happy, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the annual average divorce rate in Kansas higher than the divorce rate in 29 States in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why the higher rate of divorce to wives on account of drunkenness and cruelty, and by the rapid rate of increase in the number of divorces?

If prohibition is a benefit to the church, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the percentage of church membership in Kansas lower than the percentage in 37 States in which liquor is lawfully sold?

If prohibition saves the boy and the girl, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the rate of juvenile delinquency higher in the State of Kansas than in sixteen States in which liquor is lawfully sold?

If prohibition improves the mental status of the community, and prevents insanity, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the rate of insanity in Kansas higher than the rate of insanity in sixteen States in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why the tremendous increase in the rate of insanity in Kansas in recent years, although so many counties report to insane, and why should it cost Kansas nearly one million dollars annually to care for her insane, juvenile delinquents, imbeciles and epileptics?

If prohibition eliminates crime, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the rate of prisoners confined for grave and lesser homicide higher in Kansas than in 24 States in which liquor is lawfully sold, and for general offenses higher in Kansas than in nine States in which liquor is lawfully sold?

If prohibition prevents pauperism and produces prosperity, and is the cause of thrift, and prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, why is the pauper rate in Kansas higher than the pauper rate in ten States in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why is it that Kansas has a smaller proportion of its citizens with savings accounts than in thirty-seven States in which liquor is lawfully sold, and why is it that the savings accounts of the relatively few Kansans who have them average only about one-half the average savings accounts of the rest of the country?

And finally, even in the matter of education, in which Kansas makes a splendid record with respect to literacy, why is it that she is equalled by no State and surpassed by four others, in each of which liquor is lawfully sold?

Because I know that "Leslie's Weekly" has a long-established reputation as a paper which opens its columns for the expression of whatever truthful and of educational value on any topic of public interest, I am submitting herewith an article setting forth the facts as to conditions in Kansas under prohibition, and in doing so I wish to challenge contradiction of any of my statements. What I have set forth is taken from the official records of the government and these records are open for public inspection. I yield place to no man as a believer in real temperance, which means self-control and moderation in all things. The temperate man must be temperate in thought, speech and action and must have no unkind feeling for those who do not agree with him as to what is best for mankind's welfare. I hold that nothing is gained for any cause by misrepresentation and I do not think that either temperance or prohibition will be helped by misleading reports as to conditions in Kansas under prohibition. I know that what I have written will surprise those who have been reading reports current about Kansas. Especially surprising, for instance, is the poor showing made by Kansas in regard to insanity, the claim having been made that Kansas has so few patients in asylums for the insane, whereas the fact is that many insane people in Kansas are confined, not in asylums for the insane, but in hospitals for them. I wish to challenge the Hon. William Allen White of Emporia, Kansas, an advocate of prohibition and the recognized spokesman of the cause in his State, to controvert the statements I have made.

WHERE DO THEY GET IT?

Of 2,200 persons arrested in Topeka, capital of a prohibition State, on 91 different charges, 661 were charged with drunkenness. This is the largest number arrested for any single offense. These statements are made in the annual police report published for 1914.

ON FEMINIST CRIME.

A man had his wife arrested for beating him, and showed the bruises for proof. The woman acknowledged the traumatism, but plead that the man was drunk and it served him right. Whereupon, of course, she was acquitted.

And it did "serve him right," no doubt. But in these days of feminism, did that qualify the wife in doing the serving? Men ought not to get drunk. Neither ought women to take morphine; but some of them do. Shall their husbands beat them for it? A man ought not to storm and swear around the house. Neither ought a woman to scold and nag; but some of them do. Shall their husbands beat them for it? If a wife finds her husband with another woman and pounds him with an umbrella, it "serves him right." But if he finds her with another man (some women do such things) shall he beat her with a cane? A husband sneaks out of town, leaving his family unprovided for. If the humane officers catch him, they bring him back and lock him up. If his wife catches him she horsewhips him, to regain his love, and it "serves him right." A woman gads about nights, or runs off with another man, leaving her children deprived of the care which they need quite as much as they do the father's wages. If the other man beats her or starves her, it "serves her right." But shall her husband therefore be justified in inflicting these deserts? Or, if the rule is to work only one way, where is the newer feminism?

Still worse: Women commit murder, once in a while. Several have been on trial in California within the past few months. Always they kill either their husbands or their paramours—the husbands because they want to get rid of them, or the paramours because they want to keep them. And always they are acquitted on the first ballot, on the plea of "temporary insanity." If anger and jealousy are forms of insanity (as undoubtedly they are) then the plea is literally correct. But men get angry and jealous, too. Shall they therefore slay with impunity? If a woman may justifiably kill her faithless or brutal husband, may a man kill his unfaithful wife? There are such women; really, there are.

In Germany, where there is no feminism, they go to the opposite extreme. There, if a woman kills her husband (as occasionally happens) they lay her out on a block and chop off her head with an axe—not a mechanical guillotine, but a literal axe, in a man's hands. Here we acquit her, and give her a reception. And yet this is the country in which we insist on the equal rights and equal duties of men and women.

Queer, isn't it?—Fresno "Republican."

THE CONSISTENCY OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVE PARTY.

The South in Congress voted down the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment quite as much because of the negro woman voter as because suffrage is a State, not a national prerogative. But so is prohibition, and, having gone dry to keep whisky from the negro, and started an unreasoning fanaticism, this same South in Congress, forgetting State Rights and Home Rule, voted for a Nation-wide Sumptuary Constitutional Amendment, the adoption of which as I have shown and as every intelligent man can see, would overturn our whole system of popular government and set up in room of it a despotism as drastic as that of Russia.—Henry Waterson in Louisville "Courier-Journal."

TRY A GLASS OF PROMOTION WINES

Aged and Bottled by the
PROMOTION WINE & LIQUOR CO., INC.

Successors to the
CERRUTI MERCANTILE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1903

537-543 FRONT STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

They are Wines without a Medal
Never boasted with humbug
They are pure and appreciated
By good wine connoisseurs

BRANDY PRODUCED**OFFICIAL REPORT.****FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of February, 1915.**

	Tax. Gal.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	194
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	41,199
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	6,048
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	359

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of February, 1915.

	Tax. Gal.
Produced and bonded in this district	138,030
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	3,072
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	47,383
Exported	1,438
Tax paid from warehouse	53,138
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond February 28, 1915	3,385,636

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1915.

	Tax. Gal.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	1,130
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	4,109
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	165

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1915.

	Tax. Gal.
Produced and bonded in this district	975
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	1,551
Tax Paid from Warehouse	2,710
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of February, 1915.

	Tax. Gal.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,074
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	773
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	205

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of February, 1915.

	Tax. Gal.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,887
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	5,421
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,774
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	242
Tax Paid from Warehouse	2,054
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in bond February, 1915	214,166

SWEET WINES PRODUCED**FIRST DISTRICT—Month of February, 1915.**

	Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	
Brandy actually used for fortification	6,848.0
Port produced	35,933.20
Sherry produced	5,907.28
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	

Total sweet wine produced in February, 1915 48,688.48

No Sweet Wine produced in Sixth District in January and February, 1915.

CHAMPAGNE SITUATION.

A despatch from London says that Mr. James R. Reagan of the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, who thinks the champagne grape crop will be a failure this year. He declares this fact, coupled with the enormous amount of champagne drunk and destroyed by soldiers, will cause a serious advance in the price of the vintage in the United States.

In commenting on this the San Francisco "Chronicle" remarks:

"If the misfortunes of the French winemakers make a market for California champagne it will not be unfair, for it would only be giving our home product its due.

"California champagne is as good as any champagne. It is produced from the same grapes, grown on similar soil and in a similar climate and by the same methods. A connoisseur, testing champagnes without knowing which is which, is as likely to prefer the California product as that of France.

"And as the imported champagne, while costing no more where made than California champagne costs in this State, by profits and duty costs about twice as much when it reaches the table of the California consumer, that is what we buy to entertain with. And that is a custom actively promoted by all caterers, who make a lot more on imported champagne at \$5 a bottle than they have any chance to make on California champagne at \$2.50 a bottle. That is the way the world goes.

"Certainly, we sympathize with the sufferers by the war, and would not wish to be thought desirous of profiting at their expense, but if there is not sufficient Champagne to go round, there can be no objection to having California champagne occupy the field thus left vacant."

ITALY'S PRODUCTION OF WINE IN 1914.

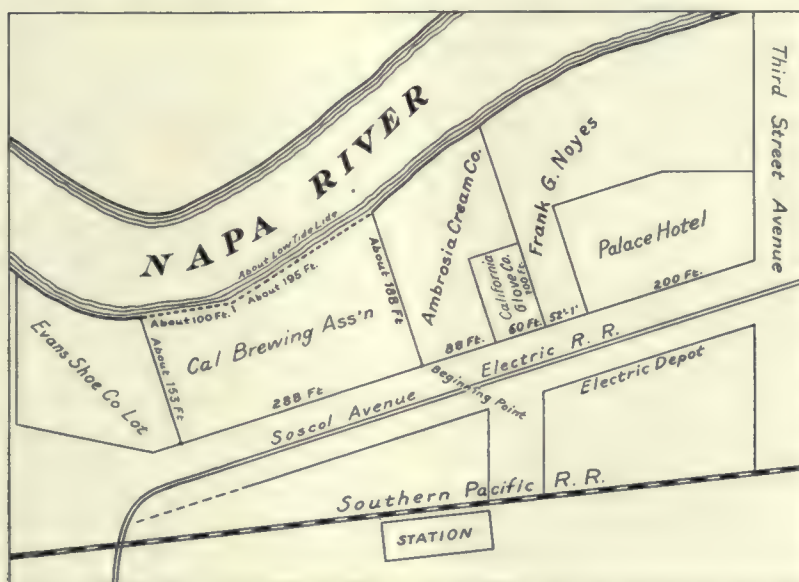
"La Vinicoltura Espanola" of Madrid, Spain, publishes the following figures showing the production of wine in Italy in 1914 and the average annual production from 1909 to 1913, both years included:

District.	1914	Average 1909-1913
		hectolitres
Piamonte	6,500,000	6,184,000
Liguria	840,000	693,000
Lombardia	2,075,000	2,203,000
Venecia	2,742,000	2,869,000
Emilia	4,872,000	5,415,000
Toscana	3,950,000	4,136,000
Marca	1,700,000	2,383,000
Umbria	990,000	1,269,000
Lacio	2,432,000	2,291,000
Abruzzos	1,538,000	1,881,000
Campania	5,700,000	4,723,000
Puglias	3,350,000	5,212,000
Basilicata	361,000	416,000
Calabria	780,000	916,000
Sicilia	4,705,000	4,653,000
Cerdena	511,000	743,000
Total.....	43,046,000	46,017,000

As the hectolitre is equal to 22.1 gallons the production is equivalent to 951,316,600 gallons in 1914, and the average annual production for the five years previous was 1,016,975,700 gallons. The greatest output for any one year of the five-year period was that of 1913, when it was 1,154,504,000 gallons.

Exportations of wine from Italy during the five years prior to 1914 were as follows: 1909, 35,099,220 gallons; 1910, 44,998,140; 1911, 26,052,060; 1912, 26,005,070; 1913, 38,931,360.

BREWERY FOR SALE!



YOUR ATTENTION is called to the California Brewing Association's property at Napa, California. A complete diagram of the property appears above. A brewing building, 100 ft.x100 ft., fully equipped, as well as other buildings, are upon the property. Among the valuable features are the transportation facilities by rail and water connected with the site. The site appeals to any other manufacturing enterprise which involves the establishment of factories, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL UPON OR ADDRESS

CLARENCE M. SMITH,

Room 904 Mutual Bank Building, 704 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

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LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES BY SEA HURTS WINE TRADE.

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Attention of the steamship companies is called to this state of affairs. While it is conceded that the geographical position of California is such as to obtain for the State less accommodation, as far as sea transportation is concerned, than countries situated closer to the Atlantic seaboard, there can be no doubt that the steamship companies, by giving close study to the problem, will be able to provide for improvements which will afford the wine men considerable relief. By helping the winemen now the steamship companies will be placing themselves in a position to profit greatly in the future, since the development of the wine trade through the acquisition of greater markets in South America will result in a constant increase of the freight-carrying business.

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"A communication sent out by the Goodyear Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, just before the last election in that State, ended with the appeal: Vote 'Yes' for Prohibition! And why are the Goodyear people in favor of prohibition? Because, in their own language, under prohibition they can 'increase production.' The answer is, then, that under prohibition they can get more work out of the laborer employed. They are not concerned with him—they are concerned only with what they can get out of him. They feel that the man who takes an occasional drink has life enough to refuse to be cowed into submission by the manufacturer."

(Comment: The liquor traffic spends \$5,000,000 a year for automobiles and accessories on the Pacific Coast. Liquor men should see that their requirements in this direction come from their friends. There are many friends of the liquor traffic in the automobile industry and among these may be mentioned the following: The White Company, The Kleiber Truck Company, the Ford Company and the United States Tire Company. Brewers, winemen, wholesale liquor dealers and retailers can have all their needs supplied by these people. BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS!)

Lest We Forget.

"H. J. Heinz, head of Heinz's 57 varieties, is the head of an association which recently passed a resolution unanimously in support of national prohibition.

"Dr. Welch, of Welch Grape Juice fame, was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Prohibition ticket last fall.

"John Wanamaker, who operates an extensive hotel department in his New York and Philadelphia stores, entertained Billy Sunday recently. Billy is the reformer who characterized all you hotel men as rum sellers and your cafes as booze dives.

"Of course, we did not even suggest that this is not their great American privilege. There is nothing in the world like having a hobby, and living up to it and standing by it conscientiously and honestly notwithstanding and irrespective of any criticism.

"We can't agree that it is just the right thing to preach prohibition and at the same time to accept, even in exchange for our goods, money which comes from the unclean hands whose business we condemn. But then, we don't all see things in the same light. How do you see it, Mr. Hotelman, and Mr. Restaurantman and Mr. Tradesman? Every day convinces me more and more that it is my duty to myself, to my business and to my friends, to 'BUY FROM MY FRIENDS.'"

(Comment: The Pacific Coast does not need any of Heinz's varieties, any of Welch's Grape Juice or any of Wanamaker's wares. Liquor dealers can obtain from Libby, McNeil & Libby, the California Fruit Cannermen's Association, the Central California Canneries and other friendly companies, more than 57 varieties of pickles and sauces, from the California Wine Association, Bismarck Bruck and others all the grape juice they need and from various establishments everything that Wanamaker may try to supply.

BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS!

AN INJUSTICE THAT SHOULD NOT BE ENDURED.

CONGRESS has appropriated approximately \$1,000,000,000 to meet the current expenses of the United States government. The liquor traffic of the country will be called upon to furnish practically one-third of this money, or, to be exact, \$330,000,000. During the past year many States have adopted State-wide prohibition or, in other words, they have refused to make their regular contribution share of taxation to the government insofar as taxation of liquor traffic within their boundaries is concerned. At the very least, the prohibition States are refusing to pay to the United States government one-third of the amount of money that they contributed for the nation's expenses in the past.

These prohibition States are continuing to receive from the United States government the same benefits as in the past in the form of public buildings, river and harbor works, etc., etc. One-third of the money which is being expended by the government in these prohibition States is being provided by the other States through taxes derived from the liquor traffic. There is absolutely no reason based on morality to justify the taking of money out of the wet States to pay for improvements in dry States. The dry States are getting something for nothing from the wet States.

Justice demands that Congress shall reduce the appropriations usually made for federal works in the dry States just one-third to correspond with the falling off of revenue due to the enactment of prohibition in those States.

To require wet States to contribute liquor money for the benefit of dry States is an outrageously despotic proceeding. Under the new conditions brought about by prohibition there must be a readjustment of appropriations. Appropriations made for government works in dry States should be in accordance with revenues derived from those States. **The dry States are not entitled to any liquor money whatsoever.**

Prohibition, the cancer which is sapping the vitality of the United States, shows itself more hideously in the way that it takes strength from the liquor traffic by making wet States contribute liquor money to dry States. With such rank prohibitionists in the national government as Bryan and Daniels it is to be expected that the dry States will be favored at the expense of the wet ones, and in this way the loathsome disease will be given a constantly increasing hold on the nation. But the disease in the form it takes of preying on the wet States for the benefit of the dry ones can be successfully combated. The wet States should lose no time in taking action, since the oppression that must be resisted is one that can not be vindicated in any way.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Per Capita Expenditures Per Pupil For Educational Purposes.

In the North Atlantic Division Maine ranks lowest: New Hampshire, \$32.45; Maine (Prohibition), \$25.51; Vermont, \$26.33; Massachusetts, \$44.49; Rhode Island, \$42.16; Connecticut, \$34.71; New York, \$48.39; New Jersey, \$51.03; Pennsylvania, \$38.88.

In the South Atlantic Division South Carolina ranks lowest: Delaware, \$19.91; Maryland, \$25.49; District of Columbia, \$63.69; Virginia, \$17.02; West Virginia, \$22.33; North Carolina (Prohibition), \$8.91; South Carolina (Prohibition), \$8.25; Georgia (Prohibition), \$11.18; Florida, \$16.88.

In the South Central Division Tennessee ranks lowest: Kentucky, \$15.83; Tennessee (Prohibition), \$6.66; Alabama (Prohibition), \$9.15; Mississippi (Prohibition), \$9.49; Louisiana, \$21.10; Texas, \$18.55; Arkansas, \$12.88; Oklahoma (Prohibition), \$8.67.

In the North Central Division Kansas ranks next to lowest. The exception, which proves the rule, makes Missouri, a wet State, lowest, and North Dakota (Prohibition), highest: Ohio, \$38.75; Indiana, \$31.53; Illinois, \$42.87; Michigan, \$32.95; Wisconsin, \$33.17; Minnesota, \$38.71; Iowa, \$33.01; Missouri, \$26.61; North Dakota (Prohibition), \$52.07; South Dakota, \$47.79; Nebraska, \$37.63; Kansas (Prohibition), \$28.96.

THE ESCANABA MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

(Editorial from the Sacramento "Bee" of March 9, 1915.)

ON every pay check issued by the Escanaba Manufacturing Company of Michigan are these words: "Not to be cashed at a saloon." And these conditions are printed on the back: "This order will not be paid or honored by the drawer or by the bank upon which it is drawn, if it becomes endorsed by or the property of any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or if it becomes endorsed by or the property of any person who conducts a hotel or boarding house in connection with any place where such liquors are sold; and the person in whose favor it is drawn and every person in whose hands this shall come, accepts it subject to these conditions, and in full payment of the amount named on its face and of the claim against the drawer for which it is given. The undersigned each agrees to the foregoing."

Could idiotic intolerance and interference with personal rights further go?

These checks are given to workers in lieu of gold or silver. They are supposed to be in exchange for good work faithfully performed.

After that the employer has no more right to exercise the role of an overseer over those who work for him than they have to demand that those for whom they work shall conduct their lives and manage their personal affairs only as these workers shall dictate.

The thing is not only a rank and unjustifiable interference with personal rights.

It is at the same time a silly and preposterous proceeding.

And yet so far backward has a certain portion of the world turned—to the justification once more of what is practically chattel slavery—that voices here and there can be heard commending this action by the Escanaba Manufacturing Company in the most eulogistic terms!

Mescal and Peyote.—Consul Jesse H. Johnson reports as follows from Matamoros, Mexico: Mescal is made from the maguey plant, which is a member of the cactus family and grows abundantly in many States in Mexico. When pure mescal is considered a healthful drink, but it is often adulterated by the use of water, alcohol (wood alcohol is sometimes used), alum and other ingredients. Peyote is another variety of cactus. It is a small plant, abundant in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, and is used by the natives of that region as an exhilarant for various ailments. It produces a delightful and apparently non-injurious languor accompanied by a stimulated imagination. Some tribes look upon the plant as of divine origin and treat it with veneration. There are no restrictive laws with reference to the traffic in mescal or peyote.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

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"Every one supporting prohibition has his own reason for it and it is well to analyze the motive before paying too much heed to the argument. Many a stalwart prohibitionist in State Legislatures is 'dry,' and many a Congressman is 'dry' because he thinks his job depends upon it. His intelligent convictions are diametrically opposite.

"A communication sent out by the Goodyear Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, just before the last election in that State, ended with the appeal: Vote 'Yes' for Prohibition! And why are the Goodyear people in favor of prohibition? Because, in their own language, under prohibition they can 'increase production.' The answer is, then, that under prohibition they can get more work out of the laborer employed. They are not concerned with him—they are concerned only with what they can get out of him. They find that the man who takes an occasional drink has life enough to refuse to be cowed into submission by the manufacturer."

(Comment: The liquor traffic spends \$5,000,000 a year for automobiles and accessories on the Pacific Coast. Liquor men should see that their requirements in this direction come from their friends. There are many friends of the liquor traffic in the automobile industry and among these may be mentioned the following: The White Company, The Kleiber Truck Company, the Ford Company, and the United States Tire Company. Brewers, winemen, wholesale liquor dealers and retailers can have all their needs supplied by these people. BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS!)

Lest We Forget.

"H. J. Heinz, head of Heinz's 57 varieties, is the head of an association which recently passed a resolution unanimously in support of national prohibition.

"Dr. Welch, of Welch Grape Juice fame, was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Prohibition ticket last fall.

"John Wanamaker, who operates an extensive hotel department in his New York and Philadelphia stores, entertained Billy Sunday recently. Billy is the reformer who characterized all you hotel men as rum sellers and your cafes as booze dives.

"Of course, we did not even suggest that this is not their great American privilege. There is nothing in the world like having a hobby, and living up to it and standing by it conscientiously and honestly notwithstanding and irrespective of any criticism.

"We can't agree that it is just the right thing to preach prohibition and at the same time to accept, even in exchange for our goods, money which comes from the unclean hands whose business we condemn. But then, we don't all see things in the same light. How do you see it, Mr. Hotelman, and Mr. Restaurantman and Mr. Tradesman? Every day convinces me more and more that it is my duty to myself, to my business and to my friends, to 'BUY FROM MY FRIENDS.'"

(Comment: The Pacific Coast does not need any of Heinz's 57 varieties, any of Welch's Grape Juice or any of Wanamaker's wares. Liquor dealers can obtain from Libby, McNeil & Libby the California Fruit Cannery's Association, the Central California Canneries and other friendly companies, more than 57 varieties of pickles and sauces, from the California Wine Association, Bismarck Bruck and others all the grape juice they need and from various establishments everything that Wanamaker may try to supply).

BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS!

AN INJUSTICE THAT SHOULD NOT BE ENDURED.

CONGRESS has appropriated approximately \$1,000,000,000 to meet the current expenses of the United States government. The liquor traffic of the country will be called upon to furnish practically one-third of this money, or, to be exact, \$330,000,000. During the past year many States have adopted State-wide prohibition or, in other words, they have refused to make their regular contribution share of taxation to the government insofar as taxation of liquor traffic within their boundaries is concerned. At the very least, the prohibition States are refusing to pay to the United States government one-third of the amount of money that they contributed for the nation's expenses in the past.

These prohibition States are continuing to receive from the United States government the same benefits as in the past in the form of public buildings, river and harbor works, etc., etc. One-third of the money which is being expended by the government in these prohibition States is being provided by the other States through taxes derived from the liquor traffic. There is absolutely no reason based on morality to justify the taking of money out of the wet States to pay for improvements in dry States. The dry States are getting something for nothing from the wet States.

Justice demands that Congress shall reduce the appropriations usually made for federal works in the dry States just one-third to correspond with the falling off of revenue due to the enactment of prohibition in those States.

To require wet States to contribute liquor money for the benefit of dry States is an outrageously despotic proceeding. Under the new conditions brought about by prohibition there must be a readjustment of appropriations. Appropriations made for government works in dry States should be in accordance with revenues derived from those States. **The dry States are not entitled to any liquor money whatsoever.**

Prohibition, the cancer which is sapping the vitality of the United States, shows itself more hideously in the way that it takes strength from the liquor traffic by making wet States contribute liquor money to dry States. With such rank prohibitionists in the national government as Bryan and Daniels it is to be expected that the dry States will be favored at the expense of the wet ones, and in this way the loathsome disease will be given a constantly increasing hold on the nation. But the disease in the form it takes of preying on the wet States for the benefit of the dry ones can be successfully combated. The wet States should lose no time in taking action, since the oppression that must be resisted is one that can not be vindicated in any way.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Per Capita Expenditures Per Pupil For Educational Purposes.

In the North Atlantic Division Maine ranks lowest: New Hampshire, \$32.45; Maine (Prohibition), \$25.51; Vermont, \$26.33; Massachusetts, \$44.49; Rhode Island, \$42.16; Connecticut, \$34.71; New York, \$48.39; New Jersey, \$51.03; Pennsylvania, \$38.88.

In the South Atlantic Division South Carolina ranks lowest: Delaware, \$19.91; Maryland, \$25.49; District of Columbia, \$63.69; Virginia, \$17.02; West Virginia, \$22.33; North Carolina (Prohibition), \$8.91; South Carolina (Prohibition), \$8.25; Georgia (Prohibition), \$11.18; Florida, \$16.88.

In the South Central Division Tennessee ranks lowest: Kentucky, \$15.83; Tennessee (Prohibition), \$6.66; Alabama (Prohibition), \$9.15; Mississippi (Prohibition), \$9.49; Louisiana, \$21.10; Texas, \$18.55; Arkansas, \$12.88; Oklahoma (Prohibition), \$8.67.

In the North Central Division Kansas ranks next to lowest. The exception, which proves the rule, makes Missouri, a wet State, lowest, and North Dakota (Prohibition), highest: Ohio, \$38.75; Indiana, \$31.53; Illinois, \$42.87; Michigan, \$32.95; Wisconsin, \$33.17; Minnesota, \$38.71; Iowa, \$33.01; Missouri, \$26.61; North Dakota (Prohibition), \$52.07; South Dakota, \$47.79; Nebraska, \$37.63; Kansas (Prohibition), \$28.96.

THE ESCANABA MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

(Editorial from the Sacramento "Bee" of March 9, 1915.)

ON every pay check issued by the Escanaba Manufacturing Company of Michigan are these words: "Not to be cashed at a saloon." And these conditions are printed on the back: "This order will not be paid or honored by the drawer or by the bank upon which it is drawn, if it becomes endorsed by or the property of any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or if it becomes endorsed by or the property of any person who conducts a hotel or boarding house in connection with any place where such liquors are sold; and the person in whose favor it is drawn and every person in whose hands this shall come, accepts it subject to these conditions, and in full payment of the amount named on its face and of the claim against the drawer for which it is given. The undersigned each agrees to the foregoing."

Could idiotic intolerance and interference with personal rights further go?

These checks are given to workers in lieu of gold or silver. They are supposed to be in exchange for good work faithfully performed.

After that the employer has no more right to exercise the role of an overseer over those who work for him than they have to demand that those for whom they work shall conduct their lives and manage their personal affairs only as these workers shall dictate.

The thing is not only a rank and unjustifiable interference with personal rights.

It is at the same time a silly and preposterous proceeding.

And yet so far backward has a certain portion of the world turned—to the justification once more of what is practically chattel slavery—that voices here and there can be heard commending this action by the Escanaba Manufacturing Company in the most eulogistic terms!

Mescal and Peyote.—Consul Jesse H. Johnson reports as follows from Matamoros, Mexico: Mescal is made from the maguey plant, which is a member of the cactus family and grows abundantly in many States in Mexico. When pure mescal is considered a healthful drink, but it is often adulterated by the use of water, alcohol (wood alcohol is sometimes used), alum and other ingredients. Peyote is another variety of cactus. It is a small plant, abundant in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, and is used by the natives of that region as an exhilarant for various ailments. It produces a delightful and apparently non-injurious languor accompanied by a stimulated imagination. Some tribes look upon the plant as of divine origin and treat it with veneration. There are no restrictive laws with reference to the traffic in mescal or peyote.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

WITH the exception of the brewing business there has been no change in conditions during the past month. Wine men are in a quandary because of the action of the government in increasing the tax on brandy for fortification of sweet wines to \$1.10 per gallon, effective January 1, 1916. Dealers in whisky are waiting for more conclusive information concerning the reduction of output during the coming season.

DRY WINES.—There has been but little animation in the market. Firmness prevails in prices. All indications point to a considerable improvement in the near future. There is a substantial movement out of the State, but in less volume than during the previous month. Shipments by rail were 499,293 gallons and by sea 763,749 gallons and 555 cases.

Total exports, 1,263,042 gallons, 555 cases.

Receipts by sea were 398 cases, 7,020 gallons.

SWEET WINES.—There was a continual falling off in production and shipment during the month. The production of the First District was 48,688.48 gallons. There was no production in the Sixth District, as in the previous month.

BRANDIES.—The situation remained the same as during the previous month. Movement has been very slow. Lack of transportation by sea is one of the causes. Production in February was 138,030.8 gallons in the First District. The Sixth District produced 975.8 gallons in January and 1,887.7 in February.

Shipments out of the State by rail totaled 20,548 gallons, by sea 28,194 gallons and 109 cases, or 48,742 gallons and 109 cases in all.

Receipts by sea were 8 cases.

WHISKIES.—The market was about the same as during the previous month, with the exception that there was a slightly increased animation, if such a term may be applied to a very lethargic market. Exports by sea out of the State were 701 cases, 268 gallons. Value \$5,055.

The imports were 1,262 cases, 18,257 gallons.

BEER.—Very substantial improvement in the trade was felt during the past month. This was due to warmer weather and increased animation on the part of the population due to the operation of the Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego and the activity of the legislative session at Sacramento.

Shipments out of the State were 1,576 packages, valued at \$13,866.

Imports by sea were 490 barrels, 274 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Exports to New York were 12 barrels prune cordial, 6 cases champagne, 1 keg fruit juice, no value given. To Hawaiian Islands and foreign countries, 655 cases and 4 kegs, valued at \$8,668.

IMPORTATIONS.—There was a marked decrease in importations during the past month. No receipts of Vermouth, Rum and Fernet were recorded.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were as follows: Whiskies, 390 cases, 1,446 barrels, 52 bundles, 10 packages, 1 jug; Brandies, 8 cases; Wine, 127 barrels, 100 cases, 10 ½-barrels, 1 ¼-barrel; Champagne, 8 cases; Gin, 5 barrels, 5 ½-barrels, 1 cask; Beer, 490 barrels, 271 cases; Mineral Water, 32 cases; Liqueurs, 783 packages, 162 cases; Bitters, 1,010 cases; Sake, 85 cases, 50 casks, 30 tubs; Lime Juice, 25 cases, 2 boxes; Grape Juice, 1,510 cases; Alcohol, 5 packages.

NEW YORK WINE MARKET.

THE demand in New York City is confined to what immediate requirements call for. Most dealers have large supplies on hand as a result of the heavy buying during the fall month of 1914.

As a result of the policy of holders to make a slight reduction in their prices, amounting to about 2½ cents per gallon, the market for dry wines has been stimulated. It is believed that there will be a firm undertone from this time on.

Firmness prevails in the sweet wine market. Prices continue to be on the same level as during the month previous.

Brandy.—Considerable strength has been recovered in the market for brandies. This is owing to the growing scarcity of supplies. Prices for California brandies have been advanced about cents a gallon and the tendency is toward a higher level.

NEW YORK TRADE.

THERE has been practically no change in the situation during the past month. The general characteristic of trade is dullness. Movement is in small volume, buyers showing extreme conservatism.

The statistical position of Kentucky whiskies is favorable. Output has been reduced on a grand scale. During the past six months 6,000,000 gallons less than for the corresponding period of the previous year were produced. At this rate the production for the present fiscal year will be at least 12,000,000 gallons less than for the previous year. This should result in stabilizing the business of the distillers even if it puts a hole in Uncle Sam's pocket that would take \$13,200,000 to fill. There can be no doubt that confidence will be restored to the trade. Consumption is as good as ever has been and all that is necessary to make the trade steady is an improvement in production such as is now apparently in line.

Pennsylvania distillers are following the lead of the Kentuckians. Production for the past six months has been reduced 1,000,000 gallons as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. While this is on a much lower proportionate basis than the reduction in Kentucky, it is substantial and will contribute largely to giving a firm tone to the market for Eastern ryes.

There is a general tendency throughout all the producing States to reduce the output. Uncle Sam is the only party likely to suffer. He will find himself short about \$30,000,000 in revenues from whisky alone before the next fiscal year begins. But the distillers and the trade in general will be better off.

In accordance with general business conditions, the trade in alcohol and spirits is dull. Prices are unchanged. Prospective improvement in business has a tendency to make the trade optimistic.

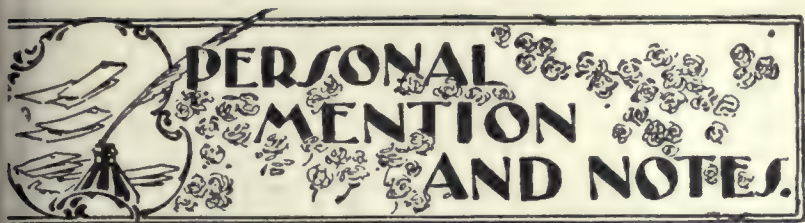
LOS ANGELES COUNTY WINE ORDINANCE UPHOLD.

On the 3rd of March the California State Supreme Court upheld the Los Angeles County Winery Ordinance. The ordinance provides that winery licenses should not be granted by the Board of Supervisors to any concern located in a precinct in which at the last preceding general election a majority of the voters had cast ballots against the issuance of such winery licenses.

It provides further that it should be unlawful for any person or firm to take an order for wine or deliver wine in a precinct in which it was not possible to obtain a winery license.

In a test case brought by John Coombs, an employe of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, who was arrested for violation of the ordinance, the Supreme Court denied the application for writ of habeas corpus.

The Sierra Madre Vintage Company is located in Lamand Park precinct, and the supervisors, April 1, 1913, denied it a winery license in obedience to the expressed desires of the voters. Shortly afterward Coombs took an order for wine and delivered it within that precinct.



Mr. Fred Graham, representative of the Crown Distilleries company, is again making the rounds of the San Francisco Bay region in the interests of his company, having thoroughly recovered from the siege of pleuro-pneumonia which he endured recently.

Mr. Harry Eschwege, prominently identified with the importing trade of New York, arrived in San Francisco on the 8th of March on a pleasure trip, which includes a lengthy visit at the World's Fair city. Mr. Eschwege is accompanied by his wife.

Senator L. W. Juilliard, the well-known wine man of Sonoma county, left San Francisco for Santa Rosa during the second week of March. The Senator will remain for some time in Santa Rosa.

Mr. A. E. Chadlick, wholesale liquor dealer of Oakdale, arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of March and spent several days on business and recreation.

Mr. Fred H. Stanle, representative of the Crown Distilleries company, was confined to his residence during the first part of March owing to a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Stanle is now on the high road to recovery.

Mr. F. Gunther, wholesale liquor dealer of Bakersfield, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of March.

Mr. C. Tynan, who is prominently identified with the liquor trade of Salinas, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of March on a flying business trip.

Mr. M. Zanetti, liquor dealer of Santa Maria, was among the visitors to the Exposition from Santa Barbara County during the second week of March.

Mr. Clarence M. Leavey, exponent of Cyrus Noble, has been for the past two weeks making the rounds of the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Leavey will be in San Francisco during the first week of April.

Mr. F. Gianini, the prominent Tulare wineman, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of March.

Mr. C. W. Schmidt, well-known liquor dealer of Modesto, arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of March on a trip combining business and pleasure.

Mrs. Joseph Maier, mother of Mr. Ed Maier of the Maier Brewing Company of Los Angeles, arrived in San Francisco on the 26th of March from the southern metropolis. Mrs. Maier will spend some time on a trip of recreation around San Francisco.

Increased Vineyard Acreage in Texas.—In the Leon Valley, near Fort Stockton, Texas, Mr. F. S. Mills is planting 37,000 additional vines of the Malaga, Tokay and other California varieties. Mr. Mills has had considerable success in his vineyard operations. He expects a very large crop of grapes this year.

HORRORS OF WAR IN POLAND.

Nawet sny nasze uroczysciej smone,
I kamien z bruku i zielone darnie,
I to, co swiete, niewytlomaczone,
Co czasem dusze rzewnoscia ogarnie,
Bol tabjemniczy, i zycie i zdrowie,
To wszystko, wszystko Ojczyzna sie zowie.
—Polish Courier.

Commenting on this the "Yolo Independent" says: "Zowie is right!" All sensible people agree that it is time to stop the war.

NEW WEST-BOUND SCHEDULE OF THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE.

The new west-bound sailing schedule for the American-Hawaiian Line has just been issued from the New York office, and it shows that besides three vessels to be dispatched during the balance of the month, there are eight scheduled to leave during April, all of them bringing cargo for San Francisco except one—the "American"—which leaves New York on April 7th, proceeds direct to Portland, going thence to Puget Sound to complete discharging.

For the March schedule, the "Hawaiian" leaves New York on the 18th, followed by the "Georgian" on the 20th and the "Honolulu" on the 25th.

During April the "Virginian" leaves New York on the 3d, followed by the "Kansan" on the 5th, "American" 7th, "Iowan" 9th, "Alaskan" 14th, "Minnesotan" 19th, "Kentuckian" 24th and "Ohioan" on the 29th; only one steamer has so far been named for May, the "Texan" on the 4th, but others will follow at short intervals.

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY'S "TIPO" PICTURES.

The REVIEW has received from the Italian-Swiss Colony a copy of the famous picture entitled "Happy Recollections," the production of the artist, E. Zampighi. This shows an Italian family scene in which the grandparents, the young couple and the two children, a vivacious young girl and a bright baby daughter, are all effectively set forth so as to convey the idea of the cheer and tranquility of the home in Italy, "be it ever so humble." "Tipo" wine in the typical bottles in which it is contained is appropriately featured as a necessary factor in contributing to the happiness of the family scene.

This picture will prove to be a welcome gift from the Italian-Swiss Colony to anybody who is fortunate enough to receive it. It is presented on a thick cardboard 22½ inches by 16½ inches and is a very appropriate ornament for the wall of a home.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second annual conference of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association was held at Washington, D. C. Congressman-elect M. F. Farley, the national president, presented a very short but concise report. He referred to the formation of the harmony committee, consisting of five members from the Brewers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, and the result has been that a permanent organization of this committee has been formed and such good has already been accomplished and great results are expected in the future.

The president had made an official visit to both the brewers and wholesalers' convention and materially assisted in bringing about a system of harmony, which would be found very beneficial in the future.

The States of Delaware, Arkansas and Nebraska have been added to the army of States now under the national association.

Mr. Farley referred to the increase of the tax on beer, wines and cordials, and the strenuous effort made to prevent the beer tax from being \$1.00 per barrel instead of 50c, and the retail liquor dealers' tax from \$25.00 up to \$300.00. He urged the members to put on the armor and fight, and he quoted from the Irish orator, John Philpot Curran, who in one of his famous speeches said: "It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become the prey of the active. The conditions upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."

National Secretary Halle's report was a lengthy one. He referred to the rapid progress of the organization, the States of Delaware, Arkansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Texas having been organized during the last year.

A full report of the conditions of the retail trade in each of the States was most minutely gone over, and while five States had declared for prohibition, yet it was only "history repeating itself" for, between 1850-55 nineteen States were on the dry list—all of which have returned to a safe and sound license system, with the single exception of Kansas, and that while we could now number many dry States, yet the ratio of whisky drinkers had increased. In 1850 it was four gallons per capita and last year it was increased to twenty-five gallons per capita.

The report referred to the defeat the enemy had received in California, Ohio, in Canada and New Zealand, and, in this country county option had been beaten in Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois and many other States.

Mr. Halle referred to the decreasing popularity of ex-Governor Patterson, ex-President Roosevelt, ex-Governor Hanley and ex-Governor Sulzer, since espousing prohibition, and the growing popularity of ex-President Taft, who had so boldly come out in favor of local option a few days ago.

The report claimed that the present prohibition wave was created by the "big interests" for the purpose of detracting the public mind from more important questions in which they were more deeply concerned and instanced one firm who forbid its employees from frequenting saloons within one mile of its factory, yet the president of the concern had been indicted for "tax dodging," and furthermore, that the large contributors to colleges were able to secure control of the professors and thereby instill in the minds of the students the ideas best suited for the "Big Interests" and that by fostering the prohibition sentiment was simply throwing sand in the eyes of the public to prevent their discovering the tactics of the money interests—an instance being given where one firm in Pennsylvania ordered the dismissal of any of their employees who signed saloon petitions and that newspapers and

magazines were subsidized to support the prohibition movement instancing where one of the latter had stated that one glass of beer lowers a man's efficiency seven per cent.

The report quoted from current physicians that beer was a nourishment and instanced the great power and endurance of the German army.

The deceitful tactics of the Anti-Saloonists in imposing upon Congress with fake letters and petitions in favor of the Hobson prohibition amendment and other such tactics as unworthy of those who espoused the clerical profession, and that many church members and the secular press were severely censuring the antics of the political preacher.

A strenuous plea for compensation for damages of saloons when legislated out of office was made. The liquor business was sanctioned by law and a large portion of the revenue of the country was derived from it, and in all cases where loss or damages were incurred for the public good, there was no question regarding compensation. Lincoln favored compensation for the negro. The government was compensating the farmer for loss by slaughter owing to the foot and mouth disease, why not compensate the saloonkeeper? In England they follow this system and when ordering saloons to close earlier, the proprietor is paid at the rate of fifteen per cent off the license fee for every hour closed. Several authorities were quoted favoring this most just and equitable idea.

FRESNO BREWING COMPANY HAVING MERRY TIME WITH PROHIS.

The plant of the Fresno Brewing Company was voted into the city of Fresno on October 16, when Dean Park was annexed to the city. It was made a part of that territory. Prior to that time it had been located just "six inches" outside the city.

Up to the time the brewery was voted into the city, it was paying a county license of \$50 a year. When the 1914-15 license bill came due last October, the county license collector sent the company a notice to that effect and received a reply that the plant was in the city and was no longer compelled to pay a county license. Since that time it has paid no license to anyone except the United States government.

The prohis of Fresno have fanned their fanaticism into a high flame because of the conduct of the brewing company. They say

"The Fresno Brewing Company has been manufacturing and selling beer within the limits of the city of Fresno for nearly five months without a license; it has never applied for a license and as far as can be learned, no serious effort has been made on the part of any member of the city administration to make the company take out a license as other liquor sellers are compelled to do. Until the liquor ordinance is amended, to provide for the sale of liquor by manufacturers, the Fresno Brewing Company in selling liquor without a license is selling liquor illegally."

While prohis are opposed to the licensing of the liquor traffic they are frantic whenever liquor is sold without a license. Like the Mahometans who work up a fury by shouting "My sultan! My sultan!" they generate frenzy by a cry of "License! License!" when they are unable to get the feeling of exaltation otherwise.

THE J. F. PLUMEL COMPANY'S LATEST AUTOMOBILE ACQUISITION.

The J. F. Plumel Company of 63-65 Ellis street, San Francisco, has attracted the attention of the trade with a new automobile truck which has been added to the company's equipment for distribution purposes in the city of San Francisco. This truck is a product of Renault Freres. It combines durability with lightness and speed. The acquisition is one which excites the admiration of the trade and attests to the enterprise of the J. F. Plumel Company.

Phone Mission 3968

H. WOLF

FANCY CALIFORNIA LEMONS, ORANGES AND
MEXICAN LIMES

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Established 1860

Gibb's "Special" Bourbon

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OLD TAYLOR



SUPREMACY

Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's acceptedly foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole Taylor make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the *Yellow* label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets as *sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically won its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

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P. W. Wobber, Prop.

San Francisco



DILUTED WHISKY NATIONAL BEVERAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(William Allison Gray in New York "World.")

Our national beverage of today is diluted whisky, the purest and most wholesome of all stimulants. Few are those American homes that do not possess at least some small quantity of whisky, either for regular use or as an emergency aid. Whisky is found in the log house on the Yukon as well as in the comfortable abode of the city dweller. To the farmer it is a quick means of relief for many ills. To him who works with his muscles and to him who labors with his brains, it is a stimulant and refreshment. To the sick it is a tonic. The medicinal properties of whisky place it in every hospital.

The increase in the consumption of American whisky presents a fair gauge of the popularity of the beverage. In 1899 the annual consumption was over 83,000,000 gallons. This amount steadily increased from year to year until in 1913 the consumption was 140,000,000 gallons, an increase of 57,000,000 gallons.

Surely the place of diluted whisky as the national beverage of the United States is beyond dispute. Why do we use the term "diluted whisky?" Because the fashion of our ancestors in using raw whisky has practically disappeared.

Even in illness, where quick medicinal effect is desired, doctors and nurses nearly always give a mixture of whisky and water.

Some thirty years ago the fashion began of using carbonated waters with liquors, and this wholesome custom has now become so general that it is difficult to estimate the amount of charged water now consumed in the United States.

Those who oppose the use of liquors of any kind have undertaken to discuss all these subjects by using the term "alcohol."

Nobody drinks "alcohol." Alcohol is largely used in chemical and scientific processes and in the arts. When a man smokes a cigar, nobody speaks of his smoking "nicotine," although nicotine is contained in tobacco. Beans are rated as nitrogenous food, but no one is described as consuming nitrogen when he eats beans.

Of course, there is in whisky, wine and beer alcoholic strength evolved by natural fermentation. From these processes of fermentation and distillation the best medicinal results are obtained.

Whisky cannot ferment. Even when largely reduced with water, plain or carbonated, it is still a pure, germless, unfermentable stimulant. There is no danger of ptomaine poisoning from distilled liquor. It is a medicine stimulant and sedative of the purest and highest character.

Nature's laboratory of fermentation is aided by men's ingenuity of apparatus, thus making American whisky the king of all remedial and stimulating beverages.

CASH MERCANTILE COMPANY'S GENERAL LINE OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

The Cash Mercantile Company, which has headquarters at 102 Battery street, northeast corner of Pine street, San Francisco, carries a general line of National Cash Registers especially adapted for the business of the saloons. All these cash registers are rebuilt ones, in the construction of which only first-class material and workmanship are used. Every cash register placed on sale by the Cash Mercantile Company is equal in appearance and for use to the brand new machine turned out of the factory. The company has an established trade in San Francisco, having a very steady business with saloonkeepers, who find the headquarters at 102 Battery a convenient place for the exchange and purchase of cash registers on the basis of reliability.

MORMON GOVERNOR VETOES UTAH STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION BILL.

On the afternoon of the 18th of March Governor Spry of Utah filed with the Secretary of State the veto of the Wootton State wide prohibition bill which passed the recent Legislature by a vote of 40 to 5 in the House and 16 to 2 in the Senate. As the Legislature has adjourned, the Governor's veto of the measure is final.

The veto message cites the local option law of the State as a fording prohibition to such communities as desire it, especially with the operation of the new "dry" territory" bill, which the Governor approved this week. He points out that the platform pledges of the legislators called for the submission of the question to the voters of the State and says the bill was "hedged about by a support that turned a deaf ear to those who would have amended it to meet various objections, among whom was the Governor, who urged that provision be made for compensation to those whose property would be rendered valueless."

He also says he believes the people of the State have a right to express themselves on the question, "not through representation that has promised one thing and provides another."

His concluding objection is that the bill abolishes the saloon and makes the druggist the dispenser of alcohol and wine of physician's prescription, "with the generous allowance of a maximum of one quart of liquor under each prescription."

The action of Governor Spry will serve to distinguish him in the United States as one of the few public men who have the courage of their convictions. Whether or not it will hurt him politically is of secondary consideration. He has the moral satisfaction of having made no surrender of conscience to the modern Inquisition. He is in the class of Senator Smoot and ex-President Taft. The liberals of the United States have good reason to be proud of him.

"BOTH SIDES" BETWEEN PLEASURE AND DUTY.

"Both Sides," the liberal journal of St. Paul and Minneapolis publishes the following paragraph in a recent issue:

"We have received tickets from the Panama Exposition. The railroads will furnish transportation for the staff of 'Both Sides,' and some kind, charitable foundation provide the other funds necessary, we might get there, but who would run the rig while we were away? Ay, there's the rub. No, boys, you cannot tease us out to the coast on press courtesies. It's a long, long way. There are a whole lot of people who can afford to make the trip and they ought to do it."

We sympathize with "Both Sides." The editor of the Northwest journal will probably have to miss the greatest Exposition of the century. He can not afford to be absent from Meenesawa while the Scandinavigators are trying to dry up the State.

MR. NED PALFREY RETIRES FROM GRAHAM BROTHERS' DISTILLERY.

Mr. Ned Palfrey has disposed of his interest as half owner of Graham Brothers' Distillery at Rockford, Illinois, to Mr. S. Christensen. Mr. Christensen, who was with the firm of W. P. Messenger & Company for thirty years, will succeed Mr. Palfrey as director, treasurer and general manager of Graham Brothers' Distillery.

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HENRY WATTERSON SHOWS THAT PROHIBITIONISTS CAN NOT BE CHRISTIANS.

The "Courier-Journal" has said that no Democrat can be a prohibitionist. That was a truism. But I say that no prohibitionist can be a Christian.

"Which the same I'll proceed to explain."

Out of the unwarranted interference by one nation, by one man, with the affairs of another, most mortal ills have had their emanation. Commonly the stronger we are in our utterance the wronger we are likely to be in our method if not in our conclusion. Fanaticism is the concentration of the combative agencies upon a given point. The men who burned heretics and hanged witches thought they were doing God's service. Now that we know that Christendom is not and never has been a Christian we may clearly apprehend that all the cruel sacrifices done in the name of Christ were wicked inventions of the devil.

Force will be found nowhere in the teaching of Christ. He did not consult the will of the majority but addressed himself to the spiritual nature of the universe. Christianity is the light of Heaven irradiating the heart of man, not an edict of legislative enactment, or rule of conventicle, which, however well-intentioned, may arouse more of hate than love, promoting often hypocrisy and cant and leading sometimes to unutterable woe.

The fanatic, being ever for rule or ruin, cannot be a Democrat, or a Christian whatever he calls himself, or thinks himself. Some remarks of mine two or three months ago on this point gave great offense to many worthy people who, perhaps unwarrantably, took the truths told them too much to themselves. I said that fanaticism will kill and burn to carry its point. I said that fanaticism, outside its obsession, has no sense of right and wrong. I said that he who is so eager that his neighbor shall think the way he thinks and do the way he does as to be willing to compel him by law is a fanatic.—Henry Watterson in Louisville "Courier-Journal."

SENATOR LANE OF OREGON ORATES WISELY ON ALCOHOL.

In a speech delivered in the United States Senate January 1, 1907, Senator Lane of Oregon said:

"Alcohol goes directly into the circulation. It does not enter into the alimentary canal; it is not digested; it enters immediately into the blood and thence makes its way directly to the centers. The result of taking it into the system is that it accelerates the action of the heart, not by stimulating it, perhaps, but by opening up the arteries and the veins, and the heart gets into a state of fluttering activity, not a firm tonic action, but a tremulous one, in its attempt to feed the enlarged blood vessels."

Without knowing it the Senator in this way partly describes the effect of exercise on the human system. If he had wished he could have truthfully described exercise as follows:

"Exercise directly affects the circulation. The result on the system is that it accelerates the action of the heart, opens the arteries and veins and causes increased activity in all the organs, thereby enabling the system to throw off noxious matter that accumulates under ordinary conditions."

Senator Lane said that "under the influence of alcohol the heart gets into a state of fluttering activity, not a firm tonic action, but a tremulous one, in its attempt to feed the enlarged blood vessels. He did not add, however, that exercise does exactly what alcohol does.

Senator Lane denied that alcohol causes insanity, saying, "I do not think that alcohol is the direct cause of a large percentage of insanity. I do not think that tables of statistics, if carefully examined and analyzed, will show that it is the old alcoholic chronic drunk, who, as a rule, goes insane. He becomes a nuisance; he becomes a nuisance; he is the cause of misery to his family and to his children; he makes his wife unhappy and is the cause of their not having enough food to eat and clothing to wear; he may become shattered physically, but, as a rule, he does not become insane. After he quits drinking, as a rule he resumes his normal mental condition and lives along without becoming insane. I do not think much of statistics which try to prove that he fulfills the largest proportion of the inmates of insane asylums, or that reason that my experience is to the contrary."

In this way the Senator avoids alluding to the moderate drinker.

NO WORRY.

"No, sir," thundered the hotel clerk, "you can't bring your friend in here. This is a temperance hotel." "Oh, well," replied the man, "he's too drunk to care."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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HOBSON ON NEW TACK.

(From our Washington Correspondent in 1925.)

An army of smokers descended upon the House of Representatives today to protest against the National Tobacco Prohibition measure introduced by Richmond Pearson Hobson, member for Alabama. Once passed, the Hobson law makes it a felony to smoke a pipe, cigar or cigarette, or to indulge in a soul-satisfying chew within the borders of the United States.

Mr. Hobson's speech against the iniquitous tobacco traffic was illustrated with posters displayed round the walls of the House, which pointed out the direful effects of the noxious weed on plant life, and clearly indicated its deadly responsibility in causing sciatica, housemaid's knee, pink-eye and chilblains.

"Tobacco," declares the earnest member from Alabama, "is responsible for most of the woes of the world. It brought about the downfall of Rome, caused the Great Plague in London, started the San Francisco fire and sent the 'Titanic' to the bottom. I shall lift my clarion voice against its use until the smoker awakens to the enormity of his lustful appetite for this death-dealing weed."

(Editor's Note.—Who can say, after all, that this is only a bit of fiction? Once feed the passion for prohibition a taste of victory and it rages on, prohibiting until there is nothing left to prohibit. Our suggestion to the erstwhile hero of Santiago is that he next sponsor a national measure prohibiting an exchange of osculatory greetings between young lieutenants and susceptible schoolgirls.) —Puck.

A PEOPLE FOR WHOM POLITICAL BARNUMS DO THINKING.

Apparently the average American reads nothing except the scare-heads of the newspapers. Does he ever stop seriously to reflect and accurately to inform himself? Is it not his habit to get his opinions at second hand and to jump after his conclusions? Else, why Mr. Roosevelt? Why Mr. Bryan? Two men less fitted safely to lead and surely to guide never lived in any age, or country; two more transparently self-exploiting and self-seeking; at their very best victims of ever-varying but always undigested schemes of visionary Uplift and their own pliant enthusiasm and unthinking optimism. Yet is their reason to believe that their united vote might at any time carry the country. What may this imply if not mental delusion, quickened by the love of change, and the craving for excitement, among the people?—Henry Watterson in Louisville "Courier-Journal."

GENTLE PROHIBITIONISTS PLANNING ANOTHER ANGELIC CAMPAIGN.

Nothing daunted by the overwhelming defeat at the poll in 1914, when the dry amendment was buried by a vote of 52481 against and 355,536 for, the temperance forces will place on the 1916 ballot the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of wines and liquors. Such was the decision reached at a meeting of the temperance leaders of the State at a conference in San Francisco during the second week of March. That conference, at which thirty-three of the principal advocates of all shades of prohibition sentiment were present, agreed upon two constitutional amendments, which will be submitted to a prohibition convention to be held in Fresno June 1. The adoption of both amendments as the platform of the temperance forces will be urged, and it is probable both will be indorsed.

To avoid the cry of confiscation of the vineyards and wineries, which it is believed had much to do with the defeat of the measure last year, the closing of the saloons, breweries, and wholesale liquor houses has been incorporated in one measure: that of forbidding the manufacture and wholesale distribution of wine in another. The first provides that after January 1, 1918, the sale and manufacture of all alcoholic liquors and the operation of all saloons shall cease. The second, dealing with the wine question, gives the wineries and wholesale dealers until January 1, 1920, before they are closed down. —Sacramento "Union."

YELLOWSTONE WHISKEY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

The Estate of George Delaporte, with headquarters at 18 Howard street, has three concessions at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for the sale of Yellowstone Whisky. The concessions embrace the Old Faithful Inn at the Yellowstone Park, Old Nurnberg and the Muller Luxus cafe. The featuring of Yellowstone Whisky at the Yellowstone Park concession is very appropriate, since it serves to keep the visitors in mind of the complete harmony which prevails. By drinking Yellowstone Whisky in Yellowstone Park the visitor will be able to obtain the full value of the great attraction. From the standpoint of amusement Yellowstone Whisky may be expected to do its full share in contributing to the success of the Exposition.

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SOURCES OF REVENUE.

INASMUCH as the enactment of national prohibition would deprive the United States government of an annual revenue of \$330,000,000 directly derived from the liquor traffic it might be interesting to look forward to the prospective economic riot with which the nation would be confronted. It might be well to place the revenue which Uncle Sam would lose at \$350,000,000 per year, since the \$330,000,000 do not include the amount paid by distillers, brewers and other liquor men in the form of income tax. While there are no statistics available to show the amount of money paid by liquor men as income tax, it appears to be reasonable to place it at \$20,000,000. In this connection it is of interest to note that Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., distiller of Old Taylor Whisky, pays the largest income tax in the State of Kentucky and Mr. Adolph Busch, the St. Louis brewer, pays the largest in the State of Missouri. Besides what comes from the distillers, brewers, winemen and wholesalers, there is an immense income tax revenue derived by Uncle Sam from property holders through rents from establishments for the manufacture and distribution of liquor, among the largest factors being saloons.

Since the United States government does not show any concern over the outlook, it would be supererogatory for this journal, as a liquor organ, to express any concern for the government. It is but natural to infer that the government is able to take care of itself. All governments have unique powers for providing revenues for themselves. They never reduce expenses because sources of revenue are cut off for them. They very readily open new sources and continue to levy taxes for the maintenance of their military and civil services. It is a foregone conclusion that the United States government would promptly take measures to secure the \$350,000,000 that the liquor traffic would be unable to contribute as a result of national prohibition.

Part of this sum would be realizable through an increase of the income tax. If all the \$350,000,000 were to be provided by income tax the rate of tax on incomes would be increased nearly four times, which would cause a reduction of the income bearing of property to the extent of at least one per cent. In other words, property which now yields 5 per cent per annum would yield but 4 per cent to the owner. It is not likely that the government would burden the proprietary class with the full weight of the \$350,000,000. But it is quite certain that the income tax rate would be doubled so that it would yield about \$80,000,000 of the required revenue. There would be considerable protest from the proprietary class, but that class would have to bear this burden.

There would still be \$270,000,000 to be provided.

Many industries and trades are promising sources of revenue. There is the dry goods industry and trade which might easily be

forced to pay \$100,000,000 a year. The mining industry, including the steel and oil interests, could as easily be made to yield \$100,000,000. Probably the remaining \$70,000,000 could be squeezed out of the tobacco, leather and canned foods interests.

So far it looks as though obtaining the \$350,000,000 would be quite as simple a matter as the enacting of national prohibition.

Of course, the export trade of the United States would completely disappear under the new conditions. It would be necessary for the government to exempt goods manufactured in the United States for export from the general plan of taxation. This would be accomplished by allowing dry goods, steel, leather and canned foods manufacturers drawbacks on all goods exported, the drawbacks to be equal to the internal revenue tax originally paid on the manufactured articles. At the same time it would be imperative to increase the duties on all manufactured goods imported into the United States so as to protect the manufacturers of the country against foreign competition. The import duties would probably be double the internal revenue taxes on the different articles involved. But the imposition of the extra import duties would oblige the foreign governments to increase their duties on goods from the United States proportionately. This would mean that there would be no more goods exported by the United States to foreign countries.

To illustrate, we will take canned foods as an example. There are about 90,000,000 cases of these foods manufactured in the United States yearly. By the imposition of a tax of 50 cents per case the government could derive a revenue of \$45,000,000 annually from them. There would be no objection on the part of consumers to this, since prohibition would be for their good. Consumers, knowing the great benefits that come with prohibition, would willingly pay 25 cents for a can of food which now costs them 12½ cents. But the canned foods manufacturers would complain. To prevent the European canned foods manufacturers from invading the domestic markets of the United States the canners of this country would ask the government to impose a duty of \$1.00 per case on imported canned foods. Of course, the government would quickly do all that the canners would ask in this direction, since another source of revenue would be opened. And, with their well-known prevoyance, the foreign governments would gracefully and expeditiously impose a duty of \$1.00 a case on all canned foods imported from the United States. As a result the canned foods export trade of the United States would become a glimmering reminiscence.

As we have already said, we are not concerned as to what may befall the United States government under national prohibition. Certainly we are not worrying over what would happen to the dry goods people, the mining element, the steel, oil, leather and canned

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oods interests or the income tax payers. All that we are concerned about is the liquor industry and trade which we represent to the best of our ability. But we do wonder why the United States government, the proprietary class and the manufacturers do not show some concern over prohibition. Can it be that all these parties who will suffer far more from prohibition than the liquor people will, have been narcotized into a state of inactivity by that most powerful of all economic poisons, the fanaticism of prohibition?

THE CORK INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.

Cork and its products furnish direct or indirect means of support to hundreds of persons throughout the provinces of Southern Spain. The groves of forests are found at intervals from the extreme south to the extreme north of these provinces; in the north they are more prolific and yield, in addition to the valuable cork-bark, great quantities of acorns, on which the swine that produce the famous Extremadura hams are fattened.

There are no statistics of cork production. From the Seville customhouse returns it appears that the local exports of cork in its various forms—corkwood, cork waste, etc.—decreased from 17,112 short tons in 1912 to 13,556 short tons in 1913. This decline may be due in part to the increasing opposition of Spanish interests to the exportation of crude cork. It is only apparently a question of time until a very high export duty to favor the Spanish manufacturers will be levied upon unmanufactured cork.

At present cork factories in the Seville district produce little besides cork for bottles, disks, seine floats, and life preservers; corkwood and cork waste are exported. Corkwood and cork shavings to the value of \$573,689 were shipped from Seville to the United States during 1913; during the same period the exports of corks and other cork manufactures were valued at \$50,061.

PROHIBITIONISTS INTIMIDATING SCIENTISTS.

Professor Thomas W. Reed of the University of California has had the independence to say virtually that the saloon, properly conducted, may have its use in the social economics of this work-a-day world.

And for that he is being swatted here and lambasted there as though he were unfit to hold a position as instructor anywhere.

Comes now Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University, New York, and affirms that beer, properly brewed, is good for mankind and for womankind if taken in moderation—a limitation, by the way, which necessarily has to be put on everything man places in his mouth, if he is to conserve his health.

But to read the assaults already made against this eminent scientist by the radical fanatics in the press and on the platform, one well could imagine that Professor Chandler had been guilty of no less an offense than wife beating or statutory rape!

Not only is he denounced for such an utterance and the suggestion made that Columbia University should discharge him, but newspapers that dare to print his article upon this subject are rebuked as furnishing mental food unfit for the youth of this land!

Now, Professor Charles Frederick Chandler was born in 1836 in Lancaster, Mass., studied at Harvard, Gottingen and Berlin and has been connected with Columbia University since 1864.

He is the founder of the School of Mines, has been repeatedly President of the Board of Health of New York City, and is a recognized improver of hygienic conditions and the father of modern pure food legislation.

He is a life member of the chemical societies of London, Berlin, Paris and New York.

Professor Chandler may be correct. He may be wrong. Only one was always right. And He was crucified.

But, right or wrong, the opinion of such a man as Professor Chandler is entitled not only to respect, but to consideration.

It certainly deserves far more respect and far more considera-

tion than the arrogant dicta upon this subject of zealots who know less about chemistry and food values than a hog about Latin; who take everything for granted that some one else has written or said; who, if they had their way, would allow none to dispute the prohibition experts; and who now are denouncing a man, of whom America should be proud, because he has been guilty of the atrocious crime of saying a good word for the food value of good beer.

A section of the world certainly has gone insane upon the question of prohibition.

And that insanity surely is carrying with it the rankest kind of intolerance.

There undoubtedly are men and women now who long for the old Puritan days when Professors Reed and Chandler could be pilloried for daring to express an opinion different from the Hobsons and the Gandiers.

Such intermitted periods of lunacy can be found all through the history of this good old mother earth, that never fails to return to comparative sanity after one of her worst spells.

And those who believe somewhat in individual liberty, freedom of conscience and the sacred right of personal opinion and expression, can bide their time and rejoice when the pendulum swings old Father Time back again to a somewhat sane level.—Sacramento "Bee."

NEW YORK "WORLD ALMANAC" ON POPULARITY OF AMERICAN WINES.

Long before the European war American wines, through their excellence, were crowding foreign wines from our home market. This is proved by the actual figures given in the 1915 "World Almanac." These figures show that in the year 1912 only 5,084,831 gallons of foreign wines were consumed, as against 50,619,880 gallons of American wines. In fact, the only foreign wines holding their ground were the French champagnes, which are bought by people who like to pay for a name and a label.

The great bulk of all our American wines is consumed in the family—that is, daily at table, with the meals. That is the time and place to drink wine. That is the way wines are used in Europe, where practically every one in the family, father, mother and children, drinks wine with their midday meal and at dinner.

The American people are now "getting the habit." It is a good habit. It makes for temperance. The sensible man will no more drink too much at his own table than he will eat too much. He will thus set a good example.

The daily work of the business man usually leaves him tired out when night time comes. The more constant the strain the more tired is the man, whether employer or employee.

A dangerous way—and a bad way—to overcome this tired feeling and nervous tension is to take strong drink. The cocktail and spirits produce a temporary feeling of exhilaration, which passes away and leaves depression.

The right way—and the best way—is to drink a glass or two of light wine. It is both a food and a gentle tonic. The moderate proportion of alcohol, the fruit acids, the tannin, the mineral elements, as iron phosphates and phosphoric acid—all these combine to make red and white wines tonic and recuperative without being exciting or fatiguing to the stomach and nervous system.

The proof of the wine is in the drinking of it. Just try it for a week or two, and at the end of that time you will learn how much wine has aided you in throwing off that tired feeling and in soothing body and mind.

It is a mistake to regard wine as a luxury. It is a natural food and a tonic. It should be one of the necessities of life among our people, the same as it is among millions of people in Europe, where wine is part of the daily food and meal.

Finally, good, pure American wine is cheap. You can now buy wine at the stores by the bottle or gallon at a very moderate price. You can get a gallon of ordinary wine at from 75 cents to \$1 a gallon, or from 20 to 25 cents a quart, which makes it about as cheap a drink as milk, tea, coffee or soda water.

COLONEL T. M. GILMORE ON PROHIBITION AT IT IS ENACTED.

(Interview Published in the Portland, Oregon, "Journal,"
March 17.)

"OREGON'S prohibition law, and the laws of all other States, save Arizona, are travesties on the true meaning of prohibition. When Statewide prohibition goes into effect in Oregon, you won't have prohibition; you will have chaos, and after that hell. Prohibition that doesn't prohibit is not prohibition; it is confiscation.

"Prohibition that merely prohibits the sale and manufacture of spirituous and malt beverages and still permits their use is both pernicious and destructive. It is a vicious halfway measure. If the people of this State desire that none shall imbibe, they must enact a law that makes it impossible for a man to get a drink; if they merely wish to do away with the saloon, well and good. Let them abolish the saloon, but provide some substitute, such as the family store or the licensed grocer, where families desiring beverages may obtain them.

"The prohibition law as it stands practically confiscates millions of dollars' worth of property, robs the State and the Federal government of legitimate revenue and yet permits the individual to have and to use whatever he wishes to drink.

"Inasmuch as the individual is permitted to drink if he desires, and does desire, he has no alternative but to buy without the State. It is forbidden to manufacture or to sell in Oregon, and so he turns to the mail order house in another State. He spends his money in another State, and the manufacturing plants of his own State are allowed to rot.

"Under this system people are going to buy more than under the present scheme of things. The proprietor of the cigar stand on the corner does not come out and solicit your patronage. If you wish a smoke, you walk in and buy it. The same is true of the saloon, and the saloonkeeper, because of competition, sells the very best brand of beverages obtainable. The mail order concern is going to advertise extensively, is going to make inducements, is going to do everything in its power to make people buy. And more people are going to buy because of the knowledge that they can't run out to the corner store and purchase what they want.

"Let the people vote on the question of prohibition, I say, but put the proposition up to them squarely. If they want absolute prohibition let them have it and enforce the law rigidly, make use of the Webb-Kenyon law to prevent shipments from outside. If the people think the saloon is the great evil let them abolish it, but permit them to get beverages for home consumption through channels that are legitimate.

"My idea of a referendum would be to let the people vote yes or no on a number of propositions, the abolishment of the saloon being one of them. If the people decide to put the saloon out of business let them decide for themselves as to a substitute, whether family liquor stores, licensed drug stores and groceries where goods are sold in original packages, or cafes where drinks are served at tables.

"Decidedly it is not fair to legislate the breweries and distilleries, wholesalers and retailers, out of business and then turn right around and patronize concerns in other States through the medium of the mail order.

"I have made a life study of the liquor business. I have gone to Europe several times to study the systems in vogue there and I am convinced that the saloon is not so much at fault in America as the system.

"Our licensed system is conducive to wrong doing. It is too closely connected with politics. A man may have his entire savings in bar fixtures and be prepared and eager to do a straightforward, honest, legitimate business. But the fear is ever over his head that his license may not be renewed and his business destroyed. The political powers that be come to him, tell him to do this and that, and he dares not refuse for fear of having his license taken from him. He runs his place subject to political favor and if he loses that favor down comes the ax.

"A doctor, or dentist, or lawyer has to get a license to practice, but after it has once been given to him he keeps it forever unless

it is taken away from him for cause or because he has violated the ethics of his profession.

"The model license system is predicated on this theory. The man who dispenses beverages should be made to have a pride in his profession. He should be given this privilege with the full knowledge that a violation of the ethics of the profession or a breach of the law means suspension or revocation of his rights for all time. He should have every incentive to observe the law rather than to break it or see how far he can go without getting caught."

PROHIBITION AND DESPOTISM.

Democratic principles or the Democratic party must have changed radically of late, or it would not have been lightly proposed in a Congress Democratic in both branches to add an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic beverages.

We do not believe that Democratic principles have changed. If the Democratic party has changed, the fact must be attributed to conditions prevailing at the South, where for many years the first principle of Democracy has been violated in the shocking political injustice which has been inflicted upon men because of their color.

If we can imagine the great Republic fettered by such a law as that now proposed, we should be able to give our fancy a fuller rein. Those who hope to effect prohibition by constitutional law will not stop there. They are bound to be resisted. They are bound to persist. There are mighty States and cities in which the right to drink a glass of beer will be as fiercely upheld as any of the contentions that have actuated four generations of Americans.

We have two constitutional amendments already that local self-government has reduced to blank paper. We shall then have another; or if zeal shall outrun discretion, we shall have an imperialistic movement for the subversion of the police power of the States. There can be no national prohibition in a State that is hostile to it if that Commonwealth retains control of its own police establishment. With a national prefecture of police in full flower at Washington, the United States of America will not differ much from the holy empire of all the Russias.—New York World.

WHAT THE GOOD LADIES OF THE W. C. T. U. WANT.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature on behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, providing for compulsory instruction in the public schools upon the physiological effects of alcohol and narcotics.

What the Women's Christian Temperance Union wants is, of course, not scientific instruction, but total abstinence propaganda. As a matter of moral exhortation, this may perhaps be tolerable. Certainly the evils of intemperance are undeniable enough to justify any proper form of moral exhortation against them anywhere, in or out of the schools, where moral and social questions are discussed. But physiology is not a moral question. It is a science; and the only moral standard of science is devotion to the rigid and impartial truth. Any attempt to teach in the physiology classes of the public schools the complete and unbiased truth in regard to the physiological effects of alcohol, would arouse at once the violent opposition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Fresno "Republican."

The good ladies would like to have the old "Whisky Stomach" Lesson re-hashed. They would like also to have the children shown the horrible effect of alcohol on raw eggs. Those things were taught when the editor of the "Republican" went to school. Perhaps he has since learned that there is no such animal as a "whisky stomach" and that alcohol makes eggs most easily digestible.

It is the teaching of lies that make many people take most assiduously to liquor in after years.

W. C. T. U. folks should not try to win the children to total abstinence by frightening them with lies, because when the children grow up they will take little stock from the W. C. T. U. Preachers no longer tell people that they can transform them into goats if they don't obey, because the people have taught the preachers some lessons.

After all, the W. C. T. U. ladies need education on physiology a great deal more than the school children.

FRESNO "REPUBLICAN" AND THE THIRD DEGREE.

In a recent editorial the Fresno "Republican" said: "Judge Dooling of the Federal bench has declared that he will no longer countenance the practice of arresting persons on suspicion and holding them incommunicado for investigation. Judge Dooling has sharply rebuked the practice and has correctly determined that it is contrary to the constitutional rights of American citizens."

"Judge Dooling is, of course, exactly correct in regard to the law. Not only this proceeding, but the 'third degree' and all the other customary preliminary inquisitions, are contrary to the constitutional rights of American citizens, and to the statutes in such cases made and provided."

"The culprit ought to be quizzed, but not in this way. The difficulty is that, since the law prohibits legitimate and responsible inquiry, the resort is to illegitimate and irresponsible inquiry."

"Quizzing is done under circumstances which deprive the prisoner of all his natural as well as of his legal rights. It ought to be done not by sheriff, district attorney or detectives, but by the judge of the court of inquiry. It ought to be done in the presence of the prisoner's attorney and under his protection of the prisoner's right. But that attorney should be forbidden to advise the prisoner to refuse to answer any questions, and in any other respect in which the judge regarded the attorney's advice as wrong, the prisoner should be required to take the advice of the judge and not that of his attorney."

The Oakland "Tribune" has taken exception to the proposal of the "Republican." According to the "Tribune," this is a proposal to introduce the Code Napoleon into the country, and to reverse the present presumption that the accused man is innocent until proved guilty.

In replying to the "Tribune" the "Republican" says: "The first half of this accusation is not important enough to dispute. If any feature of the Code Napoleon is better than the corresponding feature of the Code Blackstone, we do not see the slightest reason for hesitating to adopt it. The thing is good or bad on its merits, not on the name or origin of some code in which it now exists."

"The other half we do dispute. This proposal would not reverse the presumption that the accused man is innocent. It would still presume him innocent, but it would also presume that, if innocent, it would be to his best advantage to give testimony to that effect. Therefore, he would be called as the first witness, to testify for or against himself. If at any point he refused to answer, that fact would be taken not as proof, but as an indicative circumstance against the presumption of innocence. This would be merely applying to judicial inquiry the rule of human nature, which is known to hold good in all other inquiries."

The "Republican" might have gone still further in the cause of justice. It might have shown that under the present system the deliberation of the court is made subject to the incompetence of the police.

There is not a civilized country in the world (excepting the United States) where the authority of the police over the prisoner does not cease at the jail door. In all advanced countries jails where persons are being held for trial are under the control of the

judiciary and the police is rigidly excluded from them. The power of the police over prisoners ceases after the prisoners are incarcerated. Once imprisoned accused persons are at the disposal of the judges only. As judges are anxious to do justice they protect the personal rights of prisoners against the police, who are especially anxious to secure convictions in order to get full credit for arrests made. Only in the United States of all civilized countries are police authorities empowered to browbeat prisoners. Only in this country are those authorities allowed to use the methods of the Inquisition which were abolished even by Spain over one hundred years ago.

In the United States, where the police are notoriously incompetent, the "third degree" should be abolished more completely than in any other country. No police officer should be allowed to enter a cell to question a prisoner or call a prisoner before him for questioning. Preliminary examinations of prisoners should be made only by judges, whose duties should be to determine the nature and degree of offenses and instruct the prosecuting attorneys as to accusations to be made.

The "third degree" exists because of the lack of respect for personal liberty. It is part and parcel of the primitive system in which might makes right, and in which the prerogatives of the individual are trampled on by the brute force of crude authority. Any people who would tolerate the "third degree" might easily be expected to adopt prohibition.

It is pleasing to see the Fresno "Republican" take up this issue, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the journal will be successful in its fight to drive out of the country that most abominable of all the monstrosities of aborted justice—the "third degree."

COST OF PRODUCING VINEYARDS IN NAPA COUNTY.

Report of John J. Fox, Horticultural Commissioner of Napa County

Values 100 acres at \$350\$35,000

Expenditures:

Plowing twice at \$4.50 acre on 100 acres.....	450
Cultivating three times	250
Weed cutting, both ways, three times	150
Incidentals	50
Pruning	700
Burning brush	125
Bordeaux spray and work	150
Tying up vines	125
Rope	30
Suckering and holing	35
Sulphur and labor of ditto.....	110
Picking at \$1.85 per ton	925
Hauling, close to winery	125
Interest on capital	1,400
Taxes	200

Total.....\$ 4,875

Receipts:

5 tons grapes to the acre or 500 tons at \$18.75 per ton....\$ 9,375



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G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky

THERE is not much to brag about in the way of business in the Kentucky whisky market, although the dealers and distillers are agreed that conditions could easily be worse.

General business conditions are blamed for most of the lack of activity in the market, and the members of the trade are more disposed to judge of this with their own businesses as an index than they are to take reports of improvement from various sections as belieing their own conclusions. The movement continues, of course, though orders are mostly for small lots—fill-in and hand-to-mouth, etc. Collections are tolerably good and the withdrawals are holding fairly well up. Withdrawals past and present for the season appear to challenge statements from the dealers of light business, but all are agreed they are doing little.

It is estimated that not more than thirty-five per cent of the distilleries are in operation, and that their season's output will be cut to much below the fifty per cent production. With this condition and sales taken into consideration and the increasing possibility that another year of curtailed production would go a long ways toward correcting the "statistical condition" that now exists. Another influence that has continued to hold operations to a low mark has been the foot and mouth disease epidemic. This has broken out afresh and has been making more trouble and on March 22 in Louisville the authorities supervised the slaughter of 486 head of cattle and 200 hogs belonging to R. E. Wathen at the Bernheim stables on the Seventh street road, where they were quartered when the disease was discovered amongst them. Only the actually infected were total losses, and the State and Federal government eventually will make up for these losses, while the flesh of those known to be sound will be marketed. The diseased animals were buried in big ditches dug where they were killed.

The past month has seen the troubles of the Mattingly & Moore Distilling Co., and F. G. Walker & Co. of Bardstown, Ky., relating principally to duplication of whisky warehouse receipts, come to a head in the form of petitions in bankruptcy filed by the two distillery companies in the Federal Court at Louisville. It had been hoped that the creditors could agree on the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. of Louisville to take charge of the affairs of the two companies and straighten out the kinks, but some of the creditors with secured claims were afraid that they would not be assured of the full amount of their claims and declined to enter the agreement. Since the petitions were filed, however, the Fidelity & Columbia Co. has been elected trustee in both cases and will administer the properties. The audit of the books of the companies is still in progress and the referee in bankruptcy has issued a permanent injunction which will prevent the creditors disposing of the collaterals which they may hold, so as to enable it to be marketed to the best advantage. The petitions in bankruptcy show combined assets of \$296,000 and liabilities of \$393,000. The Mattingly & Moore Company listed assets of \$204,394 and liabilities of \$282,939, while F. G. Walker & Co. lists assets of \$91,770 and liabilities of \$110,252. The embarrassment of the two companies is declared to have been due more to faulty and careless bookkeeping than to other causes, and it is asserted that the creditors will collect their claims generally in full.

The so-called Greenbrier rate case, involving principally shipments of grain over the Louisville & Nashville railroad to distilleries located at inland points, has officially come to an end on one hand, while on the other the State Railroad Commission is considering the application of the L. & N. to re-open the case and give that company an opportunity to present evidence as to the reasonableness of the rates it has attempted to establish. The final orders were entered in the original case by Judge Dennison in the Federal Circuit Court at Covington, Ky. These orders involved

division of the fund of \$91,640, which had accumulated in court the way of overcharges, to the shippers who had paid the money. This litigation began four years ago and has twice been to the United States Supreme Court on points involved, one judgment the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the State commission to regulate rates, and the other upholding the decision against the L. & N. In arguing the motion to reopen the case before the State commission in Louisville on March 12, the attorneys for the railroad claimed that the low rates were made only temporarily by the Louisville & Nashville railroad for the purpose of encouraging a struggling industry, that the company was not fully cognizant of the fact the burden of proof lay upon it to justify the rates, and that it is not now earning six per cent net upon its investment of \$29,000,000 in Kentucky. The attorney for the complainant in the original case contended that the railroad company is seeking to wear them out and is trifling with the commission, playing a game of delay. He argued further that it would be an error for the commission to grant the railroad's motion while the original case was in its present status.

Another decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, holding the Hampton act of the last Legislature unconstitutional as to the provision by which it sought to prohibit "locker clubs" in dry towns, favors the liquor trade to a degree. The case was that of Har Smith of Bowling Green, who had been held guilty of violating the law by importing beer from Indiana and drunk by himself and friends in a room where they stored it in a downtown office. The gist of the court's decision is contained in the following paragraph:

"If the Legislature has the power to prohibit such possession at places other than one's private residence, it has the like power to prohibit such possession even at a private residence. There must be some limits beyond which the Legislature rightfully cannot go. We think that limit is reached when it prohibits such possession for sale or other unlawful purpose. It cannot go further and prohibit such possession where the liquor is intended for one's own use and, therefore, for a purpose with which the police power is not concerned."

Amalgamation of two long-established whisky houses in Louisville has recently taken place in the absorption by W. L. Weller Sons of Trost Brothers, assets valued at \$250,000 said to have been involved. The Weller company, incorporated, dates from 1840 while the Trost brothers, William and Isaac Trost, have been in Louisville twenty-two years, having come from Columbus, Miss. George P. Weller, president of the Weller company, is son of W. L. Weller, founder of the business. Julian P. Van Winkle is secretary and treasurer and Alex T. Farnsley is vice-president.

The Progress Distilling Company, 123 South Seventh street, engaged in the rectifying business, is in the Federal Court on a petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities as about \$25,000 and assets of about \$20,000. The company is capitalized at \$15,000, has been in existence for about forty years and Jacob Lehman, president, has been at the head of the concern since 1898. It has been operating largely in a territory where prohibition laws have lately gone into effect.

The Coon Hollow Company, with \$25,000 capital, has been incorporated to engage in a general whisky and distilling business with a debt limit of \$200,000. The incorporators and their holdings are James J. Eagan, Charles A. Green and Henry W. Imorde.

R. E. Wathen & Co., distillers and wholesale liquor dealers have filed amended articles of incorporation authorizing an increase in the limit of liabilities they may incur, from \$150,000 to \$500,000. R. E. and J. B. Wathen, Jr., Margaret Wathen Edwards and Josephine Wathen Cooney signed the papers.

An interesting exhibit sent from Louisville to the Panama Pacific Exposition consists of a miniature reproduction of the still equipment of the Bernheim Distilling Co. of Louisville. It is the work of the Vendome Copper & Brass Works of Louisville and was shipped in a six-foot box, to be set up in the Pure Food Building.

REGISTRATION OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS BY E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS.

The establishment of a system of registration of its warehouse receipts by E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Incorporated, of Frankfort, Ky., provides a gilt-edged security for the protection of the holder against any possible duplication, oversight or negligence, perfects a valuable adjunct to commercial usage, and is co-ordinate and co-operative with the Government plan for regulating the storage and bonding of whiskeys.

Beginning with December 8, 1908, The Capital Trust Company of Frankfort, Ky., assumed the duties of registrar.

When a registered warehouse receipt is returned to E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Incorporated, for tax payment and withdrawal from bond of the whole or any part of the whisky covered by said receipt, the proceeding is as follows:

The distiller, under the Government forms prescribed, requests the Collector to have made a regauge of the whisky for tax payment.

On the completion of this regauge the tax is paid.

Contemporaneously with this request for regauge for tax payment the warehouse receipts, or receipt, is left with the registrar for the proper endorsement of, or cancellation of, same.

The registrar's records are in daily accord with those of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, those of the Collector of the 7th District of Kentucky, and the gauger's record of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Incorporated.

The United States Storekeeper's Records of Entries into and withdrawals of Old Taylor from the Bonded Warehouses at Distillery No. 53, 7th District of Kentucky, are by direction of the distillers always open to the inspection of the registrar, the Capital Trust Company of Frankfort, Kentucky.

In addition the registrar is furnished at the close of each month with a copy of the Government distillery record showing the number of barrels of each year's product remaining in bond.

CONGRESSMAN KAHN AFRAID OF GOLD BRICKS.

Since Secretary Daniels abolished the "wine mess" in the navy, a voyage on an American warship is reported to be a very dry affair. Even in the hot passage of the Panama Canal, there would be no relief from the long, arid abstinence. By act of Congress itself the Canal Zone is as dry as Kansas.

Congressmen were to travel as the nation's guests via the canal. When the plan was first broached they were all filled with joyous pride at the prospect. But some of the statesmen began to doubt the pleasure of the junket. California's representative, Julius Kahn, spent an afternoon on a tour of investigation through the State, war and navy departments to find out who was going to run the excursion. If the law-makers were to be guests of the war department, he explained, all was well; but if the pilgrimage was to be under the jurisdiction of the navy department he was sure most of the members would prefer to go overland.

"Do you suppose anyone wants to take a funeral trip through the canal?" demanded Representative Kahn indignantly.

Beresford Country Club Escapes Threatened Disaster.—An election was held at Belmont, San Mateo County, on the 13th of March to decide whether those who do not care to drink alcoholic liquor would be able to make everybody else conform to their habits. This election involved the aristocratic Beresford Country Club, the members of which are famous for temperance in the use of water. If the election had favored dryness the club would naturally have had to shut up house. Under the circumstances the members of the club pressed 400 automobiles into service to carry wet voters to the polls. Results were decidedly in favor of continued wetness in Belmont. The dries were beaten by a vote of 20 to 1.

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THE TRADE.

THERE was a remarkable improvement in trade throughout the past month. Movement in San Francisco was in much larger volume than for many months past. All interior cities and towns report increased sales of beer. There has been an especially noteworthy enlargement of consumption at Sacramento, which may be ascribed to both the warm weather and the presence of the legislators. In San Francisco the warm weather of March and the tens of thousands of visitors to the great Exposition formed a combination which taxed the ability of the brewers to produce beer in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demand. The prosperity that had been for so long a time looked forward to by the brewers materialized in March in a most substantial way, and it will undoubtedly remain for a long time to come.

MILK MEN WILL GET A TASTE OF PROHIBITION.

Since the prohibition law will go into effect in Washington January 1, 1916, the Olympia Brewing Company will convert its Bellingham Bay plant into a creamery. The great brewery, with some additions, will be utilized for the pasteurization and bottling of milk and for making butter, ice cream and cheese for the wholesale trade. To make this proposition profitable the property is ideally situated. It is located in the midst of a flourishing dairy country, and eager markets are available. In connection with the milk purifying and bottling works, the company will conduct a large ice and cold storage house capable of handling immense quantities of perishable fruit and vegetables, agricultural products that are likewise grown in abundance in the vicinity of Bellingham.

QUOTATIONS ON FUTURE BARLEY.

May, \$1.29½. December, \$1.32½.

CUBA'S IMPORTS OF BEER.

The Republic of Cuba imports beer to the extent of \$375,000 a year. This trade is open to brewers of the United States as a consequence of the war in Europe.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN INDIA.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," published in Tahore, India, in an article on excise administration in the Punjab, states:

"Beer is growing in popularity, the quantity consumed in bazaar shops having risen from 47,758 to 130,142 gallons. There appears no reason to suppose that these figures indicate a new outbreak of drinking habits. They only mean the substitution of beer for spirits, which is on every ground to be welcomed. The spiced country spirit, on the other hand, seems to be ousting the imported article, owing to its attractive color and the labels on the bottles."

PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN BREWERS IN CHINA.

China has imported cheap beer from Japan, a fairly high-grade German-style beer from Tsingtau, beers from Germany, ales and stout from Great Britain, and considerable quantities of beer manufactured in Manila. Tsingtau beer has a strong hold upon the market; it costs more than Japanese beer but is less expensive than the imported German beers, though resembling the latter in quality. The opportunity for American manufacturers at present seems to lie in offering beers that will take the place of those imported from Germany and Tsingtau. American beers have always been more or less popular in the Far East, and their sale has depended largely upon the price, though perhaps it should be said that beers with a heavier hop element and less alcohol than American beers of the usual export grades are in greater demand.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PLANT FOR BREWING RAINIER BEER.

Plans are practically completed for the plant of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company at Fifteenth and Bryant streets, San Francisco. The building will cost \$400,000. It will have a steel frame and brick walls. Bids are being received by the Rainier agency, John Rapp Sons, 1500 Bryant street, San Francisco.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRONG AND WEAK MEN

(From Lecture by Dr. M. M. Mangasarian at Majestic Theatre, Chicago.)

The trouble with fanatics is that they cannot see themselves the wrong. They cannot leave out themselves and that is why they are so cool, so cold, so bigoted, and when it comes to the influence of alcohol on character, my position is equally clear. I would never think of advising a young man to drink for the height of his reputation or character. However, I would say further, that a man who holds a responsible position—who has the lives of many people at his mercy—is better off if he leaves alcohol alone. Nevertheless, if I went to a private house where everybody drank or if I went to a restaurant or a saloon and saw one of the most successful business men or lawyer or banker of reputation, a college president or even a preacher drinking at the table with his friends, or at the bar, I would not think any less of him. I would say, there is a man who can maintain the highest efficiency and command the confidence and respect of the public. Indeed, I would imagine that such a man was a little stronger than the man whose character and reputation is in danger by his drinking. However, if a young man said to me—do you think I ought to drink occasionally—I would say, you are better off if you don't and I would say the same thing about smoking. I would not think of saying to a man like Mr. Roosevelt or a man like Mr. Taft—if you don't drink or smoke you will be a better man. I think that would be impudent; that would be impertinent; that would be fanaticism. You see the man who does not drink fears that he might become the slave of drink as I intimated a moment ago—the man who can enjoy everything confident that he will not abuse anything, is perhaps a stronger man. He has at least one more pleasure which the other is afraid to touch, although in justice, I must say that the man who knows his weakness and controls himself, is also a stronger man. The advantage I would say—we want to be perfectly fair—is on the side of the man who can enjoy everything because he is sure he is not going to abuse anything. I wish we could all have that power. There is, for instance, something that I am very fond of in the eating line. I am very fond of pastry. I am very fond of candy but cannot eat them and when I see a man who can eat pastry and candy I don't pity him—I envy him (Laughter) and likewise, we might envy the man—we might say—what a strong man. He can drink his beer, he can drink his brandy and he is as regular as a clock and as respectable and clean and faithful as we could wish, from all of which it follows, that this is purely a personal matter, altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the State as far as moderate drinking is concerned.

Conditions in the German Hop-Growing Regions.—Since hops are grown chiefly for the manufacture of beer in Germany anything that lessens the consumption of that beverage reacts on the hop trade. During the last few years brewers have noted a growing temperance movement. Last year, with its cold, wet summer months, offered no "drinking weather," and this year, in midsummer, several million Germans were called to the front. These abnormal conditions are reflected in the latest hop prices. While the hops are abundant and the quality generally equal to expectations, the prices have fallen below \$23 per hundredweight of 110 pounds, ranging according to grade from \$7 to \$21.50. Growers in many cases are unable to cover the cost of production.

The most important hop-growing regions in Germany, according to the official statistics, are Bavaria, 15,000,000 pounds; Alsace-Lorraine, 4,000,000 pounds; Wurttemberg, 3,000,000 pounds; Prussia, 1,500,000 pounds; Baden, 1,000,000 pounds. The remaining States grow about 20,000 pounds.

West Virginian Careful to Obey Prohibition Law.—Ed Strange took no chances of being arrested for violating the Yost prohibition law when he arrived at his West Virginia home recently. As he walked through the streets, Strange wore on his hat a placard printed in large letters which read: "I contain two pints of pure rye whisky and six bottles of beer." An amendment to the law recently enacted makes it a misdemeanor not to label in large letters containers of alcoholic liquors.

Reply of Mr. William Schuldt to Professor David Starr Jordan

(From the San Francisco "Bulletin.")

AFTER reading Dr. David Starr Jordan's reply to my reply to Dr. Palmer, I perceive how easy it is to refute an adversary in controversy by means of the ipse dixit. Evidently Dr. Jordan has extraordinary confidence in the power of the ipse dixit, for his every refutation, as I will show, is a facile ipse-dixitism. For instance, Dr. Jordan thus:

"There are two sides to the Maine law, but the side which has maintained it for fifty years has, on the whole, the best of the argument."

There you are. Dr. Jordan has spoken, and consequently nothing more is to be said. Prohibition in Maine has vindicated itself because Dr. Jordan says so. But Dr. Jordan has done something more than deliver a verdict from the chair of infallibility. He has given his reasons for his judgment, which is sometimes an unwise thing to do. A man's judgment may be right and his reasons wrong. Dr. Jordan says:

"I do not think that the prohibition law of Maine has propagated hypocrisy for fifty years. I know from my travels in Maine that the law is often violated in the interest of alcoholic saturates and of the swarms that run up for a short outing, but I have seen a generation of young people growing up who have never seen the inside of a saloon."

So it appears that even while journeying through Maine a person may see the prohibition law violated! Swarms "run up" for their booze in this prohibition State. Nevertheless, Dr. Jordan does not "think" that prohibition has propagated hypocrisy in Maine. Naturally one asks: "What is the meaning of hypocrisy according to the learned philologist of Stanford?" According to the Standard Dictionary, feigning to be what one is not is hypocrisy. Now I take it that the people of Maine are feigning to be abstemious, though as a matter of fact they are heavy drinkers. Even Dr. Jordan, while merely journeying through the State, has observed that there is much drinking in Maine. Presumably public opinion in Maine is for prohibition, and yet public opinion does not insist on enforcement of the law. Is not that hypocrisy? But

Maine Dr. Jordan has "seen a generation of young people growing up who have never seen the inside of a saloon." From what vantage point, I wonder, did Dr. Jordan behold this interesting spectacle of a growing generation? The learned scholar, I fear, somewhat unsophisticated and easily imposed upon, for it argues nothing in Maine that a person has never seen the inside of a saloon. In Maine liquor is sold in private homes. This is one of the consequences of prohibition. The Finnish commission that visited this country a few years ago to study the liquor question reported that they found in Maine women and children engaged in the surreptitious sale of liquor under conditions of utter degradation. The commission asked: "How can those hundreds of children that are artfully used in this liquor business and partly act as warners against the authorities grow to be law-abiding, sober and useful members of this great free Union?" According to Holman Day, a leading citizen of Maine, whom Mr. Roosevelt once consulted on the subject of prohibition, the children of Maine are encouraged by their elders to curse the officers that interfere with the liquor traffic. However, as an offset, there is the growing generation that gladdened the eyes of Dr. Jordan.

Now for another of Dr. Jordan's ipse dixits. He defends Joseph I. Crooker, the prohibitionist quoted by Dr. Parker. From Dr. Jordan I learn that Mr. Crooker is a Unitarian clergyman. Mr. Crooker, Dr. Jordan tells us, "is not a scientific authority," adding: "But ranking in that regard, let us say, with Dr. Munsterberg." Thus would the shrewd Dr. Jordan imply that Dr. Munsterberg,

whom I quoted, is no scientific authority. Well, this is merely Dr. Jordan's judgment, or perhaps I should say his prejudice. He knocks out my authority with an ipse dixit. Opposed to Dr. Jordan's judgment, however, is the judgment of the authorities of Harvard University, some of whom perhaps I may be able to quote as to the value of a Jordan ipse dixit.

Dr. Jordan is a conversationalist who has no respect for authorities quoted by his adversary. The Francis Galton Laboratory of National Eugenics, whose trained investigators found, after an elaborate investigation of hundreds of cases, that parental alcoholism is not the source of mental defect in offspring, he characterizes as an almshouse, and conveniently assumes that the sober parents whose children were examined were feeble-minded. Thus, you see, the eminent scholar has an easy, if not scholarly, way, of proving a thesis. In this connection I'll cite another authority—Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, author of "Preventive Medicine and Hygiene," a scientist of sufficient repute to be quoted by Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, formerly pathologist of the State University of Iowa. Dr. Rosenau says: "It is necessary to recognize that what may be inherited is not the result of alcoholism, but rather the disposition that led the parent to become alcoholic."

Dr. Jordan is characteristically dogmatic in all that he has to say about alcohol. "It has no value!" he says, "to soldiers and others subjected to severe hardships." Here we find Dr. Jordan bowling over with his ipse dixit all the medical authorities of the European armies. I quoted a writer in the Lancet of London who expounded the importance of serving alcohol to the soldiers at the front. "The writer in the Lancet," says Dr. Jordan, "does not represent the general opinion of pharmacologists, and very likely not that of the editor of that journal." Dr. Jordan is becoming a little technical. What some pharmacologists say about alcohol is not borne out by the practice of therapeutics. This very matter is discussed by that distinguished scientist, Hobart Amory Hare, professor of therapeutics and materia medica in the well-known Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. He discusses it in his Text-Book of Practical Therapeutics. Notwithstanding pharmacological evidence, he recommends alcohol as a stimulant, and he says that he was able to show by recent experiments carried out by himself that "alcohol produces a distinct increase in the bacteriolytic power of the blood in disease, probably by increasing the activity of the complementary body." He adds: "This is perhaps the explanation of the good results which follow the use of the drug in clinical medicine." Dr. Hare seems to bear out the Lancet writer. Also, he seems to bear out T. McCall Anderson, Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow; Sir James Crichton-Brown, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, Sir W. Gowers, Mr. Jonathan Hutchison, Sir F. T. Roberts and Sir W. Bennett, all eminent scientists who signed a document in reply to certain anti-alcoholists which appeared in the Lancet of March 30, 1907. In that document these gentlemen described alcohol as "life-preserving owing to its power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy while protecting the wasting nitrogenous tissue."

Now in conclusion I will ask Dr. Jordan what he has to say about the results of the investigations of the British Medical Association. This is the one authority quoted by me which he has not blown to atoms with the breath of his nostrils. Yet the British Medical Association's testimony is very strong against total abstinence. By the way, I prefer the British Medical Association to Dr. Jordan's one authority—Metchnikoff, a scientist to be sure, but so is Dr. Jordan. Metchnikoff is the apostle of buttermilk, who made a fortune selling little tablets guaranteed to prolong life by propagating the things which, he says, are paralyzed by alcohol. Far be it from me to challenge the wisdom of the Russian sage.

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WETMORE PROCESS OF MAKING SWEET WINE WITHOUT BRANDY.

Some consolation has been given to the sweet winemakers of California by Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, the noted wine man, to help them confront the situation created by the Internal Revenue Department in ruling that after January 1, 1916, a tax of \$1.10 per proof gallon must be paid on brandy used for the fortification of sweet wines. Mr. Wetmore announces that he has perfected a new method of making sweet wines without the addition of brandy.

In connection with his discovery Mr. Wetmore says: "This method, as invented by me, has been experimentally improved upon since I have ceased practically to have control of a vineyard. These methods, as improved, are now practical, with certain success in both red and white wines, preserving sweetness without anti-ferments and without spirits, and being prepared as light as consumers may require. The method is applicable to both still and sparkling wines. It requires, however, strict attention to details necessary for success and full comprehension of the principles involved.

"The method itself calls for some degree of care and skill. The details are such that any winemaker will understand them. The net result is a clear, clean wine, low in alcohol, high in sugar, produced by nature and without any brandy in it.

"I would recommend the sale of these natural sweet wines, still or sparkling, in new styles of bottles, so that they could not be used by retailers under false representations to extort extravagant profits. The wines would win out on merit and reasonable prices for general consumption.

"These wines can be made this year during the vintage and be ready to serve in November and December to the guests of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as well as to lay the foundation for trade with distant places."

Commenting upon the process, Professor F. T. Bioletti of the University of California says:

"The methods depend essentially on the production of a large amount of yeast, which is eliminated from the wine as rapidly as possible and before it has had time to destroy much sugar. It seems as though the method should be very valuable for California, as it overcomes two great objections to most sweet wines, namely, the high alcoholic content and the high cost of fortification."

There is tendency on the part of some wine men to consider sweet wine made without fortification by brandy in the light of a sweet grape juice, but whether this view is correct or not remains to be demonstrated. If the product should prove to be of the nature of a sweet grape juice it would serve to enlarge the market for California's viticultural outputs, as it would largely displace Eastern grape juice in all parts of the United States.

BILL TO EXTEND PERIOD BETWEEN LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS TO FOUR YEARS.

Assemblyman Long has introduced into the State Legislature at Sacramento Bill No. 1336 to amend the local option law of California as follows:

"Sec. 6. If said petition shall be rectified as sufficient within six months and not less than forty days before the holding of the next general State or general municipal election within the territory therein described, such question shall be submitted at said general State or general municipal election; otherwise a special election to vote upon the question shall be called to be held within not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the petition has been certified as sufficient; provided that no election under this act shall be held within four years of any previous election held under this act within the same territory; provided, further, that the provisions of this section as amended shall not apply to any county until the expiration of six months from and after the approval of this act."

VOTERS ARE OPPOSED TO NEW LAWS.

RESULTS of the municipal election in San Francisco during the past month should convince any reasonable person that there is a decided hostility on the part of the masses of voters on the whole against the making of new laws. It is a well-established fact that citizens of common sense are not all interested in new laws, since they know that there are laws enough already. Nearly all new laws are proposed by folks who have just began to think and to whom a primitive idea appeals as though it were a divine inspiration. Right thinking men and women are showing that they will not endure any further nagging by inspired idiots. They will vote "No!" on practically every new project of law that is presented to them and they will be perfectly safe in doing so.

A Ridiculous Project of Law Promptly Squelched.

One of the most ridiculous projects of law presented to voters at the recent election in San Francisco was that requiring persons who wish to purchase firearms to secure a permit from the police in advance. The purpose (?) of this law was to prevent fools from buying guns to blow out their own skull packing, or to shoot others. Proponents of the law evidently imagined that fools would be stupid enough to apply to the police for permits, although in spending 20 cents ferry fare they could buy arms in Oakland without permit from the police. The result of the passage of the law would have been to kill the retail firearms business in San Francisco to the profit of Oakland. Those who proposed the law were undoubtedly worse fools than the fools who buy firearms and punch holes in themselves or others. There is no objection to idiots wasting their own time in producing feeble ideas, but there is serious objection to allowing them to cause sensible people to waste their time. If thinking men and women will continue to go to the polls and consistently vote "No!" it will not be long before the law-making idiots will be completely squelched.

One of the Effects of the Redlight Abatement Law in San Francisco.

Before the Redlight Abatement Law became operative the women of the restricted district in San Francisco were careful not to show themselves at the doors and windows of their dens. They knew that they were only "tolerated" by the authorities and that any abuse of the tolerance would result disastrously to them. Since the law became operative the women show themselves without any misgivings at the doors and windows of their dens. They no longer fear the police. Why?

HEAVY TAX ON BRANDY FOR FORTIFICATION.

During the first week of March the Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced that, under the terms of the Emergency Tax Act, passed by Congress last October, the general law taxing spirits for internal revenue purposes, \$1.10 per proof gallon, will apply on and after January 1, 1916, to all brandy used in fortifying sweet wines.

In October, 1914, Congress fixed a tax of 55 cents a gallon of brandy used in fortifying sweet wines, while making amendment to the sweet wine law. The act, however, provided for a repeal of this special provision on and after January 1, 1916. The effect of this repeal is to restore the original tax, under the general law of \$1.10 a gallon.

The additional cost of making sweet wine will be several million dollars a year.

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FOR THE FREEDOM OF TRADE.

(George Bauer in Los Angeles "Tribune.")

Section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution reads as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." (Proposed June 16, 1866; in effect July 28, 1868.)

I favor the repeal of the internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco and repeal of the national license for sale of liquor; national revenues to be raised only by duties on imports, postal receipts, inheritance, corporation and income taxes.

In favor of reimbursing citizens of all States who have paid money for federal liquor licenses and who have been unable by so-called State, county or city laws to use the privilege conferred by such federal liquor licenses. (This privilege is conferred by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.)

In favor of an amendment to the national constitution providing that no State which enacts laws prohibiting the operation of any industry or conduct of any line of business shall have representation in the national congress, nor shall any citizen of such State hold any office, by election or appointment, in the government of the United States; that Congress shall provide no revenue for such State for river or harbor improvements, or for federal buildings, except such naval and military improvements as may be necessary to provide for safety from invasion by foreign powers.

The amendment above, which I favor, is necessary to fortify and give effect to the fourteenth amendment, in view of the fact that State and federal Supreme Courts have lacked the nerve to declare unconstitutional so-called prohibition laws or amendments to constitutions of States.

I am in favor of the operation of places for wholesale and retail sale of liquor without any license to be paid; in favor of all hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs, etc., in the State serving liquor to their customers or guests without license; in favor of all grocery and drug stores and other business institutions keeping liquor for sale without license; in favor of the repeal of the Wylie local option law," which provides for liquor purchases in two-gallon lots only from manufacturers in so-called "dry" districts.

I am in favor of an amendment to the State constitution providing for the free operation of any industry and conduct of any line of business without license; that no limit be placed upon the number of industries or lines of business that may be established in any political subdivision of the State; that State, county and city revenues be derived only by taxation on real and personal property, and by inheritance, corporation and income taxes.

A STOCKTON HOTEL CACKLE.

Why do the drummers stay at the Clark Hotel?
So they can see the chickens come out of the Henery.—Stockton "News-Advocate."

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION.

Analysis of the recent vote in the House of Representatives, when submission of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was defeated by a vote of 204 to 174, fails to bear out the prevalent belief that there is close relation between public sentiment on prohibition and woman suffrage.

Prohibition has strong support in the south, but woman suffrage has not. One hundred and one of the 204 votes cast against the woman suffrage amendment came from the solid south, and only eight votes for it. If the border State of Tennessee be excepted, the south mustered only four votes for woman suffrage. With one-fourth of the population of the United States these southern States cast half of the total vote against suffrage.

The recorded vote of the south throws an interesting sidelight on President Wilson's steadfast refusal to commit himself to the cause of the suffragists. Apparently he thinks he has troubles enough without antagonizing congressional influence in the region that is the historic stronghold of the Democratic party. The southern States voted:

	For	Against
Alabama	1	9
Arkansas	0	7
Florida	0	2
Georgia	0	11
Kentucky	1	8
Louisiana	0	7
Maryland	1	5
Mississippi	0	8
North Carolina	0	9
South Carolina	0	7
Tennessee	4	5
Texas	0	16
Virginia	1	7

Totals..... 8 101

Spokane "Spokesman-Review."

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STATEMENT OF GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY EXPLANATORY OF ATTITUDE TOWARD PROHIBITION.

In order that our organization may be able to handle any charge or misrepresentation against this company as a result of the recent campaign we give you the following facts:

It has been charged:

(1) That an editorial appeared in the "Wing Foot Clan," issue of October 17, 1914, urging Goodyear factory employees to vote for prohibition.

Answer: The "Wing Foot Clan" is a publication issued by the Labor Department of our factory organization for the purpose of distributing factory news among employees and promoting goodwill among factory workers. It is not supposed to deal with political, religious, racial, or sociological problems, which would be outside its province. Nor is it supposed to express opinions on subjects which might be offensive to any industry with whom we are doing business. Up to this time the company has not thought it necessary to exercise censorship on the articles written. From now on a strict censorship has been put into effect on this organ to the end that nothing offensive to any industry with whom we may be doing business shall appear. It is true that the editorial referred to did appear, but it in no way represented the views of the corporation.

(2) That a week later a similar communication appeared in the "Wing Foot Clan."

Answer: The answer to this charge would be the same as that above.

(3) That Mr. F. A. Seiberling, president of this company, did personally contribute \$100.00 toward the expenses of the prohibition campaign.

Answer: This is true. Mr. Seiberling was solicited along with all of the influential men of Akron, and he did make a contribution of \$100.00. A contribution for a similar amount was made by the officers of two other rubber companies of Akron. You can well appreciate that if Mr. Seiberling had been in full accord with the Dry Movement this contribution would in all probability have been nearer \$10,000 than \$100. Mr. Seiberling was well within his personal rights and in making this contribution he had no thought other than it was a personal matter and did not reflect the views of the corporation in the campaign that was then on.

(4) That at the time of the convention held in Akron, Goodyear salesmen paraded the streets with "DRY" buttons.

Answer: This is absolutely untrue as every salesman knows who attended the convention and banquet.

(5) That during the campaign the factory and general offices of the company in Akron were placarded with signs urging employees to vote "DRY."

Answer: This is absolutely untrue.

In contradiction to the general charge that this company is unfair to the liquor interests, we beg to state that the brewery trade have deducted, for the purpose of making up a fund to combat the National Prohibition Movement, an amount equal to one per cent (1%) of all invoices for materials sold by this company to the brewery trade, to which deduction we submitted.

These are the facts and you are privileged to show this statement to anyone who questions our position and intentions in the matter.

In every organization men's personal opinions differ and men have a right to their principles and personal beliefs, but it must be apparent to any one that this company as a business institution could not and would not knowingly align itself in a partisan way against the interests of an industry as large as the liquor business, with whom it has enjoyed such substantial and pleasant business relations.

Yours very truly,
THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

REAL ESTATE BOARD FAVORS SPRING VALLEY PURCHASE.

The purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's properties has been almost unanimously favored by members of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, which from now on till the date of the election, April 20th, will take a leading part in the bond campaign.

At a meeting of the board of directors held at the Palace Hotel it was announced that a postal card vote had been taken of the membership of that organization, and that 81 favored the purchase, while only 14 recorded their votes against it.

The directors had drawn up a strong set of resolutions in favor of the purchase, a copy of which had been sent to each member of the organization, and it was upon the adoption of these resolutions that the vote as announced was taken.

The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, the Spring Valley Water Company has offered to sell to the City and County of San Francisco for the sum of \$1,500,000 all its properties, used and useful for water purposes, consisting of all physical structures, including stock and material on hand and 68,305 acres of land in San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Alameda counties, and all rights of way, together with the distributing system in the City and County of San Francisco and elsewhere, and

WHEREAS, reliable experts engaged by the City and County had placed a valuation upon these properties of the Spring Valley Water Company, amounting to \$34,796,745, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of the Real Estate Board that the Spring Valley Water Company's properties will, if acquired under a condemnation proceedings, actually cost the city more than the sum now asked and that the delay occasioned by said condemnation will work a hardship upon this city and the inhabitants thereof, and

WHEREAS, the acquisition of the Spring Valley system is essential to the Hetch Hetchy supply now in course of construction,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the San Francisco Real Estate Board that the proposed purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's properties, system and business at the price of \$34,500,000 be and the same is hereby endorsed; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the San Francisco Real Estate Board earnestly appeals to all voters in the City and County of San Francisco to cast their ballot in favor of the acquisition of said properties, system and business at the election to be held on April 20, 1915.

BRUCK BLIND PIG BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, March 29.—The Bruck Blind Pig Closing Bill passed the Assembly today by a vote of 52 to 12. The measure makes the possession of a Federal liquor license prima facie evidence that the holder operates a "blind pig." The measure affects all unlicensed territory surrounding State institutions.

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ADULTERY AND PROHIBITION.

IF leading prohibitionists are to be judged by their conduct it would appear to be the policy of their party to modify the Ten Commandments by expunging "Thou shalt not commit adultery" and substituting "Thou shalt not drink alcoholic liquors." Ample evidence of this has been afforded during the past month or six weeks, especially by one of the chosen enunciators of prohibition, who while engaged in the State-wide campaign through California was deliberately and constantly violating the Mosaic commandment which is the basis of social purity and stands for moral cleanliness in the family. The REVIEW refrains from mentioning the name of this particular offender against conjugal fidelity for the reason that he is but one of many and his offense would never have become known to the public if it had not been for an entirely unforeseen accident, namely, the suicide of the erring wife in the case. There are scores of leading prohibitionists here in California who follow the same line of conduct as that of the exposed sinner, but their crimes are not uncovered because the police are not interested in the kind of felony involved, although it is one of the most odious that society has to deal with. It is supererogatory to make an example of one offender who is merely an average participant in a general violation of the Seventh Commandment, but duty requires that his offense be noted as exemplifying prevalent moral decadence.

The world owes to the Jews, particularly Moses, the bulwark of liberty in the form of the Ten Commandments. Every creed acknowledges those commandments as being based on justice and as being the safeguards of human rights. Prohibitionists only take exception to the Seventh Commandment and they do so in a covert manner by seeking to displace it with "Thou shalt not drink alcoholic liquor." But the Seventh Commandment is one of the most important in the decalogue. The structure of human society is such that the fulfillment of this commandment is absolutely essential for the happiness of mankind.

Society does not object to adultery merely on the puritanical ground that the offense affords a degrading pleasure. There are social and economical as well as puritanical reasons for objection. The social reason far outweighs the puritanical. Indeed, the puritanical objection is of minor consideration in the question.

Where a married woman is guiltily involved, as is usually the case with prohibitionist offenders, a compound felony is committed, since three offenses are to be counted, namely, perjury or violation of the marriage vow, defamation through bringing the paternity of innocent children into doubt and fraud through the foisting of spurious offspring on the responsible head of the family.

In a recent scandal in California the prohibitionist preacher was equally responsible with the married woman for the commission of the compound felony. Being married himself, he was not in a position to shield the delinquent wife by marrying her if she became seriously embarrassed through his relations with her, and he would undoubtedly have forced her to present to her husband a spurious child. The authorities would have compelled the husband to provide for the child. In such a case the victimized husband would have been absolutely helpless to show evidence that the child was not his own. As it is generally conceded that if there is any male of the human species morally lower than the wretch who lives off the earnings of the fallen woman it is the fellow who does not provide for his own child, there was not a single palliating circumstance to justify the authorities in tacitly approving the conduct of the preacher in this case. The law making adultery a felony is intended to safeguard the family against the intrusion of the depraved and degenerate wretches who seek enjoyment and profit at the expense of men who assume the responsibilities which go with matrimony. This law should be enforced with even more vigor than the law against white slavery, since the affinity of the married woman is many degrees more repugnant to society than the affinity of the fallen woman.

It is quite true that policemen are not notable for their moral training, but it should be insisted upon that the chiefs of police should be men of sufficient intelligence to take the initiative in affairs involving public morals. Chiefs of police should set detec-

tives on the trails of affinities as on the trails of white slavers and other felons. When, as in many cases involving prohibitionists, the head of the police department allows a guilty sexual pervert to go unpunished, as though he had merely perpetrated a joke at the expense of an over-confident husband, he is placing himself on a par with the wretch set at liberty.

The REVIEW is not throwing stones at the self-confessed adulterer or at the adulterous prohibitionists as a whole, although we know that if a liquor dealer should ever be involved in an adultery case every prohibitionist would have a stone to hurl at him. All we wish to do is to show that prohibitionists by their preachings brand the drinking of alcoholic liquors as an unpardonable iniquity, while by their practices they would make the commission of adultery an innocent amusement.

Adultery and prohibition go hand in hand because prohibition depends principally on lowering the standard of morals. By keeping up a constant agitation over the drink question a veil of hypocrisy is thrown over the adultery question. Adultery is impossible without hypocrisy. By stirring the fears of the people over the horrors of drunkenness the prohibition preachers make the public forget the horrors of adultery. In this way the sin of drinking a glass of beer is made to overshadow the sin of disrupting a family. The enormity of prohibition is proven by the preacher who travels through a State denouncing the liquor traffic and at the same time cohabits with another man's wife.

In nearly all cases where prohibition preachers are caught in flagrant offense they fall back on the old plea of the "soul-mate" just as the shoplifter resorts to the kleptomania hysteria. And such is their influence with the authorities that their plea is generally accepted. That shows how low the standard of morals really is.

The authorities are somewhat befuddled on the adultery question. They seem to be unable to understand that there are two degrees of adultery, the more serious offense involving the married woman and the least the married man in connection with the unmarried woman. Moral and mental bluntness alone can account for the lack of discrimination shown by the authorities in this matter. There is no question as to the double standard of morality, but there is as to the degree of flagrancy in accordance with the number of crimes committed. Where a married woman alone is concerned a simple felony is committed, in case she has children a double felony and if a spurious child is the issue of the crime a triple felony. Where a married man is involved the offense is a simple felony if committed with an unmarried woman, a double felony if committed with a married woman, and a triple felony if a spurious child is born to the married woman. The subject is even less complicated than first and second degree murder and manslaughter.

In nearly every case involving adulterous prohibitionists during the past six weeks triple felonies were committed by both parties. The prohibitionist preacher who offended was married and had children and the woman with whom he consorted was married and had children. A first degree felony was committed. Yet the guilty preacher was allowed to go without penalty as though he had not even committed a minor fault.

Are the authorities really trying to aid the prohibitionists to wipe out the law against adultery and adopt the proposed law forbidding the drinking of alcoholic liquors? It looks very much as though the New Inquisition is much more feared by the authorities than the Ten Commandments are respected by them.

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Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors
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Methods of Cellar Treatment

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San Francisco

BAY POINT, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Admitting its inability to cope with the growing number of "blind pigs," Bay Point, Contra Costa County, hertofore numbered among the dry communities of the State, is going into the saloon business. This move was decided upon following a conference between the Town Trustees and representatives of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company.

The lumber company will become a partner of the town in the saloon business. The head bartender has not been selected, but C. Ritter, one of the trustees, will act as manager. Three other trustees will supervise the activities of the place. The profits—if any—go toward shade trees, street lights, paving and other municipal needs. All thirsty taxpayers are to be eligible as customers, and no treating will be allowed except by the municipality.

THE GREATEST OF ALL INTOXICANTS—COFFEE.

By C. A. Ball in Portland, Oregon, Journal.

In 1913 there were imported into the United States 852,529,493 pounds of coffee, which would furnish about 10 pounds to every man, woman and child in this country. This tremendous mountain of coffee contained over 50,000,000 pounds of caffeine, caffeinate of caffeine and potassium—enough deadly poison to kill every man, woman and child in the United States.

According to the analysis in the Encyclopedia Britannica (pages 112-113), one pound of coffee contains over three-fourths of an ounce of caffeine, caffetannate of caffeine and potassium. The medical dose (find out from your doctor) is one-fifth of a grain of caffeine. It is so strong that this small dose is all that is required. Then figure it out. You will find that three-fourths of an ounce just equals 1800 one-fifth grains, the contents of caffeine, caffetannate of caffeine and potassium in one pound of coffee. Just imagine what this means—1800 one-fifth grains of a virulent narcotic drug in one pound of coffee, and the average family's supply for a week. In 10 pounds of coffee, each person's share of what they drank last year, contained nearly 47 one-fifth grains daily of a known deadly poison.

Prohibition advocates, ministers, devout church going people, and millions of others who decry and work against the excesses of others, must have their coffee, and even parents are such slaves to the habit that they will see their children addicted to the use of it without remonstrance. The drunkard, when sober, will offer the most abject apology for his condition when drunk, while an opium fiend will advise strongly against the use of it; while a coffee drinker will urge everyone to drink.

W. C. T. U. women unthinkingly and unknowingly will make strenuous efforts to keep people from drinking beer or wine, and offer instead a far deadlier drink, coffee; and many would fight for their coffee harder than an anti-prohibitionist for his beer or wine.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION TO MR. BRYAN'S LATEST JOKE

In his speech at the banquet of the Democratic editors at Indianapolis, Secretary of State Bryan said:

"A man is known by the company he keeps, and I want to tell you now that the man who prefers the saloonkeeper's company to that of his wife will not be in the Democratic party long. If we are going to favor woman suffrage, we might as well go the whole hog and drive the saloon out of politics."

An improvement on these remarks will be found in the following:

"A man is known by the company he does not keep. The man who prefers the company of the saloonkeeper to that of his neighbor's wife will not be in the prohibition party long."

"If we are going to favor woman suffrage we might as well make whole hogs of ourselves and snoot everybody else away from the political trough."

CALIFORNIA AND MAINE COMPARED.

Latest figures obtained from the United States Census Bureau verified by the Director of the Census Bureau:

Percentage of Church Membership.

Maine	29
California	37
Evidently prohibition has not helped the cause of religion in Maine	

Rate of Mortality Per 1000 Population.

Death Rate in Maine	16
Death Rate in California	13
Evidently prohibition does not lengthen human life.	

Percentage of Increase in Population.

Maine	6
California	60
Evidently prohibition does not stimulate the growth of population	

Percentage of Divorces for Drunkenness.

Maine	3
California	21

Evidently prohibition does not make husbands sober.

Maine has had prohibition for sixty-four years, while California has always been a license State.

IN OHIO THE PEOPLE STILL RULE.

The people still rule in Ohio.

By unanimous decision of the seven judges of the Ohio Supreme Court, handed down immediately before adjournment last evening, the will of the majority of the voters in favor of home rule, expressed at the polls last November, is sustained.

The effort of the anti-saloon league to defeat the will of the people was successful to the extent of delaying the carrying out of it, but, as predicted in this correspondence, it was unsuccessful in the end. The case was brought in a county court, carried to the Circuit Court, both of which courts decided in favor of the amendment, and the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the previous decisions ends the case. The side of the people was ably represented by former Attorney General Hogan and former Governor Harmon, while Wayne Wheeler and other anti-saloon attorneys sought on technicalities to have the election declared void.

The Supreme Court held with the people on all points at issue. First, that the amendment was properly submitted to the people; second, that the initiative and referendum provision of the constitution is self-executing and that there is no necessity for legislative action regarding the general election laws; third, that the home rule amendment does not conflict with the constitution of the United States—"Mida's Criterion."

Famous Alameda Saloon Changes Hands.—The saloon of Mr. Conrad Gottwals, at Third and High streets, Alameda, has been sold to Mr. Sam Davis. This saloon is one of the landmarks of Alameda. Mr. Davis will give a grand barbecue on the 15th of April when he takes possession.

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Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

 Paul Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Glennook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Co. West & Son, Incorporated.... Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Stetmore-Bowen
 166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

apa & Sonoma Wine Co.
 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

erra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

Finke's Widow
 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Lancel Co.
 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

achman & Jacobi
 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

rench American Wine Co.
 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

alian-Swiss Colony
 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

onoma Wine & Brandy Co.
 18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

iocca-Lombardi Wine Co. San Francisco, Cal.

hauche & Bon
 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

undlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

J. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
 Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

ohn Wieland Brewery
 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
 John Rapp & Son, Agents,
 Eighth and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
 teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
 Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
 138 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
 Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
 820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
 Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
 467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.
 214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
 34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
 14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.
 943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co.
 811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co. Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.
 Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
 Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieu Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

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Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

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1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Occidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR SUPPLIES.

A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

MINERAL WATER.

San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR FIXTURES.

San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Fincke
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AUTO TRUCKS.

The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASTES AND GUMS.

Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.

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108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

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Venice, California

John Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
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529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
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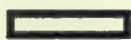
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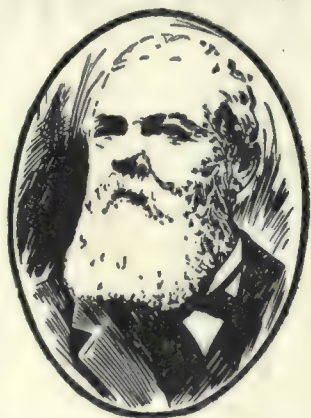
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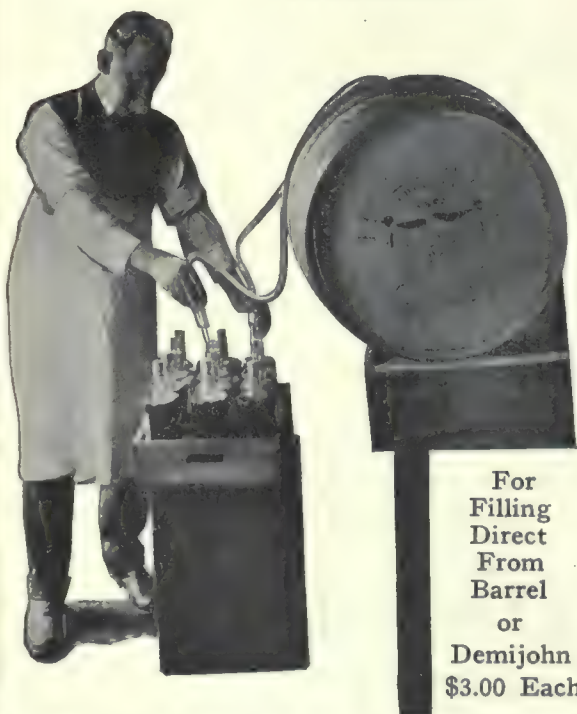
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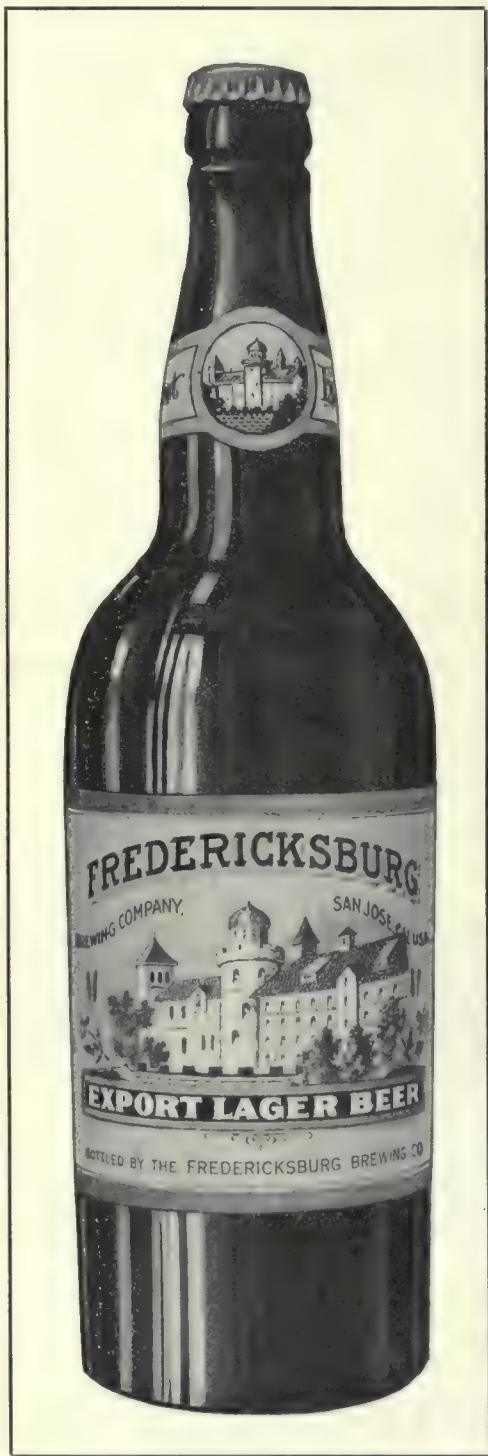
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

APRIL, 1915

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

Office:

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ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
OF PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published
monthly at San Francisco, California, for April, 1915.

Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Calif.
Managing Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Calif.
Business Manager—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.
Publisher—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Calif.
Owner—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Calif.
Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders,
holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or
other securities—None.

R. M. WOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1915.

A. K. DAGGETT, Notary Public,

In and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 17, 1917.)

FRESNO "REPUBLICAN" COMMENTS ON UNFORTIFIED WINES.

"That sweet wine can be produced without fortification is, of course, well known. Much of the best sweet wine of Europe is in fact produced in this way, and the alleged sweet wines of our own Eastern States are frequently not fortified—but also they are not wine, and the sweetness in them comes not from the natural sugar of the grape, but from cane sugar artificially added. Genuine sweet wines, however, of very high quality, as well as some very delicate slightly sweetish wines of the Sauterne type, are produced in Europe and can be produced anywhere by taking pains enough. The problem for California is to produce them cheaply and easily enough to come within the limits of trouble which we are willing to take and within the limits of price which our usual markets are willing to pay.

"If this can be done it will have two effects. One, of course, will be to escape the internal revenue tax on fortified brandy. Another, and perhaps more important effect, will be to make the sweet wine business really a wine business, seeking a wine market. As to the higher class of sweet wines, that is, of course, already the case, and there has always been for these wines a legitimate wine market. That market can readily be increased by decreasing the alcoholic content of the wines and improving their quality as beverages. But for many of the grades of our cheap wines the tendency has been to seek what is really not a wine but an alcohol market. When fortified wine, tax free, was the cheapest form of potable alcohol on the market, patent medicine men naturally gave it the preference in the manufacture of their prohibition beverages. Whenever the price of wine goes up so that bad whisky is cheaper than bad wine, these manufacturers will, of course, substitute whisky for wine. What they want is a cheap alcohol to sell to total abstainers in prohibition States.

"The genuine wine market which would be opened up by making a sweet wine that is wine would be discriminating and would be willing to pay a reasonable price for our wines, provided we were willing to take the trouble to produce wines worth that price.

"Whether the announced discovery is merely based on the fact that some newspapermen has just found out what all wine men have long known, or whether it indicates a real improvement in a commercially practicable proposition, we are not informed. If it is the latter, it is an encouraging and welcome bit of news."

WINE GROWERS INCREASE EARNING CAPACITY OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LAND.

By Horticultural Commissioner John J. Fox.

I would describe specifically the wine industry of Napa County. This is such a vast industry and is conducted on such different scales and varying conditions of soils, climate, altitude and magnitude, that I felt compelled to get my exact figures from our most eminent growers, who have kindly given me access to their accounts. In this way I have a base to start from and can then generalize on the hundreds of small mountain vineyards by comparison, and thus get pretty close to their value as well. Many of the mountain vineyards have been wrested from the wilderness of brush and rock by the present owners, who have created a value by planting vines—a value that could have been attained in no other way. These hardy pioneers—Italian, Swiss, Germans, Portuguese, as well as Americans—have transformed land worth from \$5 to \$10 per acre as pasture into valuable plantation worth \$100 and \$150 per acre, and even more, by the steady, grinding efforts of themselves and their families.

By reason of this increased earning capacity of thousands of acres of land, too poor to grow hay profitably and too shallow in many instances for fruit trees, these pioneers have increased our tax values to a great extent. By their own efforts these men have attained a pride in the results of their efforts which insures independence and self-respect.

Here are no evidences of oppressive wealth or abject poverty. one sees neither squalor, drunkenness nor oppression. Suffering and hardship are, of course, ubiquitous; but it is, to put it mildly, as self-effacing in our beautiful valley as anywhere I have ever seen, and this condition comes out of the soil, the warm, rich, responsive loam of the valley.

IDEAL CONDITIONS IN KANSAS, GEORGIA AND MAINE

By Horatio F. Stoll
Secretary California Grape Protective Association.

THE other day in Los Angeles I met a man from Kansas who was telling me of the ideal conditions that prevail in Prohibition territory throughout the United States. He insisted that Prohibition prohibits, that crime, insanity and white slavery were rampant in the "wet" States and that "back home" you didn't see the things you see in California.

It happened that immediately after our conversation I passed one of the many newspaper stands to be found in the streets of Los Angeles, where you can get papers of every description from your "home town."

The thought occurred to me that it might prove interesting if I were to secure papers from some of the Prohibition States, particularly Kansas, and find out if the news of the day bore out the statements made by the enthusiastic Kansas Prohibitionist.

I secured copies of the Wichita "Beacon" of April 13th and 14th; the Wichita "Eagle" of April 14th; the Topeka "Daily News" of April 13th; the Atlanta "Constitution" of April 13th, and the Portland (Maine) "Evening Express" of April 13th.

Of course, I was most interested in Kansas and so I perused those papers first.

BLIND PIGS IN KANSAS.

Imagine my surprise when I picked up the Wichita "Beacon" of April 13th and found the following item on "Kansas Bootleggers":

Kansas bootleggers are going to have rougher sledding than ever before. Their Uncle Sam is going to take up a little matter with them concerning their neglect to purchase licenses. As long as Uncle Sam gets revenue out of the whisky business, he believes that he should have all that is due him. Therefore, Fred Robertson, district attorney for U. S., is looking up the records of nearly a hundred bootleggers in eastern Kansas. Most of them are selling liquor without a government license. The penalty for such an offense is two years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, and a large fine if the judge so desires. Mr. Robertson has never had any patience with a bootlegger, and when they get into his court he prosecutes 'em hard. The federal grand jury is in session in Topeka this week. Robertson is looking up bootleggers. Draw your own conclusions as to the results, but if making any wagers play the government to win.

One hundred bootleggers in eastern Kansas! And the Prohibitionist from Kansas assured me that there were no "blind pigs" in Kansas any more.

On the editorial page I found that the new city administration of Wichita had just gone into office and there were grave fears that Wichita (population 60,000) might not remain as dry as the Prohibitionist from Kansas had lead me to believe it was.

WICHITA WET?

The editor, in trying to reassure his readers, heads his editorial "Why Worry?" and then adds:

They have been coming in for two or three days now to tell us that Wichita is about to go to a wide open town. They point out the fact that the new city attorney, the new police judge and the assistant chief have all been conspicuously associated in the past with the "wets"; they prophesy that this means unquestionably a wet town. They also point out the fact that the dice boxes and the punch boards and other gambling devices have come back into use in some of the cigar stands.

We realize, of course, that if a mayor intends to run a wet town that the men who have been put at the head of his organization for law enforcement are the sort of men who would naturally be chosen, because they are in sympathy with the demand for more liberal conditions.

On the other hand, these men know better where the law is violated than do those who represent the other class. They are wise to the situation. They know the tricks employed. This bunch is "on." They can do anything they want to with the situation.

In the meantime somebody is going to get fooled; either the wets or the dries. The dries are being told that it is the wets and the wets act as though they were being told that it's the dries. But in any event there seems to be something in the air which makes us believe that we are about to have a lively session.

And lurking in the background there is always the shadowy form of the attorney general and the deadly possibilities of the recall, so we may all be happy yet.

Let us hope that the "blind piggers" will behave themselves and that the new city attorney, the new police judge and the assistant chief will not be recalled.

According to the Wichita "Eagle" of April 14th, the "patrol-

men on the police force have been given ten days in which to stop the sale of liquor on their beats."

In view of what the Prohibitionist from Kansas had stated, could hardly credit the veracity of the "Eagle's" news item, for there are no joints, why notify the patrolmen to close them?

The Wichita "Eagle" continues:

If they fail to have the lid clamped tightly on every "wet" place their districts at the expiration of that time, their jobs will be given new men who will clean up conditions, according to orders issued to the officers at roll call last evening.

The orders followed the receipt by Chief O. K. Stewart of a letter from Mayor O. H. Bentley. The letter stated: "You will at once proceed to suppress the illegal sales of intoxicating liquor in this city."

Chief Stewart lined the officers up last evening and put it up to them to clean their beats. They will be given ten days in which to stop liquor selling and if they are not successful in doing so their jobs will be forfeited.

Let us hope that the patrolmen will heed this warning. It would appear that even in Kansas the patrolmen are blind when comes to "blind pigs."

On another page of the "Eagle" is a very flattering write-up of S. S. Hawks, assistant city attorney, upon whose shoulders will fall the bulk of prosecutions for alleged violations of city ordinances. The "Eagle" heads its illustrated article with the title "Will Prosecute Liquor Dealers."

What liquor dealers?

The Prohibitionist from Kansas said there were no liquor dealers.

MOVING PICTURES CENSORED.

Here is a rather interesting telegraphic dispatch, which appeared in the Wichita "Beacon," dated Topeka, April 14th:

Topeka, April 14.—Topeka patrons of motion picture houses are up in arms against the State Censorship Board. They claim the board is entirely too "ladylike." It has barred some of the big standard productions simply because they contain a drinking scene. Most all big pictures somewhere have a drinking scene. The board is determined to cut out all pictures with drinking scenes. It stopped one at a local house last night. A vote of the patrons was taken and 588 people out of 610 approved the picture.

"Unless Kansas gets some more liberal censors or wipes out the law, the moving picture houses will have to quit," said a Topeka "movie" man today. "People will not pay to see a lot of pink tea pictures. They want to see the best. Why, we can't even show a picture of a church communion service."

What a joy it must be for visitors from Topeka (population 50,000) to visit the moving picture houses of Los Angeles, where they can see all the notable pictures that are barred from the State of Kansas, because they contain drinking scenes!

ALCOHOLIC TONICS AND CURES.

I looked over the papers for any possible liquor advertisements but found none, although in the Wichita "Eagle" of April 14th noticed that the following two-inch, double column, ad of Cardui the Woman's Tonic, occupied a conspicuous corner location:

ALWAYS HELPS!

"For about 4 years," writes Mrs. Sarah Dillinger, of West Baden, Ind. "I was so poorly I could not do anything. I tried CARDUI, and it has been the best medicine I ever took. I am now stout and able to work hard all day. My daughter also suffered from womanly troubles and CARDUI helped her right away. I recommended CARDUI to three neighbors. One of them was so sick she couldn't do her work. Now she is well. Another one had the same trouble, and after taking 3 bottles she is about well. The other one suffered badly with cramps, but since taking CARDUI she never has a pain. Take CARDUI (Card-You-Eye). Over 50 years' success. The Woman's Tonic. At all Drug Stores. S-14

When I saw this advertisement I hoped that the Prohibitionist from Kansas, when he visited our Exposition, would see the exhibit of the American Medical Society, which shows up in a vivid manner many of the fake nostrums and remedies that are popular in "dry" territory.

According to the poster they show in their exhibit one bottle of Wine of Cardui lasts five days when taking according to directions. The sickly woman who innocently takes it, drinks as much alcohol as is contained in nearly four bottles of beer or in four ounces of whisky.

On another page I found this strange advertisement:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

Alcohol and Drug Addictions cured by a thorough and scientific course of medication. Dr. Keeley's Remedies employed exclusively. The largest and best appointed Keeley Institute in the West. For particulars address The Keeley Institute, 1919 East 31st St., Kansas City, Missouri.

According to the Prohibitionist from Kansas there was no drunkenness in that State, and consequently I wondered why the Keeley Institute of Kansas City, Mo., found it worth their while to advertise their alcohol and drug cure in chemically pure Kansas.

In the Topeka "Daily News" of April 13th I also failed to find any liquor advertisements, but found the following reader:

MOTHERS OF THIS COUNTRY

Have brought all ages past and will through all years to come take care of the ordinary simple ailments incident to every family with their own favorite remedy.

Almost every home in the land Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the recognized standard household remedy for female ills, thousands of American women owe their good health to it. Made from the roots and herbs of the field, it is a simple remedy in which suffering women may place perfect confidence. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. —Advertisement.

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is another cure popular in that territory. According to the American Medical Association's figures, it contains eighteen per cent alcohol, or a whisky equivalent of 5 1-5 ounces. If taken according to directions, the bottle lasts seven days. The daily whisky equivalent is six teaspoonsful.

WHITE SLAVERY.

At this stage of my reading I began to think that possibly the Prohibitionist from Kansas, with whom I had talked, lived in some small community, and hence was not conversant with what was going on in other parts of Kansas. He had told me that white slavery did not exist in Kansas, so you can imagine how shocked I was when I noticed in the Wichita "Beacon" of April 14th, a glaring headline, reading "Girl's Sad Story Convicts Johnson."

I shall spare you the harrowing details narrated in the article. The following quotation from Judge Thomas C. Wilson, in reviewing the case of Silas S. Johnson, will be sufficient:

"If there ever was a white slave case this is one. It is one of the most abominable pieces of degradation that has ever come before his court. No punishment is too severe for this man if he is guilty. I confess that I have never heard of anything like this."

White slavery seems to exist in other parts of Kansas also, for in the Topeka "Capitol" of April 13th, appeared an article, headed "Precises of Love of Married Man Leads to Trouble," which describes the trial of Wm. Van Syckle, mayor and real estate dealer of Coe, a little town a few miles south of Emporia.

My belief in the veracity of the Prohibitionist from Kansas began to waiver after I had skimmed the story of Mayor Van Syckle's degradation, and so I dropped the Kansas papers.

LOCKER CLUBS OF GEORGIA.

I thought that possibly conditions in Georgia might be better and so I picked up the Atlanta, Ga., "Constitution," dated April 13th. On the front page appeared an article dealing with the "Locker Clubs of Atlanta."

Now Georgia is one of the DRY States, to which the Prohibition leaders point with pride. It is the home of near-beer—and mud that is real beer.

Of course, the Georgia Prohibition law does not prohibit. It never was intended to prohibit the white "gentlemen" from having their whisky, or something lighter, if they wanted it. And so the law provides a loop-hole by sanctioning a State locker club plan, which, it seems, has been so abused that Chief of Police Beavers of Atlanta, Ga., on April 12th, sent the following letter to the nineteen locker clubs, whose members have been enjoying the privilege of buying their own whisky from outside the State and drinking it from their own lockers, whenever they needed a little "for their stomach's sake" or their other "often infirmities":

I am of the opinion that the locker clubs of the city are violating the law, and, owing to the fact that they have been operating under the system now in vogue for several years, I think it but fair and just to you and your club to notify you that after May 1, 1915, I will do my best to enforce this law as it is construed by the city attorney.

"I do not believe it is necessary that the clubs in our city should violate the prohibition law. The city ordinance prescribes that they should be run in such a manner as not to violate this law, and I hope that it will not be necessary to go into the courts to adjust this matter.

"Trusting that you will bring this notice to the attention of your board of trustees or governors at once, so that there will be no misunderstanding in this matter."

THE GEORGIA LAW.

So that the clubs would realize just how far they might go, City Attorney James L. Mayson issued the following construction of Atlanta's ordinance to the State law:

"The city ordinance simply undertakes to require that a club shall be a bona fide club with a bona fide membership, paying bona fide dues, instead of a club operating for revenue under the name of club as a cloak or subterfuge.

"There is no better construction of the State locker club law than that handed down by the court of appeals.

"To a club that is honestly trying to observe this law that feature that is most important to it is the language of the decision dealing with the manner of ordering and serving intoxicants to members.

"The decision permits a member or a group of members to order a supply of intoxicants for his or their joint use. They must agree to its dispensation, each man paying for the portion which he expects to drink, an equitable part of the whole cost. The transaction in this case shows no sale. It is no violation of the law to employ a man, or agents, to make the distribution and pay him for the services rendered in this respect.

"The whisky of the various members or group of members ordered by the club for them must be kept separately and apart from supplies of intoxicants on hand for other members, or group of members. The whisky must also be ordered from outside the State.

"The club may serve to a member, from day to day, drinks from his own supply, and when that is exhausted, he cannot be served from the supply of any other member or members.

"The title to the whisky ordered by the club as an agent for the member or members, must be in the names of those who receive the whisky.

"In short, the court of appeals decision simply requires that whisky served to a member of a club shall be his property, kept separately from that of other members, and that no member shall be served from the stock of another member."

The comments of the heads of the various clubs on Chief Beaver's drastic mandate make interesting reading, but by no means bear out the contention that Georgia is dry in any sense of the word.

IN PROHIBITION MAINE.

Surely, I thought, the Portland (Maine) "Evening Express" will picture the ideal conditions described by the Prohibitionist from Kansas, and so I picked it up with a great deal of anticipation.

But my hopes were dashed at the first glance at the paper, for the heading that stared me in the face, from the top of the page, was a telegraphic dispatch headed "Unique Case at Augusta." It read:

Augusta, April 13.—(Special to the Express-Advertiser.)—In the Kennebec Superior Court today John E. Conners, a Gardiner barber, was ordered committed to the Augusta State Hospital for observation as to his sanity. Conners was indicted at this term for the murder at Gardiner of James Callaghan, a hostler, on the night of Saturday, April 3, last. Callaghan was walking along the street after he had left Conners' barber shop, when it is alleged Conners fired at him with a shot gun, the bullets entering his legs. Callaghan died the following Monday at the Augusta State Hospital. Conners told the Gardiner police that he didn't remember anything about the shooting as he had been drinking heavily of a mixture composed of Jamaica ginger and cider.

Jamaica ginger and cider! Ugh. What an awful combination!

DRUG INEBRIATES.

At the bottom of the page was an advertisement that also surprised me. It read:

MORPHINE PATIENTS TREATED.

Neal Institute, Portland, Me. Tel. 4216.

Can it be possible that the people of Maine are using morphine because they cannot get wine, or beer, or whisky?

Has the habit grown so bad that an institute finds it profitable to advertise for morphine patients?

Physicians have told me that when alcoholic liquors are abolished, narcotics take their place; that there is hope for a drunkard, because he can be cured, but there is no hope for a drug inebriate. He resents treatment and his fate is sealed once he has adopted the practice of using morphine.

On the last page I noticed a caricature, showing John Bull throwing overboard a demijohn filled with "booze." I wondered if prohibition were ever adopted by Great Britain if the drug habit would not prove an even greater menace to the army and the rank and file of Great Britain than the beer and whisky which they now drink.

WHITE SLAVERS.

On page two of the "Express" I found that Maine also has white slavers. There was an account of the case against Wm. Al. Garvin, "charged with violation of the Mann act in transporting his wife, Daisy Garvin, of this State to New Hampshire for immoral purposes."

ANOTHER ALCOHOLIC NOSTRUM.

Among the advertisements I noticed that Lydia Pinkham (18 per cent alcohol) Vegetable Compound, is also advertised in the State of Maine, and on another page I read an advertisement of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root. The last paragraph read:

PROVE WHAT SWAMP-ROOT WILL DO FOR YOU.

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Portland Daily Express. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

According to the label on the bottle exhibited in the American Medical Association's expose at the Exposition Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root contains nine per cent of pure grain alcohol. In addition to this, Dr. L. F. Kibler, Chief of the Division of Drugs, Department of Agriculture, says: "I might say that it consists chiefly of sugar and water colored with caramel."

I regret very much that I did not secure the address of the Prohibitionist from Kansas, who gave me the glowing account of conditions "back home." I should very much have liked to have sent him a copy of this article, so that he might realize that the people of California take with a grain of salt the glowing accounts of visitors from Prohibition States.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S CANAL
SCHEDULE NUMBER 5.

April-May, 1915.

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, connecting with Atlantic Coast ports and interior points:

Steamer "Hattie Luckenbach"—Sailing from San Francisco April 27, East San Pedro April 29; due New York May 22.

Steamer "Harry Luckenbach"—Sailing from San Francisco May 1, East San Pedro May 3; due New York May 27.

Steamer "J. L. Luckenbach"—Sailing from San Francisco May 4, East San Pedro May 6; due New York May 29.

Steamer "Carolyn"—Sailing from San Francisco May 11, East San Pedro May 13; due New York June 5.

Steamer "Pleiades"—Sailing from San Francisco May 18, East San Pedro May 20; due New York June 12.

Steamer "Fredk. Luckenbach"—Sailing from San Francisco May 25, East San Pedro May 27; due New York June 19.

Direct deliveries from cars to steamers at San Francisco and East San Pedro.

Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, April 28, 1915.

THERE has been a general lull in the situation relative prohibition. The legislation fails to excite any interest. The people have settled down to a game of patience and quietly await the results after prohibition is imposed January 1916.

Governor Lister is busy making speeches to try to convince people that the prohibition law is all correct. But he is modifying his statements continually. He now merely condemns the method of distribution of liquors. Formerly he condemned the entire traffic. He goes so far as to say that the channels of distribution must be readjusted. In other words, he advocates the elimination of saloons, but he sees indications that there will be a movement to permit sales of liquors in hotels and restaurants.

The liberals are confidently awaiting results. They expect the State and municipal governments of Washington seriously embarrassed financially next spring. When the crisis comes the liberals will let the country at large know how prohibition affects Washington.

On the 6th of April the territorial legislature of Alaska passed a bill calling for an election on the prohibition question November 4, 1916. The bill provides for the closing of saloons and breweries January 1, 1918. On the 14th of April Governor Strong signed the bill. Alaska will have the benefit of the experience of Washington before voting on the subject.

The Idaho Statewide prohibition law passed by the last legislature and approved by the Governor, effective January 1, 1916, will be attacked in the courts on the grounds of its alleged unconstitutionality.

Attack will also be centered on the companion law, known as Senate Bill No. 50, which provides the machinery to make Idaho a dry State. The so-called "possession" clause in the act will be centered out as one of the unconstitutional sections.

This law provides that possession of intoxicating liquors in Idaho on and after January 1, 1916, is only permitted as it provides—through procuring of the same on certificate. Section 2 of the act says in part: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation; its officers or agents, to sell, manufacture or dispose of any intoxicating liquor of any kind within a prohibition district or to have in his or its possession or to transport any intoxicating liquors within a prohibition district unless the same were procured and is so possessed and transported under a permit hereinafter provided."

Section 22 of the same act contains this provision: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or agent to have in his or its possession any intoxicating liquors of any kind for any use or purpose except the same shall have been obtained and is so possessed under a permit authorized by this act."

The final section of this act provides as follows: "It is expressly declared that should any section, part or portion of this act be declared unconstitutional or void, such invalidity shall in no way affect the remaining portions of said act."

SOME STATISTICS THAT PROHIBITIONISTS MAY
EXPLAIN.

United States Census Bulletin Number 120 gives the following comparative statistics:

	"Dry" Kansas	"Wet" Nebraska
Juvenile delinquents	434	133
Prisoners committed for grave homicide	94	39
For lesser homicide	98	44
For burglary	259	130
For larceny	495	127
For forgery	87	36
For rape	85	37

The United States census officials are always doing the things. Why don't they mind their own business?

Sacramento and Thereabouts

Sacramento, April 27, 1915.

ONE of the most important legislative measures ever proposed in the State of California commanded the attention of the Assembly during the past month. This was the Assembly constitutional amendment proposed by Assemblyman Bismark Bruck of Napa County, providing that compensation shall be made by the State for damages to vineyards, wine producers, breweries and others in business in the production, manufacture or distribution of wines and liquors, resulting from prohibition laws.

It was favorably reported upon and recommended by the Assembly on constitutional amendments on the afternoon of the 5th of April.

The Bruck amendment provides that "no law or constitutional amendment which shall damage, injure or destroy the value of or prevent the use of any vineyard, wine cellar, hop field, brewery, distillery or other property used in producing, growing or raising grapes, or hops, or in manufacturing or producing wine, beer, malt or distilled liquors, existing at the time of the passage or adoption of such law or constitutional amendment, shall take effect until just compensation shall have been first made to or paid into court for the owner, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury is waived, as in other civil cases, in a court of record, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law."

On the afternoon of the 15th of April a three-hour battle was fought on the measure in the Assembly. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly was required to adopt the resolution. Fifty-four votes were needed. The proponents mustered 52 votes, while the opponents had 26, but after a call of the House was made to bring in the absentees the final vote showed 49 in favor and 28 against. A notice of reconsideration was given.

The prohibitionists regarded the measure as defeated, but they had little cause to rejoice. When an Assembly composed of many representatives from dry counties expresses itself so much in favor of compensation there can be little doubt that an issue will be raised on the subject that will involve the people of the State during the next prohibition campaign.

There can be no doubt that if the resolution had been adopted the prohibitionists would have started a campaign against it during the coming eighteen months, and would thereby appeal inversely to the sense of justice of the voters of the State. As matters stand, having been so strongly supported in the Legislature, the proposed amendment will undoubtedly be placed before the voters through the initiative. All that the defeat of the amendment in the Legislature will entail upon the liberals will be the trouble of circulating and filing initiative petitions. When the year 1916 rolls around the prohibitionists will find that their State-wide movement will resolve itself into a purely defensive campaign, and that the real issue will be whether or not men thrown out of business should be properly compensated.

This compensation program will cause the prohibition leaders many wakeful nights in the near future. The leaders already realize that there is a large element of teetotalers in this State who will vote for prohibition only in case compensation is provided for. They should also know that all the patrons of liquor men will vote for compensation anyway. The prohibitionists will be confronted with the dismal prospect of the State going dry only on a compensation basis. While this prospect is a dim one to all right-thinking people (and there are many of them in California) it will prove to be a very disconcerting haze in the horizon for the prohibitionists.

The full text of Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan's communication to the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the probable effect on the recently imposed brandy tax on the manufacture of sweet wines in California is as follows:

It is needless to say that a tax of \$1.10, or even the present tax which applies this year, will almost prohibit the manufacture of sweet wine in this State in the way it has been made for many years.

"There are practically no manufacturing plants in the State that can afford such a tremendous investment of tax money, and the regrettable feature of the whole situation is that no matter what may be resorted to by manufacturers in the way of avoiding as much as possible of the tax, the plan will be by way of great deterioration in the quality of the sweet wines of this State.

"The dry wine industry also will be tremendously affected to its disadvantage, because the sweet wine makers who cannot afford to manufacture even as much as 40 per cent of their usual bulk of sweet wines will engage in the production of dry wines in sweet wine districts and cause thereby such an over-production of dry wine that the markets for these particular varieties of table wines will be practically destroyed as far as a profit to the producer is concerned.

"Again, the table grape vineyardists and raisin grape growers will suffer because there will be no market at the wineries for their culls and second crop grapes; so the entire viticultural industry of California has received a blow most seriously affecting its investment of \$150,000,000 in this State."

Mr. Sheehan asks for a reply, that he may inform many thousands in California who are directly interested in the conditions that will prevail.

Prohibitionists scored one of their "notable victories" on the 2nd of April when Governor Johnson signed Assembly Bill No. 675, introduced by Assemblyman Wright of San Jose. This bill prohibits the sale or giving away of alcoholic liquors in any public school house. No one finds fault with the Governor for signing the bill. There was nothing else for him to do. The bill prohibits something that does not occur and was never likely to occur in the State of California or elsewhere, for that matter. It affords amusement for the wets and most probably the Governor himself enjoyed a quiet little laugh when the bill was signed by him. It is suspected that Assemblyman Wright concocted the bill after having witnessed a French moving picture film which showed how a villainous magician had tried to introduce the liquor traffic into Arabia by having a little girl distribute liquor in a school room. Certainly Assemblyman Wright must have a weak imagination when it is imposed upon by such a stupid movie as the one in question.

Lodi is to have another large winery which will be ready for the coming grape season. The firm of Lee & Posey has sold a three-acre site to the Roma Wine Co. of New York and Healdsburg, F. M. Scatena making the purchase for the wine company. The winery will be located on the junction of the Southern Pacific and the California Traction line east of town. The purchase of three acres from H. B. Barkis carries with it an option on seven acres more land if it is wanted by the Roma company.

Six cases of choice wines from the Red Mountain Vineyard near Knights Ferry, owned by Mr. H. R. Schell, were secured by Secretary George T. McCabe of the Stanislaus County Board of Trade for exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Red Mountain Vineyard has been famous for forty years. Many of the vines still in bearing were planted in the fifties and sixties, and in the wine cellar, cut into the mountain, are barrels of wine with cobwebs thirty-five years old.

South San Joaquin County has some prosperous wine growers. Last season John Vosti, who farms on Austin road, near Manteca, had fourteen acres in Zinfandel and Petit Bouchet grapes, from which he realized eighteen hundred dollars. P. F. Lambert had fourteen acres of the same varieties from which he received fifteen hundred dollars.

On April 2nd the Recreational Inquiry Committee, which includes Governor Hiram Johnson, filed its first annual report. The statistics, gathered as late as June, 1914, show that the fifty-eight counties of the State have divided among them 456 motion picture theaters and 148 legitimate theaters. Saloons are included in the list of the State's amusements and the discovery is made that there are more of them in California than all of the other amusements combined, which includes every form of amusements from dance halls and billiard and pool halls to mountain resorts and skating rinks. There are some 4596 licensed saloons, and although there seems to be movie theaters on every corner, the ratio of saloons over them is 10 to 1, according to the report just rendered.

A Little Discrimination Worth Attention



THE United States War Department has reported that the appropriations for river and harbor improvements "are sufficient," and that \$557,000 have been set aside for the State of California, while \$2,956,175 will be spent in Oregon and Washington. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the internal revenue receipts of the United States government from California were \$11,294,714, and those from Oregon and Washington combined were \$2,821,556. California contributed just three and a third per cent of the internal revenues of the United States, while Oregon and Washington contributed seven-tenths of one per cent. California contributed nearly five times as much as Oregon and Washington combined. Considering that the population of California is twenty-five per cent larger than that of Oregon and Washington combined, California contributed four times as much as the two northern States. By a peculiar manipulation of appropriations the party in power in Washington, D. C., has set aside six times as much money for the two northern States as for California, although the government derives from California four times as much revenue per capita as from those States. For river and harbor improvements California will receive just \$1.00 for every \$20.00 which the State contributes to the national government, while Oregon and Washington will receive exactly \$21.00 for every \$20.00 contributed. The difference between \$1.00 and \$21.00 represents the advantage enjoyed by the dry States under the administration of Wilson, Bryan and Daniels. Under such circumstances it certainly pays to be dry.

Rankness of discrimination in this case is demonstrated by further comparisons. For instance, the total disbursements of the United States government for the present year are placed at \$750,000,000, of which sum the liquor traffic of the country contributes \$330,000,000 or forty-five per cent. If California were given for river and harbor improvements her just share to correspond with contributions, the sum due would be \$5,082,620, instead of the \$557,000 which is actually given. The State gets just one-tenth of what it is justly entitled to. If Oregon and Washington received their right share they would get \$1,269,697 instead of the \$2,956,175 actually given to them. Oregon and Washington are given just two and a half times as much as they are entitled to. If the appropriations for California were in the same proportion as those for Oregon and Washington (which would be manifestly unfair to the rest of the nation), California would receive \$11,859,450 instead of the \$557,000 dolefully meted out to her.

Reasons for the rank discrimination are very apparent. California is not only a dyed-in-the-wool Republican State, but it is wet to the marrow as well. Oregon and Washington are Republican in a spasmodic way, but the former is dry to the bone and the latter is periodically dry. The administration in Washington, D. C., is one-quarter Democratic and three-quarter prohibitionist. It is but natural to infer that the administration does not take kindly to California.

California has been subjected to gross injustice. This State needs river and harbor improvements as much as Oregon and Washington. There could be spent to advantage on the Sacramento River \$1,000,000 a year, at Oakland and Richmond \$1,000,000, at Monterey \$500,000, at San Pedro \$500,000, and at San Diego \$500,000. The State is justly entitled to an expenditure of \$3,500,000 on its river and harbors, because that sum corresponds with its contribution to the national treasury.

During the coming year Oregon and Washington will contribute to the national treasury but \$2,000,000 instead of \$2,821,556, which they contribute this year. Will the administration have the effrontery to continue to give to Oregon and Washington approximately \$3,000,000 a year in return for \$2,000,000?

If Oregon and Washington received the same proportion of the appropriations for river and harbor improvements as California they would get about \$120,000, instead of the \$2,956,175 that they are getting. That is all they are entitled to under the new conditions. Even the rankest prohibitionist can not justify the granting of nearly \$3,000,000 a year to those States when it is considered that \$1,000,000 of that amount is directly derived from the liquor traffic of wet States.

THE POLICY OF LLOYD-GEORGE.

THE English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, claims that because ten per cent of the number of workmen on government contract employment shirk duties and delay the supply of war materials severe restrictions should be placed on the liquor traffic even to the imposition of prohibition on the entire British Empire. Since Mr. Lloyd-George declared only four months ago that the financing of the war was being done greatly by the drinkers of alcoholic beverages his recent action has caused astonishment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been subjected to very severe criticism and at the same time his propositions have been defeated in Parliament.

Prohibition in the British Empire would mean the throwing out of employment of at least 400,000 men, employees of distilleries, breweries, saloons, hotels, etc., etc. It would cause the loss of \$500,000,000 annual revenue to the government. While there are no figures at hand to show the number of men employed on government contracts it does not appear possible that there can be more than 1,000,000, and it certainly is not reasonable to throw 400,000 men out of employment and lose \$500,000,000 to remedy an evil arising through 100,000 men shirking duties. There must be some other reason for Mr. Lloyd-George's action than that stated by him. This is indicated by the fact that Parliament rejected both his reason and his proposition.

Mr. Lloyd-George hints that all the shirking is due to drink. This can not be. There must be others beside drinking workmen who shirk. It is a well-known fact that workmen employed on government contracts in England shirk. They always shirked and always will shirk, whether there is war or no war and whether there is drink or no drink. Indeed, workmen in government shops and shops consider that they are privileged to shirk. They are shirking because there is a war on or because there is plenty of beer to drink, but because they have been accustomed for generations to shirk and they can not break an ancient custom at a week's notice. Prohibition certainly would not improve the situation and it might possibly cause increased shirking.

It is most likely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed prohibition in order to avoid an issue on conscription. For years he opposed conscription and he made himself popular by doing so, because the British people do not favor the forcing of men into the army. "Conscription" is an awful word in England even in war times. It sounds a great deal worse than "prohibition," even though that word is deprecated.

Prohibition would throw 400,000 men out of employment and would undoubtedly make the problem of recruiting much easier than it now is. But when the full meaning of Lloyd-George's prohibition would come to the British people it is very likely that conscription would be less execrated than it is.

Enlistment by prohibition is not an honest method. It is right to make one particular class of men to do duty that all classes should be liable to. Conscription is far more preferable.

It is, of course, difficult to establish a conscript system at short notice. Conscription places upon government the moral obligation to provide for the women and children dependent on men subject to conscription and officials must have experience to properly care for the dependents. There would certainly be confusion and misery following conscription. But it would not entail as much suffering as prohibition.

Prohibition would throw 400,000 men out of employment. Of these only those without dependent relatives could enlist. There would not be more than 100,000 of them. The other 300,000 would find themselves without employment and in a bad way to care for their families. Results would make greater embarrassment for the government than conscription would make.

Under the prevailing conditions conscription is justifiable and if properly attended to would produce results satisfactory to British democracy. Prohibition is a Lloyd-Georgian absurdity that would be resisted by an overwhelming majority of the British people.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky

THE Kentucky whisky market shows little change, in one way or another, from the conditions which prevailed a month ago. The theory that the liquor market is the gauge of general business conditions is borne out only in the degree that general business is still very slowly regaining what it lost during the fall and winter. By the whisky market test, general business is still very much below normal, for there has been very little doing in whisky sales, according to the testimony of the dealers themselves. Prices, however, are declared to have been fairly maintained, in spite of the fact that prohibition here and there has forced various dealers out of business and thrown their supplies on the market. In the cases of branded goods, however, the manufacturers are reported to have been active in gathering these stocks up or in seeing that they do not sell at low prices, thus hurting sales at headquarters.

Buying, however, is described as continuing in hand-to-mouth ways and for filling-in purposes. The future is declared to be promising if only general conditions can be improved, and the large numbers of men who are out of work be put back on pay rolls. According to general estimates the over-produced condition is being gradually corrected at the rate approximately of 500,000 gallons a month, with the prospects, it is insisted, that further curtailment of the crop will be a necessity again next season. There has not been much definite talk to this effect as yet, but there is more than moderate discussion looking to that end.

It is becoming increasingly evident, however, that politics is going to wax warm over the prohibition question in Kentucky in the next few months and years. Numbers of the candidates who have announced for governor have taken the prohibition side and, although there is a large element arrayed on the side which contends that the county option methods of regulating the liquor problem should be given further test, another large body is declared to be solidly for prohibition. The next few years are likely to see the question decided one way or another.

One of the news items of general interest to the trade for the month in Kentucky is the apportionment of the fund of \$91,610.91 paid into the United States Court by the Louisville & Nashville in the Greenbrier rate case. After the railroad had raised rates on distillery supplies in order to avoid discrimination under the Interstate Commerce Act, the State Railroad Commission on August 10, 1910, entered an order reducing intrastate rates and the appeal was taken. The case came up in the United States Court, and, pending its disposition, the railroad company collected the old rate, but paid the difference between the rate charged and the rate ordered by the commission into court. The last ruling by the Supreme Court directed that this money be paid back to the distillers from whom it was collected. Among the distillers participating in this distribution, with the amount received, were the following:

Hilman, Ehrman & Co., Louisville, \$10.09; Hilman, Ehrman & Co., Bardstown, \$2.15; Head & Parker, Gethsemane, \$852.18; Hume Distilling Company, Silver Creek, \$161.27; W. S. Hume & Co., Silver Creek, \$754.05; W. H. Head Distillery, Chicago, \$119.95; W. H. Head Distillery, St. Mary's, \$673.83; Mueller, Wathen & Kobert, Lebanon, \$7,560.25; Mattingly & Moore Distillery, Bardstown, \$2,331.94; Moore & Reardon, Bardstown, \$2.78; Murphy, Barber & Co., Clermont, \$2,458.16; Tom Moore Distillery, Bardstown, \$2,853.79.

Much concern was being expressed in the trade in Louisville when this was written over the order from the Department of Internal Revenue, which provided that the gauging of distilled spirits at the rectifying houses should, or could, be done after May 1, by the rectifiers themselves and no longer by the United States gaugers. The order came like a bolt from the blue to the Louisville rectifiers as well as to the gaugers, and efforts were at once under-

taken by the Storekeepers, Gaugers and Storekeeper-Gaugers Association of the Fifth Kentucky district to hold the position for the members of the organization assigned to the Main street establishments doing a rectifying business. These assignments represented the soft berths in the service for a long time and have been very eagerly desired by the men in the service. What the purpose of the order is does not seem to be apparent to the Louisville trade. If meant as a measure of economy it does not represent but a small item, while the tax payments made by this branch of the industry are considered certainly to entitle it to a great deal of consideration from the internal revenue authorities, although the rectifiers do not take the attitude that there is any real need of the gaugers being assigned to their establishments, inasmuch as they need no more guarantee by the government on the quantities of the commodities they sell than a milk man does. The trade is watching with much interest to see whether the order is put into effect or whether the order will be inoperative for the time being.

The business of N. M. Uri & Co., for all but the early part of April, has been handled in temporary quarters in the old Fort Gibson building at Eighth and Main streets, the building which formerly was occupied by the Bouvier Specialty Company. Early in the month the building at 215 West Main street was destroyed by fire and the entire contents destroyed. The losses amounted to the stock, \$60,000, and to the building, \$20,000, both losses covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been established and was discovered late one evening on the third floor of the four-story building which Uri & Co. had occupied for years. Flames were shooting out of the windows when the fire department arrived, and it was all that the firemen could do to keep them from spreading beyond that building and the adjoining one occupied by the Uri company, Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman. Several hundred barrels of whisky were stored on the various floors, quantities of spirits and other liquids of highly inflammable nature and explosions were thick and fast while the fire was in progress. Quantities of whisky, mixed with water, flowed out of the building and the gutters were described by the local papers as being filled with "toddy." The flames were most spectacular, drew thousands of people and all of the available fire fighting apparatus in the city was ordered to the scene. The members of the company, Walter Uri, vice-president, lost no time in making arrangements for temporary quarters and before the ruins were cold had begun setting up necessary equipment in the building at Eighth and Main streets. Temporary offices were secured in the Lincoln building and this was the station for much of the month. Decision of the company as to permanent location and other matters was delayed pending adjustment of the fire losses and negotiations with the owner of the building.

Filing of bankruptcy petitions in the cases of the S. G. Water distillery and the Mattingly & Moore Distillery, both of Bardstown, have been followed by similar action by R. H. Edelen, who is virtually owner of both properties. Mr. Edelen was a heavy indorser of paper of the two failed concerns, and this circumstance is said to have brought about the crisis in his individual affairs. Liabilities to the extent of \$205,000 were listed by Mr. Edelen, while his assets aggregated in the neighborhood of \$114,000. Chief among the liabilities is a debt of \$60,000 on a farm in Washington County, judgments on notes held by Danville and Bardstown banks aggregating \$31,000, and notes for \$91,500, borrowed on 10,000 barrels of whisky. The assets include farms in Nelson and Washington counties worth \$60,000, stocks valued at \$25,000 and distillery equipment. This petition will not affect the future of the Mattingly & Moore distillery, which Mr. Edelen is operating.

The old Crab Orchard Distillery, in which many thousands of gallons of whisky have been made, has been sold to Edmon Brothers, Merchants in Crab Orchard. The property was owned by Cincinnati persons, who disposed of it for the small sum of \$0. It is said to be probable that the purchasers will convert the building into a canning factory, utilizing as much of the old equipment

as possible. This distillery was built shortly after the Civil War and for more than forty years "Old Crab Orchard Whisky," which enjoyed a high reputation the country over, was made there. The original purchasers of the property are still making the brand, though it has been years since it was made in Kentucky.

W. P. Squibb & Co. have begun operations at their new distillery at Lawrenceburg, Ky., the capacity of the plant being thrice that of the old one and ranking at 100 barrels of whisky daily, for which 1,000 bushels of grain are used. It is of reinforced concrete construction and has been completed at a cost of about \$125,000, nine months being required to build it. The contract was held by the J. R. Stevens Company of Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Bernheim of Louisville have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Bernheim, to Mr. Robert L. Block of Cincinnati. The wedding will be solemnized in June.

Creditors of the Paul Reising Brewery Company of New Albany, Ind., have forced the company into bankruptcy, the petition listing liabilities of about \$45,000 and assets of about \$50,000. Charles D. Knoefel, president of the New Albany Trust Company has been appointed receiver. The brewery was founded many years ago by Paul Reising and it retained his name after his death, passing into the control of a corporation. H. L. Meinhardt is president and principal stockholder of the company.

WAR AND PROHIBITION.

According to two newspapers published in "Petrograd," the "S Petersburg Zeitung" and the "Wetsch. Wr.," the suppression of the liquor traffic in Russia has failed of the desired result. Everywhere "speakeasies" have sprung up, and many people buy pure alcohol, which they mix with water and drink. From alcohol costing eighteen kopecks five or six men can obtain a glorious "fix." About three hundred people are arrested every day in St. Petersburg for drunkenness.

THE EFFICIENCY OF VODKA-SOAKED RUSSIA.

BECAUSE the Russian people consume large quantities of vodka prohibitionists have been harping on the backwardness of that people. We are unable to find any reason for reproaching the Russians for backwardness. During the past ten years the population of Russia has increased wonderfully and the productivity of the country has gone forward by leaps and bounds. If efficiency is to be gauged by increase of population and production Russia is certainly in the front rank of nations. Vodka-soaked Russia in ten years has risen from fourth place to first place among food-producing countries. In 1904 Russia produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat less than the United States. Last year she produced 300,000,000 bushels more than the United States. Can a country which in so short a space of time has surpassed the United States as a wheat producing country be reasonably charged with backwardness? We hardly think so. Vodka-soaked Russia is now the leading country in the production of wheat, rye and oats. If she continues to increase her output of foodstuffs it will not be many years before she will be feeding the world. Will vodka be given proper credit for this? Certainly not. Any misery and poverty that may be found in Russia will be charged to the account of vodka, while any progress and prosperity will be charged to something else. Yet we have an idea that vodka has had a great deal to do with stimulating achievement in Russia. If it were not for the surplus wheat, rye and oats of the Czar's Empire vodka would not be manufactured. If vodka were not manufactured the production of wheat, rye and oats would be greatly diminished. Consumption of vodka stimulates the production of the foodstuffs and the increased production of foodstuffs makes for enlarged consumption of vodka. Can it be that vodka holds one of the secrets of Russia's development? Whether it does so or not, it is clear that Russia is not an exception to the general rule that the most progressive nations are the most alcoholic.

European War

Bottle Caps

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Continue Business as Usual

THEY can execute orders and make usual prompt shipments.

THEY have recently put another plant in operation to deal with prospective increased trade.

THEY sell at Manufacturers' Prices to Bottlers. No intermediate Profits.



FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 20, 1915

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	22	280	\$ 353.00
British Columbia	49	1,107	585.95
" Mexico	55	4,156	1,774.00
" Central America	63	11,371	4,639.12
" China	10	4,994	1,431.63
" Japan	2	18,411½	4,917.05
" Philippine Islands	11	810	363.00
" Dutch East Indies	..	365	146.00
" Guam	80	....	278.50
" England	63	8,711	3,672.00
" Hawaiian Islands	155	25,138	14,693.15
" Australia	..	3,574	1,236.00
" Samoan Islands	..	55	30.00
Total.....	510	78,972½	\$34,119.40

To New York—341 cases and 1,139,756 gallons. Value, \$357,177.25.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	60	49	\$1,068.27
Total.....	60	49	\$1,068.27

To New York—91 cases and 28,841 gallons. Valued at \$40,943.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
" Alaska	34	66	\$ 235.00
" British Columbia	501	....	3,507.00
" Central America	40	172	477.50
" Philippine Islands	220	....	1,178.00
" Guam	80	....	560.00
" Hawaiian Islands	561	2,310	8,384.70
Total.....	1436	2,548	\$14,342.20

To New York—5 cases, 104 gallons. Valued at \$310.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	5	\$ 67.00
" British Columbia	2	6.70
" Central America	40	408.00
" Hawaiian Islands	142	1,281.50
" Japan	50	530.75
" China	50	420.00
" Philippine Islands	90	502.60
" Guam	840	6,300.00
" Dutch East Indies	320	2,065.00
" French East Indies	100	682.00
" Australia	31	265.00
Total.....	1670	\$12,528.55

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 case Gin, 6 cases Cider, 2 cases Alcohol
" British Columbia.....	1319 packages, various, 155,765 pounds of malt
" Mexico	2 cases Liqueurs
" Central America .. ¼ gallon Alcohol, 48,250 pounds Malt, 5 cases Grape Juice	
" Guam.....	40 cases Vermouth, 48 cases Rum, 30 cases Champagne, 80 cases Raspberry Syrup, 35 cases Mineral Water, 2 cases Arrac Punch, 2 cases Cognac.
" England.....	10 barrels Alcohol, 50 cases Lime Juice
" Philippine Islands.....	18 cases Grape Juice, 20 cases Liqueurs, 777 sacks Malt
" China	6 cases Fruit Juice
" Japan	1100 sacks Malt
" Australia	10 cases Alcohol, 1 case Dry Gin
" Hawaiian Islands.....	21 barrels Gin, 15 cases Gin, 4 barrels Alcohol, 2 cases Alcohol, 163 cases Liqueurs, 26 cases Grape Juice, 1 case Chartreuse, 20 cases Creme de Menthe, 10 cases Vermouth, 17 cases Kummel, 20 cases Mineral Water, 105 sacks Malt, 1 case Ale, 2 cases Vichy, 10 cases Curacao, 16 cases Cordials, 8 cases Cider.
" New York.....	10 barrels Grape Juice 160 cases Grape Juice, ½ barrel Rum, ½ barrel Ginger Brandy, 50 barrels Vermouth, 12 barrels Prune Cordial.
Total.....	3,250 cases, 58 barrels. Value—\$48,200.50.



FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 20, 1915

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Oregonian," March 6, 1915.

249 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
1 barrel Rum	San Francisco.
1 case Rum	San Francisco.
3 cases Wine	San Francisco.
2 casks Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Arizonan" March 20, 1915.

55 cases Wine	San Francisco.
6 barrels Wine	San Francisco.
1 ¼-cask Wine	San Francisco.
20 cases Wines and Liqueurs	San Francisco.
20 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
25 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
5 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
1 ¼-cask Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Honolulan" March 20, 1915.

26 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
30 casks Gin	San Francisco.
2 cases Gin	San Francisco.
6 ½-barrels Gin	San Francisco.
3 16-gallons Gin	San Francisco.
13 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
151 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
535 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
130 casks Beer	San Francisco.
135 cases Beer Tonic	San Francisco.
2016 cases Grape Juice	San Francisco.
1 barrel Rum	San Francisco.
100 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
15 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelmina," March 20, 1915.

50 casks Sake	San Francisco.
30 casks Sake Dregs	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Peter H. Crowell," March 26, 1915.

85 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cases Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "S. V. Luckenbach," March 30, 1915.

250 boxes Beer Tonic	San Francisco.
50 boxes Beer Splits	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Edgar H. Vance," April 6, 1915.

6 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
20 cases Gin	San Francisco.
10 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
5 casks Gin	San Francisco.
14 cases Brandy	Sacramento.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Columbian," April 7, 1915.

2000 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
15 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
110 cases Wine	San Francisco.
5 cases Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
20 cases Cider	San Francisco.
45 barrels Stout	San Francisco.
920 casks Beer	San Francisco.
10 barrels Gin	Honolulu.
135 cases Grape Juice	Honolulu.
175 barrels Beer	Honolulu.
2 cases Beer	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Panaman," April 8, 1915.

2 ½ barrels Gin	San Francisco.
280 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
3 ½-barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
45 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
20 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
50 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
100 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
15 cases Wine	San Francisco.
1 barrel Liqueur	San Francisco.
1 barrel Ale	San Francisco.
1 case Mineral Water	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Damara," April 10, 1915.

13 cases Wine	San Francisco.
40 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
3 cases Rum	San Francisco.
2 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
6 casks Fruit Juice	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Georgian," April 13, 1915.

600 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
80 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
131 casks Beer	San Francisco.
3 cases Brandy	Oakland.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Hawaiian," April 16, 1915.

2 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
50 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
46 barrels Wine	San Francisco.
6 cases Wine	San Francisco.
10 cases Gin	San Francisco.
3 barrels Gin	San Francisco.

California Wine to New York by Sea

March 16-31.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Lyra."

200	bbls.	Order
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Honolulan."	
10	"	R. Petri Wine Company
0	cases	E. de Pue
0	bbls.	French-American Wine Company
0	"	S. Kraus & Bro.
0	"	Alberti & Pavese
1	"	Italia Wine Company
0	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
1	"	Cella Bros
0	"	S. Sebastini
0	"	B. B. Davis & Company
2	"	Italian Vineyard Company
1	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Harry Luckenbach."	
0	"	Order
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Iowa."	
50	"	Italian Vineyard Company
30	"	Piemont Winery
10	"	A. Gazzola
10	"	V. Casazza & Bros.
20	"	Cella Bros.
0	"	S. Sebastini
1	"	Roma Wine Company
0	"	Canelli Wine Company
0	"	Alpi Wine Company
0	"	N. Fanelli
0	"	S. Margoli
0	"	M. Ajello
10	"	C. Schilling & Company
0	"	Acorn Liquor Company
4	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
20	"	Pessagno & Montessoror
0	"	C. Manzella & Son

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Lyra."

	"	Order
hf-bbls.		Order
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Honolulan."	
bbls.		S. Kraus & Bro.
"		Italian-Swiss Colony

April 1-15.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Carolyn."

24	bbls., 217 cases	Order
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Montana."	
15	bbls.	V. Casazza & Bros.
0	"	A. D. Rudini
10	"	Italian Vineyard Company

471	"	Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
60	"	Galfione Bros.
100	cases	Rosenblatt Company
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Fred. Luckenbach."	

2912	bbls.	Order
274	hf-bbls.	Order

From San Francisco, S. S. "Ohioan."

207	bbls.	L. Squillacotti & Company
569	"	Italian Vineyard Company
174	"	Fountaingrove Vineyard Company
200	"	Piemont Winery
120	"	H. Mouquin
80	"	R. Martini
100	"	H. Albertelli
100	"	C. Stern & Sons
500	"	French-American Wine Company
100	"	V. Casazza & Bro.
210	"	Cella & Broglio
60	"	Swiss-American Wine Company
107	"	S. Sebastini
100	"	M. Ajello
227	"	Roma Wine Company
150	"	A. D. Rudini
40	"	Ciocca-Lombardi Company

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Carolyn."

127	"	Order
75	hf-hhds.	Order
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Fred. Luckenbach."	
37	bbls.	Order
16	hf-hhds.	Order
	From San Francisco, S. S. "Ohioan."	
10	bbls.	Italian Vineyard Company
40	hf-bbls.	Italian Vineyard Company

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE NOT VERY EXPLICIT.

The following is from a recent issue of the "American Issue," national organ of the Anti-Saloon League, published in Westerville, Ohio:

"According to the London 'Times' the Home Rule saloons now in operation in that town have made the police court the busiest place in Madison County's capital. The present police force cannot cope with the increased number of drunks, and the mayor is asking for more patrolmen. The 'Times' says: 'The streets are unpleasant and unsafe for ladies unaccompanied by escorts.'"

In reading this one would think that London, England, is the place in question. Londoners would probably be amused at the reference "ladies unaccompanied by escorts," as they know such "ladies" only too well. But the "London" in question is an Ohio burg of about 5,000 inhabitants. It might be suggested that if the ladies of London need protection some prohibitionist preachers of California be sent to them. The Revs. Brown, Kelley, et al., et al., are at present out of employment, and this State can well spare them. If the "American Issue" will state what is needed it will be supplied.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

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THREE EXHIBITS AT SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

In our last issue we described at length the beautiful collective wine display installed in the Food Products Palace by the California Viticultural Exhibit Association.

Through an oversight, we omitted the names of three important exhibitors—B. Arnhold & Co., F. Salmina & Company and the To-Kalon Vineyard Co.

The exhibit of B. Arnhold & Company is one of the most artistic in the "Grape Temple." The center ornament is a beautiful piece of sculptured Carrara marble, imported especially for the fair. It represents two youngsters holding on their shoulders a very artistic wine jar.

The Ingelnook Wines are displayed in mahogany cases and their virtues are set forth in an elaborate printed pamphlet, which shows to advantage the beautiful stone wine chateau, erected by Capt. Gustav Niebaum.

The displays of F. Salmina & Co. and the To-Kalon Winery are part of the Napa County exhibit, installed by these two firms and that of the Chas. Krug Winery and Beringer Bros. The center feature of their exhibit is a huge punch bowl, on which are poised four little cupids, who are pouring red and white wine into the bowl. This fountain has attracted a great deal of attention at the Exposition.



Exhibit of B. Arnhold & Co. at Panama-Pacific International Exposition

AS TO PAUPERISM AND PROHIBITION.

United States Census Bulletin No. 120 shows that dry Maine has 945 paupers and "wet" Rhode Island, the most densely populated State in the Union, 768; "dry" Kansas, 735 and "wet" Minnesota, with 300,000 more population, 687.

POPULARITY OF THE "RAINIER" BOOTH AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

The booth of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company in which Rainier Beer is featured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is after the style of an old German building, with a thatched roof, with numerous dormer windows in illuminated glass; elaborate frieze, containing coats-of-arms of all nations in the interior of the booth is finished, including the ceiling, in solid plaster, with artistic carvings and hand painted ceiling panels. Life-sized gnomes, with barrels, bottles, steins, etc., form the principal decorative feature. On the second floor is a large, very comfortably furnished and attractive rest room. In addition to the display of products, together with grand prizes, gold medals, etc., received at other expositions, there is an attractive feature, an optical illusion, together with daylight moving pictures, showing the view of scenic Mt. Rainier, hop growing in California, hop picking in California, harvesting in California, glass blowing in San Francisco, the plant of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company at Seattle, the plant at San Francisco, together with the processes of brewing and bottling beer. It can conservatively be said that it is the most attractive exhibit in the Food Products Building, which is evidenced by the amount of attendance. By actual count it has had the largest attendance of any exhibit of its size on the grounds, more than 10,000 people per week having been entertained at the booth thus far.

LABOR OF NATION MENACED BY PROHIBITION

Most of the money spent for goods consumed is a payment for labor. When the man at the saloon bar lays down his five cents for a glass of beer he is paying, after taxes are deducted, the wages of a long string of workers—farmers, brewery workers, railroad men, truckmen, advertising men, barrel makers, barkeepers, waiters and many more. Out of that five cents each must get his share.

Many more than a million men earn their daily bread in the tobacco and alcohol trades of the United States. Thousands of farmers are engaged in raising the hops, barley, corn, rye, grain, fruit and tobacco—the raw materials. Three hundred thousand workers are employed in breweries, distilleries, malt-houses, cooperages, cooperage works and bottle works; and in cigar, cigarette and tobacco factories, cigar box factories and pipe factories.

In the quarter of a million places where liquors are sold there are at work seven hundred thousand innkeepers, bartenders, waiters and others; while in the six hundred thousand places where tobacco is sold is another army of men whose time is wholly or partly given up to the trade. Thousands of other workers give part of their time in related industries assisting in the production of alcohol and tobacco products.

The apportionment of the huge amount involved is as follows:

Domestic growers	\$ 170,000,000
Foreign producers	50,000,000
Wages in manufacture	180,000,000
Wages in retailing	560,000,000
Rent	310,000,000
Taxes	450,000,000
Manufacturing profits	220,000,000
Retailing profits	380,000,000
All other expenses in manufacture, distribution and retailing (materials, fuel, transportation, advertising, etc.)	380,000,000
Total.....	\$2,700,000,000

PROHIBITIONISTS WHO DRAW MONEY FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

IN a recent issue the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW stated that Congressman Richmond P. Hobson is drawing and has been drawing over \$1,000 a year from the liquor traffic of the United States while at the same time he has been devoting most of his time to the suppression of the traffic. Exceptions have been taken to this statement by many of Hobson's admirers. In justice to Hobson it is necessary to state that he is not the only prohibitionist who is biting the hand that feeds him.

The salaries of representatives in Congress are \$7,500 per year. One-third of these are paid by revenues derived directly from the liquor traffic. Hobson has been receiving \$2,500 per year from the liquor traffic for the past fifteen years. Altogether he has obtained during his congressional career \$37,500 from the liquor traffic. If he were conscientious he would return this money to the United States Treasury. All of this money was obtained through the sale of liquors and the greater part of it through sale over the bars. It is liquor money just the same as the salaries of bartenders.

If the prohibitionist Congressmen were sincere men they would return one-third of their salaries to the United States Treasury. Those Congressmen should not keep what they consider to be tainted money. They boast that they are for men first and money afterward. Let them set an example to the nation by turning over to the United States Treasury the money they receive and have received from the liquor traffic.

During the past year 210 prohibitionist Congressmen received \$7500 apiece from the liquor traffic of this country. They can not make a more effective argument in favor of prohibition than by returning the liquor money. Hobson should be the first to lead the way. Is he man enough to do so?

These prohibitionist Congressmen propose to destroy the liquor traffic without providing one cent of compensation to the men who would be ruined, and yet they coolly pocket \$2,500 of liquor money apiece every year as though they are entitled to it. They belong to the despicable class of "spongers" who accept gratifications, meals and drinks from persons to whom they are inimical, boasting that in this way they injure the enemy when in reality their chief satisfaction lies in the pleasure of getting something for nothing, which appeals with special force to the miserliness of prohibitionists.

The salary of William Jennings Bryan is \$12,000 a year, \$4,000 of which is paid directly by the liquor traffic. It is not to be supposed that this grasping prohibitionist would ever separate himself from the "tainted" \$4,000. Not at all. He would not even think of doing such a thing. On the contrary, he pockets the \$4,000 and then goes about the country making more money by preaching against the people who pay him the \$4,000. An attorney who takes money from both sides in a litigation is considered to be a "crook." Since Bryan became Secretary of State he has taken \$12,000 from the liquor traffic, and he has taken many thousands of dollars from prohibition dupes. What is he to be considered as? Ah, indeed! It would be cruel to say that this pure-souled politician is a crook or a sponger. During the three years that he has been Secretary of State \$12,000 of liquor money went into his pocket, but not ten cents worth of liquor has gone into his mouth. He poses as an incorruptible, uncontaminated enemy of the liquor traffic. Probably he sleeps the sleep of an angel without a disturbing conscience.

Then there is the holy Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels (salary \$12,000 a year), who takes \$4,000 a year from the liquor traffic and is at the same time a member of the Anti-Saloon League.

If the prohibitionist Congressmen would return to the United States government the liquor money that they receive the national treasury would be enriched to the extent of \$525,000 a year, if prohibitionist Senators would return their liquor salaries the treasury would receive \$125,000 a year, and if Bryan and Daniels would follow suit another \$8,000 a year would be added to the treasury. In these hard times a sum of \$658,000 a year would go a little way toward relieving the Wilson administration of its financial embarrassment.

It is to be hoped that somebody will be able to arouse the sense of shame in these prohibitionists and cause them to disgorge this liquor money. There is no law to compel them to accept money that offends their consciences. But, then, have they consciences? That is the question.

WINE AND RUM ON THE FIRING LINE IN FRANCE.

(Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick is one of the editors and publishers of the Chicago "Tribune" and is the President of the Tribune Company)

By Robert R. McCormick.
War Correspondent of the Tribune.

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ARTICLE III.

YPRES, March 23.—I wonder if I can write a thousand words about drink in the allied armies without taking one.

It would be easy to write inspired stuff on either side of that vexed question.

I could truly say, for instance, that in a stay of five days with French and English I had not seen as many drinks of whisky taken (cheers from the drys!).

I could say with equal truth that nine out of ten men in both armies, 1,800,000 out of 2,000,000 men, on the fighting line drink alcoholic beverages every day—and bring comfort to those who hold that beer, not Blucher, beat Napoleon.

The British soldiers are served a ration of rum in the trenches just as they are served beef and biscuits. I do not know whether Tommy takes it straight, with a chaser, in a highball, or southern style as a julep. But the fact is he gets it officially from his government and the statement that the British army is on the water wagon is the biggest canard of the war.

Whether the rum cheers him in his trials or irritates his overtaxed nerves, whether it gives him courage to fight or unsteadies his hand and dims his eye I must leave for those with fixed views on the subject to decide. I am writing facts, not propaganda.

Furthermore, at every mess I attended, both French and British, the officers all drank the wine of the country.

Every French soldier in camp or in the trenches is given a bottle of wine for supper every night.

The wine is drunk with water or without water, and when available, like water. As far as appearances go, it has the same effect as water.

Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan Protests Against Tax on Brandy.—Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Viticultural Commission, during the past month directed to the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington a letter protesting against the imposition of the tax of \$1.10 on brandy for the fortification of wine. Mr. Sheehan stated that a tax of \$1.10, or even the present tax of 55 cents, would result in prohibiting the manufacture of sweet wine in California in the way that it has been made for many years, and that the high tax on brandy was regarded as the death blow to the wine industry of the State.

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They are Wines without a Medal
Never boasted with humbug
They are pure and appreciated
By good wine connoisseurs

BRANDY PRODUCED
OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of March, 1915.		Tax, Ga.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries		4.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....		85,089
Transferred from distilleries to wineries		92,5
Reported for assessment of tax		
Brandy not disposed of at close of month		3.3
FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1915.		Tax, Ga.
Produced and bonded in this district		55,545
Received from Sixth District California		
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....		
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		47,113
Exported		
Tax paid from warehouse		43,614
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines		1,643
Remaining in bond March 31, 1915		3,362,732
SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of March, 1915.		Tax, Ga.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries		99
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....		502
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....		No
Reported for assessment of tax		12
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....		90
SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1915.		Tax, Ga.
Produced and bonded in this district		1,400
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California		No
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California		No
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District		237
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		2,470
Tax Paid from Warehouse		3,638
Used in Fortification of Wines—		
Special bonded warehouse		
Distillery		
Remaining in bond March, 1915		213,893

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of March, 1915.		Gal.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....		
Brandy actually used for fortification		1,643
Port produced		10,870
Sherry produced		2,740
Angelica produced		36,662
Muscat produced		5,912
Malaga		7,723
Tokay		
Madeira		
Total sweet wine produced in March, 1915		63,915

FRESNO "REPUBLICAN'S" VINDICATION OF
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ESHLEMAN.

In an editorial relative to the vote of Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman on the Dry Zone Bill the "Republican" says:

"The Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the California Sunday Schools Association at Stockton, by unanimous vote, formally expressed its 'disappointment' over the action of Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman in his vote on the dry zone bill 'and the opinion expressed by him as an explanation of his conduct.' In other words, the Sunday School Association by unanimous vote reprehended the principle that uniform laws and the right of self-government are even more important than the closing of certain saloons.

"We must confess to some 'disappointment' ourselves in seeing any public body unanimously take such a position. As Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman pointed out at the time, the people of California have the right by their vote to make the whole State dry, or the whole State wet, or to do as they have done, to leave the people of each locality to determine for themselves. The only right

they have not is the right to lay down one rule for one locality and another rule for another locality, not differing in circumstances.

"John M. Eshleman, with the seal of death on him, is doomed to be cut off before his time, a sacrifice to his own courage in fighting the powers of evil in California politics. Against political repudiation, and the handicap of weakened health, he has continued the struggle for righteousness and has accomplished results for California and the nation which already rank among the most brilliant and heroic careers in America. But now, because he still has the courage to follow his own conscience against even the condemnation and ingratitude of those to whom he has given his life, and because he has dared to follow the Golden Rule to do unto others those who differ from him what he would have them do unto him, the forty-eighth annual convention of the California Sunday Schools Association has taken upon itself by unanimous vote to condemn him.

"We should ourselves be inclined to denounce that vote as ungrateful and un-Christian, except that we have supreme Christian authority for the more charitable verdict—They know not what they do."

ALCOHOL AND THE EFFICIENCY OF SOLDIERS.

PROHIBITIONISTS are prone to rant about the dire effects of alcohol on the efficiency of soldiers. They insist that Russia was not beaten by Japan but by vodka, although some folks heartlessly intimate that it was not Japan but sake that really beat Russia. Prohibitionists gave their unqualified support to John L. Sullivan when the Boston Boy declared that he was beaten by "booze" and not by J. J. Corbett. They made no inquiries as to the class of booze that beat the great John L. because they did not wish to advertise the booze that Corbett drank. Even now the prohibitionists are expressing their delight over Lloyd-George's statement that drink is a more deadly enemy to England than Germany and Austria-Hungary are. They fail to notice that Lloyd-George did not specify the deadly drink that he referred to. But those who know are well aware that the drink in question is good old German beer.

Leaving aside levity as an argument, we would like to ask some questions toward ascertaining why alcohol impairs the efficiency of soldiers. We know, of course, that the business of soldiers is to kill. In order to transact the business properly the impelling force of the soldier must be the desire to kill. If alcohol takes away that desire it renders the soldier inefficient. The question, then, is: Does alcohol take away the desire to kill? We believe that it does under nearly all circumstances excepting where a gross injustice, a atrocity or a grievous wrong is involved. Soldiers who drink are less inclined to truculence than soldiers who do not drink. This is proven by comparisons of European and Asiatic troops. The most ferocious troops are the Turks, Dervishes and Ghurkas, all of whom are teetotalers. When we compare English, French and German troops with Turks, Dervishes and Ghurkas we are forced to admit that soldiers who drink are not in any way as ferocious as soldiers who do not drink.

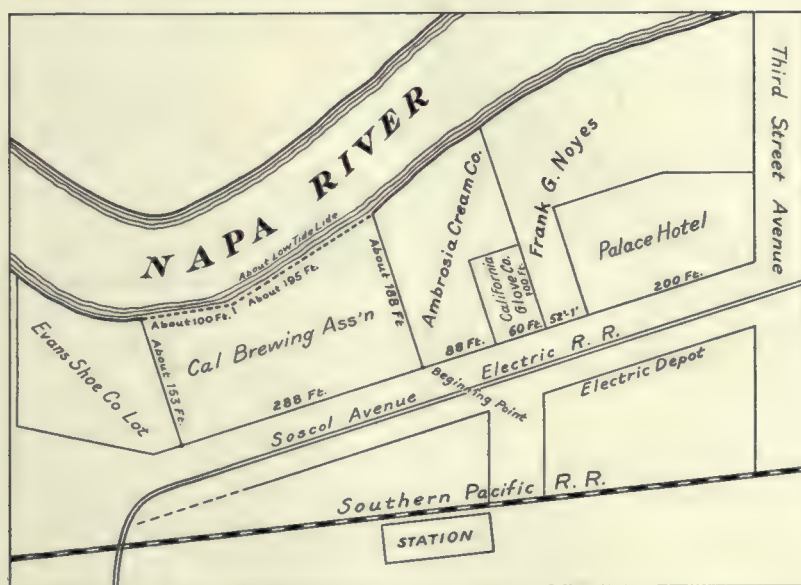
Many items of news from Europe show that German soldiers invite French and British prisoners of war to join them when drinking, and that French and British soldiers "treat" German prisoners whenever they have an opportunity to do so. Is this an evidence of the direful effect of alcohol on the efficiency of the soldier? We certainly believe that it is. The drinking of alcoholic liquor causes soldiers of warring nations to fraternize. It creates a feeling of good fellowship and dispels hostility. There are grounds for suspecting that it even causes remorse.

We do not believe that drink and war will mix, inasfar as stimulating the desire of the soldiers to kill is concerned. While drink does keep soldiers in good health physically, it can not bring their mental condition up, or, rather, down to the requirements of war, since it makes them less ready to slay than they otherwise would be, excepting in cases where principles relating to liberty and justice, equality and fraternity are involved.

As to the effect of alcohol on the mentality of military leaders, the case is entirely different. All the great commanders of armies and navies were drinking men. Alexander the Great was a prodigious drinker. So were Julius Caesar, Nelson, Grant and Bismarck. The greatest of the Russian generals, Rennenkampf, is a heavy drinker. All the German generals are drinkers. The same may be said of the French generals. Sir John French is a drinker. It is a well-known fact that the conquests made by the Turks were confined to countries where there was no drinking. When the Turks confronted the drinking nations their advance was checked. In the Orient the Japanese, who are prone to drink, have always been triumphant over the non-drinking nations.

There is no question on the score of ability to produce weapons of destruction being impaired by alcohol. The most destructive weapons are those produced by the drinking nations. This is to be regretted. We confess that we do not admire this class of efficiency, because we do not believe that it is called for, but it is efficiency just the same.

BREWERY FOR SALE!



YOUR ATTENTION is called to the California Brewing Association's property at Napa, California. A complete diagram of the property appears above. A brewing building, 100 ft.x100 ft., fully equipped, as well as other buildings, are upon the property. Among the valuable features are the transportation facilities by rail and water connected with the site. The site appeals to any other manufacturing enterprise which involves the establishment of factories, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL UPON OR ADDRESS

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

BRYAN AGAIN MAKES A LAUGHING STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Many years ago William Jennings Bryan, now Secretary of State, was employed on the Omaha "Bee," but Editor Rosewater discharged him as being incompetent. That Bryan has not improved much upon his English is demonstrated in the case pending between China and Japan.

China appealed to the United States to assist her to resist Japan, whose demands menace her sovereignty. The benignant (?) Bryan immediately consulted England on the subject of the "integrity of China," a subject which is not at all in question. England (undoubtedly very much amused) assured Bryan that she stood for the integrity of China. Bryan forthwith advised China that both England and the United States stand for the said integrity. But China is less satisfied than before, because her integrity has never been threatened and Japan has guaranteed it.

What is the trouble? Has China been unable to make herself understood? Not at all. The fact is that Bryan does not know the difference between sovereignty and integrity. His knowledge of English is almost as defective as it was when he was employed on the Omaha "Bee."

If Wilson had the executive ability of Editor Rosewater he would discharge Bryan for incompetency. He has no right to allow Bryan to make a laughing stock of the United States.

God save us from the efficiency of tee-totalers!

"THIRD DEGREE" MAY BE CONTINUED.

The bill introduced by Senator Finn into the legislature at Sacramento to abolish the "third degree" has been amended to the point of emasculation. Senator Finn's bill "prohibited unusual or cruel punishment of prisoners or suspected persons under arrest."

There is only one way to abolish the "third degree" and that is very simple. All that is necessary is to take the jails out of the hands of the police and place them under judicial authority. There is no good reason why the judiciary should not control the jails and there is no good reason why the police should not secure all necessary evidence against accused persons before incarcerating them. The "third degree" serves principally to put a premium on the incompetence of the police. It should be abolished and it will be abolished whenever the thinking people are able to act upon it.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

IN all countries where there is absolute separation of church and State the church wages relentless warfare on the State. Wherever there is a union of church and State the church continuously moves toward placing itself on top of the State. It has been as a matter of self-protection that in many countries the State has decided that it must be absolutely separated from the church. But, once separated, the State must be prepared for more aggressive attacks from the church than before.

Here in the United States we find four church organizations waging war on the State. These are the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist and Presbyterian. They are united in their attack on the United States government and their weapons are prohibition. The Catholic Church will not join forces with them, because it is satisfied to grow with the country and is fundamentally opposed to prohibition. The Protestant Episcopal Church can not logically support them, because in the country of its origin, England, it is the established State church and is in great part maintained by revenues derived from the liquor traffic. The Church of Israel is without political ambition. The Mormon Church is satisfied to be left alone. But the four churches combined on the prohibition plan are strong enough to cause serious concern for the government.

The main object of these churches is to weaken the government by disrupting the revenue system. Through the imposition of prohibition the hostile church organizations would be able to deprive the government of \$350,000,000 annual revenue temporarily. There is no doubt that the government would be embarrassed.

It is a pity that the State can not retaliate by taxing the property of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches. As these churches would be responsible for shifting the burden of taxes it would be no more than right that they should have a part of the load placed upon them. But they are in a safe position in this respect. As the other churches have made no attack on the revenue system of the government it would not be right to make them suffer for the doings of the malicious organizations. The people will not punish the innocent along with the guilty, and for this reason the guilty will go scatheless after they have committed their depredations.

After the hostile churches inflict prohibition they will do something toward securing political recognition. What are their plans? Only that sinister organization known as the Anti-Saloon League, the political expression of the four churches, can say.

FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE PREACHERS.

SO many cases, in which married preachers are scandalously involved with women who are not their wives and are very often the wives of other men, are coming into public view that studious observers are being convinced that there is something radically wrong in modern social conditions relating to the clergy. Indeed, the apparent lack of self-control in preachers is productive of so many moral eyesores that it is imperative that a remedy be sought without delay.

In nearly all cases the preachers involved are teetotalers. The rule is only in accordance with the experiences of mankind as recorded by history. Turkey has taught some very hard lessons and show that one woman is not enough for a teetotaler. It is but logical to infer that the remedy for the prevalence of perverse sexual derangement must be sought in the evil itself.

Accounts of recent scandals involving preachers indicate that the gentlemen of the church are passionate lovers. The word "passionate" is used decorously, because the term "passion" covers numerous forms of assertive desire, lust being the one most generally understood. All-controlling passion as it manifests itself in the teetotaler preachers should not be subject to the harassing restraints of laws based on the Ten Commandments. The preacher's passion places him above the law. Devout clergymen are in a higher sphere than ordinary mortals. They should be engaged by certain privileges which would exempt them from the ince-

ences which common men meet with in the pursuit of pleasure. It has been suggested that preachers should be allowed to annex women to their household whenever passion tells them that they cannot be happy otherwise. In this way scandal can be avoided. At present it appears that two wives should be sufficient for the preacher, but in the course of time it might be necessary to be more liberal. The principal thing is to avoid scandal so that the honest men may not be hampered in their uplifting work by bringing their sanctitude into question.

WILLIAMS LOCAL OPTION BILL DEFEATED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania will not have local option. The legislature in session at Harrisburg will not overrule the will of the people as expressed at the polls last November when a vast majority of voters condemned the so-called right of hysterical communities to destroy property without proper compensation.

The Williams local option bill was defeated by the House of Representatives by a vote of 128 to 78.

In the hardest fought, most spectacular and most determined legislative battle of years, a stinging and humiliating defeat was administered to Governor Brumbaugh, who had pinned his faith to the Williams bill, and had exhausted every effort to force it through the House.

The vote was received with cheers when it was announced by Speaker Ambler. The enormous crowd that listened to the long debate then dispersed.

WRITERS WHO HAVE DEBAUCHED THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

From the Spokane "Spokesman-Review" (prohibitionist): "From Chaucer to Shakespeare and from Shakespeare to Dickens, English literature has exerted a demoralizing influence by glorifying the cup. One wanting to drink could find a thousand sophistries uttered at one time or another by writers who have exerted a deep influence on national thought and habits. Now the great work is sending to the scrap-heap the accumulated evil teachings of a thousand years."

At last, Geoffrey Chaucer, Billy Shakespeare and Charley Dickens, you have been found out. All these thousand years you have been on the Devil's payroll. You have been boosters of the Demon Rum. It remained for the "Spokesman-Review" to expose you. You will now pay the penalty of your crimes. A law will be passed to shut your works out of the State of Washington on the score that they are liquor advertisements.

THE CASE OF STATE DIVISION SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MAY HAVE INYO COUNTY.

The people of Southern California have taken very kindly to the proposition of State division, but they are insistent that in case the State is divided Southern California shall be so defined as to include Inyo County. It is from Inyo County that the inhabitants of Los Angeles County secure their supply of water, which is absolutely necessary for the Angels as a beverage. There is really no serious objection to allowing Inyo County to go to Southern California. This county belongs to prohibitionists anyway. About the only creatures that live in it are prohibitionists and rattlesnakes. But, without regard to the character of the inhabitants or the topography of section, it would be right to let Inyo go with the new State, since by having that county attached to it Southern California would have the shape of a stone hammer which would be most pleasing to a people that belongs to the stone age. It might be well to let Mono County go into the bargain so as to provide a sufficiently long handle to the hammer to permit the Southern Californians to indulge fully in that "knocking" which is the joy of life to them.

Obituary

FRED. H. STANLE.

We regret to announce that Mr. Fred. H. Stanle, for a generation one of the most popular men connected with the liquor trade of California, passed away on the 19th of April at his residence, 1342 Green street, San Francisco. Mr. Stanle was 36 years of age, having been born in San Francisco in 1879. He had been for more than twenty years identified with the Crown Distilleries Company. He belonged to many fraternal organizations, including the Masons, Elks, Native Sons and Eagles. Among the clubs of which he was an active member may be mentioned the Olympic, Indoor Yacht and the Press. Mr. Stanle ranked high in all the organizations to which he belonged. He was past president of the Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons and was Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks. Owing to his geniality and capability he always achieved the highest honors in the callings and duties to which he devoted himself. His funeral, which took place on the 21st of April, was one of the largest ever witnessed in San Francisco and fully attested to the esteem in which he was held.

Mr. Stanle is survived by his mother, Mrs. L. Stanle, and his sister, Mrs. W. Zoller, both residents of San Francisco.

JAMES P. EDOFF.

Mr. James P. Edoff passed away at his home, 44 Sierra avenue, Oakland, on the 24th of April. He was sixty-two years of age and had been a resident of California since 1868. Mr. Edoff was born at La Porte, Indiana, in 1853 and came to California at an early age. He was connected with the firm of Dallemund & Company, formerly of San Francisco, but now of Chicago, and with the Jones-Mundy Company of San Francisco. As a financier he distinguished himself and became a factor in the banking business of the State. One of his notable successes was in adjusting the difficulties of the California Bank of Savings, of which institution he was appointed receiver in bankruptcy in 1907. It was greatly due to his energy that the Hotel Oakland was established. At the time of his death Mr. Edoff was a director of the Oakland Bank of Savings and other financial institutions of the east bay district, and was president of the Oakland Park Commission. He commanded the esteem of everybody who knew him.

Mr. Edoff is survived by a son, Mr. Frank J. Edoff, and two daughters, Mrs. George T. Baldwin of Pittsburgh and Miss Aileen Edoff of Oakland.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

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Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

THERE was a substantial improvement in the business of the winemakers and brewers during the past month. Trade in the products of the distillers was steady. Indications are that there will be a continuous increase in the sales of beer and that the movement of wine will be much larger than for the corresponding period of last year.

DRY WINES.—During the last part of April demand increased in a most satisfactory way. There was some dullness during the first part of the month, but the activity of the last part more than offset it. Shipments were slightly larger than for the corresponding month of 1914, but the figures that will be forthcoming the coming month should show a much larger volume. By rail 619,434 gallons were shipped and by sea 1,218,548½ gallons. Cases 4,841.

Receipts by sea were 214 cases, 52 barrels, 2 casks, 1¼ casks. Champagne 240 cases.

SWEET WINES.—Prices were strengthened owing to the demand, but there was no advance. Production amounted to 63,915.93 gallons, all in the First District.

BRANDIES.—Demand was satisfactory. Shipments were about the same as during month previous, but there was increased activity during the last half of the month. Production in the First District amounted to 55,549.5 gallons.

Shipments out of the State by rail totaled 19,181 gallons, and by sea, 28,890 gallons and 151 cases or 48,071 gallons and 151 cases altogether.

Receipts by sea were 37 cases.

WHISKIES.—Business was steady. There should be an improvement in accordance with conditions, but the trade is not responsive, although most dealers are optimistic. Movement out of the State was much larger than during the previous month. Exports by sea amounted to 1,441 cases and 2,652 gallons, valued at \$14,652.20.

Imports were twice as large as those of the previous month, amounting to 2,891 cases, 400 barrels, 3½ barrels and 1¼ casks.

BEER.—Weather and Exposition festivities maintained the improvement which set in two months ago. Shipments out of the State were on the same scale as in the previous month. Exports by sea amounted to 1,670 packages, valued at \$12,528.55.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Exports of all kinds amounted to 3,250 cases and 58 barrels, valued at \$48,200.50, or about five times what they were during the previous month.

IMPORTATIONS.—Imports were considerably larger last month than during the previous month. There were no imports of Vermouth and Fernet, just as in the month previous. Receipts of rum amounted to 4 cases and 2 barrels, the first in over two months.

Importations by sea and rail were as follows: Whiskies, 2,891 cases, 400 barrels, 3½ barrels, 1¼ casks; Brandies, 37 cases; Wine, 214 cases, 52 barrels, 2 casks, 1¼ casks; Champagne, 240 cases; Gin, 136 barrels, 35 casks, 22 cases; Beer, 1,181 casks, 710 barrels, 102 cases; Mineral Water, 1 case; Liqueurs, 6 cases, 1 barrel; Sake, 100 casks; Lime Juice, 15 cases; Grape Juice, 2,151 cases; Rum, 4 cases, 2 barrels; Beer Tonic, 385 cases; Cordials, 321 cases; Fruit Juice, 5 cases, 6 casks; Cider, 20 cases; Stout, 45 barrels; Ale, 1 barrel.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA March, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	619,434
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,841
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	1,218,548½
Exports by sea, cases	4,841

Total bulk wine	1,837,982½
Total cases	4,841

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk	19,181
Exports by sea, gallons	28,890
Exports by sea, cases	151

Total brandy exports, gallons	48,071
Cases by sea	151

NEW YORK TRADE.

THE statistical position of Eastern rye whiskies is constantly improving. Prospects for a continual reduction of output are good. Prices of rye wheat are so high that distillers must follow the policy of producing as little as possible for the time to come. The decrease in production by Pennsylvania distillers is now at the rate of twenty-five per cent as compared with figures for this time last year. Maryland distillers are producing forty per cent less than last year. As compared with 9,500,000 gallons produced during the corresponding eight months of 1914, but 6,500,000 gallons have been produced during the past eight months. And the production shows a marked decrease the withdrawals have increased greatly, further adding to the stability of the market and the prospects of advances in prices. Losses to the Federal Government will amount to approximately \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, in the Pennsylvania and Maryland districts alone. Consumption continues as before and indications are that the legislative outlook will have no effect upon it. Distillers are in a good position to enjoy prosperity.

There has been a falling off in the demand for Kentucky Bourbon due to a decline in orders from the States that are going into the prohibition column and from other States in which adverse legislation is pending.

A sharp falling off in production is taking place, as shown by the fact that the output for the past eight months was but 6,000,000 gallons, as compared with 19,840,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. The decline of production is at the rate of seventy per cent, but the decrease of consumption is only seven per cent, showing an improvement in statistical position of ninety per cent as based on current production and consumption. This indicates that the decrease of production will have a disturbing influence on only one party vitally interested, to-wit, the United States Government. Losses of revenue to the United States Government eventually for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, will be approximately \$13,500,000 from the Kentucky district. The distillers ought to be greatly benefited by the reduction of production, since the high cost of raw material makes it unprofitable, or, rather, uneconomic for them to produce largely at this time, and they can take advantage of the situation to strengthen the market. Demand continues to be good and indications are that the consumption will improve.

Loss of trade in whiskies is due to the falling off in orders from retailers in States that have gone dry or will go dry within a year. Just as soon as prohibition is established in those States there will be a readjustment of trade, by which the mail order business will take the place of the business of the saloonkeepers. The closer the time comes to the actual imposition of prohibition the larger will be the business of the distillers in the prohibition States. The worst period due to the recent prohibition wave has passed.

It is more than likely that the reduction of production will be at a greater rate during the current four months of the fiscal year than it was during the eight months previous.

PECULIAR SPECULATIVE ASPECT OF THE WINE MARKET.

A crisis has been brought about in the wine trade by the war emergency tax measure and the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In order to show the situation clearly the REVIEW has interviewed one of the leading financial authorities on the Pacific Coast, Mr. James H. Borland of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and the statements made by Mr. Borland are presented as follows:

'Grave concern is felt by the wine trade owing to taxation features. At present the tax on brandy for the fortification of sweet wines is 55 cents a gallon. This will be continued until January 1, 1916. The vintage of the 1915 season will be under the 55-cent tax. Unless Congress takes action this tax will expire on the 1st of January and then the full tax of \$1.10 a gallon on brandy will be in force. If Congress should take action it would very likely fix a permanent tax of 25 cents a gallon to be effective after January 1, 1916.

At present sweet wines are selling at 45 cents a gallon, or but slightly more than they sold for last year (before the 55-cent tax was imposed). The cost of producing wine is 15 cents a gallon more than it was prior to the imposition of the tax. Advance in price does not in any more than an insignificant manner meet the extra cost of production.

The situation lends itself to speculation of an ultra-gambling character. As men in the wine trade are not speculators, much less gamblers, they do not take kindly to the situation. The result is that there is inactivity where under normal conditions there would be animated trade. Wholesalers throughout the country acquired ample stocks during the pre-tax period and there is no evidence of depletion as yet. They show no activity in the trade, owing to the prevailing uncertainty. They will not buy under the present 55-cent tax as long as they fear that a permanent tax of 25 cents a gallon may be fixed by Congress, since in such a contingency they would lose 7 cents a gallon. On the other hand they consider that the prospect of the full tax of \$1.10 a gallon being imposed as too dim to justify reckoning with, offering, as it does, a profit of 15 cents a gallon on goods purchased beforehand. Hence, as far as wholesalers are concerned, the market is purely speculative without activity.

Heavy shipments to Eastern States during the past month are not probably explained on the hypothesis that wine men of California transferred stocks to distributing points (where they have warehouses) with the object of being prepared to take advantage of any sudden eventuality.

It is believed that if a permanent tax of 25 cents a gallon will be placed on brandy for fortification, such a tax would be considered in the light of a satisfactory compromise by the wine men and the administration at Washington should regard it as logical."

1915 SOUVENIR BOOKLET OF THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.

The REVIEW has received the 1915 souvenir booklet of the Italian Vineyard Company. This is an artistic production from the press of Young & McCallister of Los Angeles. The typography reflects great credit on the publishers, while the contents are in keeping with the reputation of the Italian Vineyard Company as producers of choice goods. The booklet includes a description of the Guasti vineyards and wineries, with very beautiful illustrations, which convey a ready and accurate impression of the magnitude of the Italian Vineyard Company's properties and enterprise. There are many choice recipes in the booklet. Some samples of these are given below. This souvenir will be greatly appreciated by those who receive it.

Hot Claret Punch.—Here's an excellent remedy for a bad cold: Put in a saucepan 2 large cupfuls of good California Claret, with 3 spoonfuls granulated sugar and 3 clove sticks. Boil until wine has reduced about half. Pour in a cup, and put in it a small piece of lemon rind, sprinkle on a little powdered cinnamon and drink as hot as possible.

Queen Sauce.—Put in a pan some fresh mushrooms, an onion,

a carrot and a clove or garlic with a little olive oil or butter, and fry light brown. Add a cup of broth, in which a little flour has been dissolved, and a cup of White Wine. Let the whole boil for an hour, then skim and strain. Soak some bread in a pint of milk, and boil until bread is well softened, strain and add to the sauce with a little more milk, salt and pepper. This sauce is excellent for boiled meats.

Tomato Sauce for Spaghetti.—Put in a casserole with 2 or 3 spoonfuls of olive oil a small piece of roast beef (about 2 pounds), salt and pepper it, and put on fire for about 15 or 20 minutes. When juice begins to ooze out of the meat add 1 ounce of finely minced onions and stir until onions become golden brown. (Be careful not to let onion burn.) Add a piece of butter, about the size of a walnut, and after it has melted, 4 spoonfuls good California Claret; cook for 10 minutes, then add 1 pound peeled fresh or canned tomatoes. Cover the casserole and let the whole cook very slowly for 2 or 3 hours. To improve this sauce you can add with the tomatoes some finely-minced dry mushrooms, previously soaked in hot water for 10 or 15 minutes.

Breast of Chicken a La Financiere.—Fry in olive oil or butter a minced carrot, some celery and parsley. When done, remove vegetables and add breast meat of chicken and some bacon. When meat has browned on both sides, add chopped liver, giblets and fresh mushrooms, and a little water or broth. Thicken the sauce with a little flour, and add one cupful of good California White Wine. Simmer slowly until gravy is reduced to one-half. Place meat on platter, and strain gravy over it.

Peaches a La Princesse.—Halve 6 freestone peaches, not too ripe, remove the stones, and put in a saucepan with concave side up. Mince a peeled peach with some macaroons, and add to this the yolk of an egg, and half an ounce of granulated sugar. Mix all well together and with it fill the half peaches. Moisten with half a cupful of White Wine and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake in a hot oven 10 or 15 minutes. Pour on them some hot Zabaglione and serve.

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LATEST EMERGENCY WAR TAX RULINGS.

Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue,
First District of California.

What are Cordials:

Under the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the word "liqueur" is construed as an alcoholic aromatic cordial and obviously a cordial is practically the same.

It would appear, therefore, that the words "liqueurs and cordials" are similar compounds under whatever name offered for sale and would include those beverages commonly known to the trade as cordials and liqueurs.

This would include Polish, Austrian and Swedish cordials, as well as the cordials of other nations, when such preparations are known to the trade and sold as cordials.

The following preparations are held by this office to be cordials and taxable at the rate of 6c per quart. Additions will be made to this list from time to time as further investigations may justify. However, the general character of the classifications given below will probably enable dealers to determine whether or not a given preparation is taxable as a cordial:

Anisette (sweet), Apricot Brandy, Arrach Punch, Blackberry, Benadictine, Orange Bitters, Peppermint Bitters, Rum Punch, Swedish Punch, Chartreuse (all types).

Pure Fruit Cordials.—Apricot, Blackberry, Cherry, Pineapple, Pear, Peach, Raspberry, Strawberry.

Cremes—De Cocoa, De Cassis, De Curacao, De Eau de Vie Dantzick, De Menthe, De Moka, De Noyaux, Orange Champagne, Pousse Cafe, De Rose, De Vanilla, De Violet, and other similar cremes.

Bitters.—All bitters that are used as beverages are taxable at the rate of 6c per quart unless such bitters shall have been held by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be medicine.

Cocktails.—Cocktails compounded by a bartender for immediate consumption by consumers from glasses need not be stamped. But all cocktails sold or displayed in bulk must be stamped at the rate of 6c per quart.

Cocktails (Except when mixed by the drink and served over the bar)—Blackberry Brandy, Buckeye Bitters, Fernet, Fruit Punch, Doubenet, Ginger Brandy, German Stomach Bitters, Green Star Horehound, Irish Moss Gum, Huffland Bitters, Horehound R. & R., I. X. L. Bitters, Irish Moss, Kummel, Kola Wine, Maraschino, Militar Punch, Orange Gin, Peruvian Bitters, Pousse Cafe, Rock and Rye, Rosolio, Rum and Gum, Sloe Gin, Tom Gin (sweetened), Vermouth, Webb's A No. 1 Tonic.

The following is a list on which there is no tax: Anisado (unsweetened), Angostura Bitters, Boonekamp Bitters, Clarke's Bitters, Hostetters Bitters, Jamaica Ginger, Kirschwasser, Lash's Bitters, Peppermint, Stoughten Bitters, Tom Gin (unsweetened), Wildcherry.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America at its quarterly session in Cincinnati adopted resolutions refusing to engage in an exchange of charges of falsehood with Kansas prohibitionists and State officials as to the moral and economic benefit of prohibition to the State of Kansas. The action followed the recent adoption of a resolution by the Kansas Legislature, declaring false stories had been circulated about Kansas by anti-prohibitionists.

The Executive Committee of the association went on record saying that all statements made under the authority of the association, showing that Kansas stood below the principal liquor States of the Union as regards moral, health and economic standards had been based upon United States statistics and the public records of the State of Kansas, and that for Kansas prohibitionists or State officials acting at their behest to charge fabrication regarding these statements, was to question national statistics and the public statistics of the State.

It was stated that the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association would rest its case on the statistics and would continue to invite the attention of the country to the facts regarding the effect of prohibition upon Kansas in comparison with other States regardless of protests of the prohibitionists.

Another resolution was also adopted calling attention to the vodka situation in Russia. This was as follows:

Whereas, Such conflicting stories have come from Russia in regard to the recent vodka regulations; and,

Whereas, It has so far been impossible from these press reports and other obtainable accounts to get any absolutely accurate information as to the real situation in the Russian Empire in this matter; and,

Whereas, Some reports in the matter have been so glaringly biased as to create what is undoubtedly a false impression of the situation, of which nothing can be known with any certainty; and further,

Whereas, There is no comprehension in this country of the conditions under which vodka was sold by the Russian government monopoly, the very antithesis of the American system of license regulation and control, intended as it was by the Russian government (which itself sold the vodka at very low cost) solely to secure an enormous revenue from the profits, with the result that universal excessive use of vodka and national drunkenness were actually encouraged by the government officials throughout the empire;

Whereas, the prohibition forces of this country have seen upon these plainly unfair reports and tried to make it appear that Russia's example is one that this country should follow, although Russian ideals of government, both in its conduct of the vodka monopoly and in the later prohibition of all vodka, are foreign to American ideals, and Russia's despotic rule would never be tolerated by citizens of this country, who value their liberty above all things.

SAN DIEGO HAS JAGLESS BEER.

A "jagless" beer, guaranteed to cheer but not inebriate, and containing all the beneficial properties of malt and hops, even the foam and taste, was placed on the San Diego retail market April 10 by the Mission Brewing Company and will from now on be purchasable in drug stores, grocery stores, candy stores and saloons.

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San Francisco



COMPENSATION AND THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

(From the San Jose "Mercury")

The sense of plain justice is not very deeply rooted, if it exists at all, in the present Legislature. On Wednesday Assemblyman Bruck's proposed constitutional amendment requiring that compensation shall be paid to the owners of wineries, vineyards, or distilleries, prior to the enforcement of any laws which would seriously injure their continued operation, was defeated by a vote of forty-nine to twenty-eight. A reconsideration will be had, but it is doubtful if the opponents of the measure will give ground.

It is an extraordinary situation in a highly refined State like California that the franchise may be used to destroy business which has been developed at large expense and under the impetus of State and National approval, without providing compensation for those injured. We cannot believe that people generally look with favor upon palpable injustice, nor that the legislators who voted against Bruck's bill were sincere in their attitude. They may have thought they were satisfying the sentiment of their districts and would be vindicated; but if they deliberately cast their votes regardless of their constituents and in defiance of the claims of equity, not one of them should be a legislator. Indeed, no man with unbridled prejudices should have to do with the passage of laws affecting the interests of all classes of people. When the Cantons of Switzerland pass prohibition laws the injured are compensated, even employees being cared for by the government until readjustment has rendered them self-supporting. Can California afford to do less?

This is not a question of prohibition, but of simple justice. If the traffic is to be destroyed, and it looks like it, is it not the duty of State and Federal Governments which have approved and in some instances have subsidized the business, as well as using its revenues for governmental operation, to compensate those rudely bereft of livelihood, at least to do something by way of recompense for the loss of lifetime earnings and vast investments? Certainly the wine-grape grower is not an outlaw; on the contrary, his business has enjoyed legal sanction, laws have been made for its protection, the State university has been given appropriations to assist in its development, and the grower has a right to expect the protection afforded to other industries. We cannot but believe that the defeat of compensation was a mistake, a serious error, a flagrant injustice. Better have left the subject alone and undiscussed than have it sent broadcast that California is prepared to suppress established enterprises without offer of compensation.

SAVINGS IN DRY AND WET STATES.

The report of the Controller of the Currency for 1913 shows that the average savings of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is \$439.07, and from that report the following comparison is taken between certain "dry" and "wet" States:

Prohibition States.		License States.	
	Average Savings		Average Savings
Kansas	\$231.69	New Hampshire	\$468.18
Maine	403.01	Rhode Island	544.93
West Virginia	168.01	New York	545.90
North Carolina	171.56	California	523.48
Georgia	239.54	Connecticut	497.02
Mississippi	280.97	Michigan	443.36
Tennessee	262.27	Montana	522.97
North Dakota	207.15	Nevada	781.39
Oklahoma	152.83	Ohio	356.78
Virginia	272.77	Pennsylvania	423.17
Average for 10 "dry" States		Average for 10 "wet" States	
\$238.98		\$510.70	

STAND OF A BROADMINDED MAN ON COMPENSATION TO SALOONKEEPERS.

D. Clarence Gibboney, president of the Law and Order League, who has acquired a wonderful reputation as a remonstrator against the renewal of old licenses and the granting of all new ones, made a novel plea for saloonkeepers at the last session of the Philadelphia License Court.

The occasion which brought about his remarks was the application of a licensee for a transfer of his license made necessary by the plans of the new Parkway doing away with his building.

In protesting against the transfer Mr. Gibboney said: "I can readily see that these men ought to have relief, but this court is in the wrong place to come for it. The city when it takes away a saloon takes a legitimate asset, and it should be big enough to pay for it. The saloonkeeper in one of these cases should not get relief at the expense of another saloonkeeper. It is not justice to put a saloon next door to another licensed place and make the old holder die with his business with the newcomer. Nor should one of the licenses from the Parkway be transferred to a neighborhood where it is not wanted. Let the license die and the city reimburse the owner."

This coming as it did from such a well-recognized opponent of the liquor business in general, created a mild sensation. But after all it was merely the expression of the thought that has been in the minds of many broadminded, thinking men for some time. To take away a man's business without adequate compensation is clearly an act of grave injustice and would not be tolerated for a minute in any other line of trade. That a man of Mr. Gibboney's reputation should be the first to give public utterance against the practice of differentiating against the liquor business is a matter of much gratification to the men who have their capital invested in this business.

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS DO NOT HURT SALOON BUSINESS.

The prohibitionist Sacramento "Union" in a recent editorial says: "The recent report of the State Housing and Immigration Commission showed that the picture theater is pressing the saloon hard as a place of amusement. It takes many times the number of people that the saloon attracts and now it seems that a considerable portion of the show man's profits is taken from the saloon keeper."

"The profitable trade is that which comes from the gathering of a party, with the attendant 'treats' and talk and then another round of drinks."

"It is this trade that the picture show is killing off. This is the cream of the saloon traffic."

As usual the "Union" has jumped at conclusions and landed wrong. The moving picture shows are entirely beneficial to saloons. They have a steadying effect on the business. By inducing heavy drinking, which is or has been purely periodical with most men, and encouraging moderate drinking, the "movies" contribute much to the betterment of saloons. The only complaint saloonmen have against moving picture shows (outside of hysterical Anti-Saloon League plays) is that the shows are not open to the public enough. Saloonmen would like to have the shows open on Sundays from 7:00 a. m. to noon. Would the "Union" favor this?

MR. JACOB HOOK OF RENO BREWING COMPANY ENTERS GOLDEN WEST MOTORS COMPANY.

Mr. Jacob Hook, president and general manager of the Reno Brewing Company, has become a director of the Golden West Motors Company of Sacramento. Mr. Hook has made a heavy investment in the stock of the motors company. The connection of Mr. Hook with the company indicates that a more aggressive policy of progress will be adopted.

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THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

IN France the prohibitionists, known under the name of "hygienists," have been encouraged by the suppression of the absinthe traffic to such an extent that they have declared war on all alcoholic liquors. The "Bulletin du Syndicat National" makes the following comments on the movement:

"It is hardly necessary to tell the Hygienists that dealers in alcoholic liquors are all poisoners and plutocrats who have been enriched at the cost of the sweat of the people, and that they represent the remnant of feudalism, the fiefship of King Alcohol, of whom they are the barons and princes. That is all understood and must go without contradiction.

"The Hygienists, who can not accustom their stomachs to any other beverages than those of bad taste produced from herbs, wish to deprive the good people of France of those drinks which help them to forget their worries and hard work. They have been aided by the weaker factors of the liquor trade who hoped to avoid being crushed by making concessions which would permit the prohibition of absinthe in a lenient way.

"What is the result obtained?

"The weak men of the trade have regarded the plan of the Hygienists in a false light. They have not considered that the defense of the liquor traffic must be a solid barrier formed by every element in the liquor trade, and they thought by leaving a little opening of safety, in the form of the prohibition of absinthe, that they would be giving the Hygienists a partial satisfaction and thereby save the rest of the liquor traffic. But they have made a grave error, since through the little opening given through the prohibition of absinthe, small although it may have been, they would in reality let the full volume of prohibition pass and eventually overwhelm and engulf the entire liquor traffic.

"We refuse to believe that the liquor traffic has definitely lost on the issue, for we regard the damage that has been done as being of purely a temporary nature. When the war is over and the country is delivered from the enemy the contest with the Hygien-

ists will be resumed and the liquor trade, united and determined, will be in a position to wreak full vengeance.

"The task will be a difficult one. It will be necessary to point out the minor defects in organization and to found a powerful association of all the interests involved so as to impose the will of the liquor trade over that of the Hygienists.

"We will remember well all that has happened. The heads of the liquor trade know how to make preparations for the coming conflict, and they will bring up forces which, because of their number and solidarity, will cede nothing to the superior people who call themselves the Hygienists.

"You have won the first hand, sanctified adversaries. The second one and the final one will be ours."

In a recent issue "La Viniculture Espanola" publishes an editorial on the situation in France, of which the following are the most striking paragraphs:

"The French Chamber of Deputies, continuing its campaign for the reformation of customs, has passed a law which imposes all sorts of hardships upon retail liquor dealers. Section No. 1 of this law obliges persons (who must be French or resident of France for no less than five years) to make declarations promising that they will sell no spirits, alcoholic liquors or aperitifs not produced from wines and in no case containing more than two or three per cent of alcohol before they will be permitted to operate saloons, cafes or inns. This section also provides that the mayors of cities are empowered to adopt measures to determine at what distances from religious edifices, cemeteries, hospitals, asylums, barracks, schools, lyceums, colleges, etc., etc., saloons may be established.

"It is easily seen by what hypocritical methods the suppression of saloons is to be brought about and how a respectable business, founded, like all others, upon the principle of the absolute guarantee of the freedom of trade, is to be completely undone.

"The entire past history of the campaign of reform in France, as well as in the United States, England and other countries, convinces us that there is in the governments of all nations a certain element which stands for the systematic persecution of the commerce in wines and liquors. As it is possible that even the rulers of Spain, already given to mimicry of foreigners, may be cowed by the sanctimonious reformers, it is necessary to warn the people of our country against any and all attempts to make us morally force and at the cost of our sources of wealth."

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"ST. MARCEAUX"	ENGLISH GINS
Andre Givélet & Co., Reims.	W. & A. Gilbey, London.
CORDIALS	BEER—EASTERN
F. Cazanove, Bordeaux.	Luxus, "The Beer You Like."
SCOTCH WHISKIES	CALIFORNIA DRY AND
Peter Dawson's Perfection	SWEET WINES
and Old Curio, Dufftown.	Merry Widow Vineyard.
Strathmill's, Keith.	INVALID PORT AND
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.	SHERRY
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING	W. & A. Gilbey, London.
WINES	AMERICAN GINS
Merry Widow Vineyard.	R. M. C.

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Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics :

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ANCIENT STILL FEATURED.

In the Food Products Building at "Jewel City," at the booth where shines a sign that reads "Drink a little Large," is the oldest still whose history is interwoven in the liquor industry of the United States. It is America's original still, and if its brazen throat could speak it could tell the story of the birth, the growth and the present greatness of a trade that employs its hundreds of thousands and adds its hundreds of millions to the wealth of the world.

This venerable still first poured its mellow product from its vent of bronze in 1796. Those were the days of George Washington, and in whose army, at the time of the Revolution, marched a man whose name was Large, destined to be known as the pioneer of America's distillers. History makes no record of the palate leanings of George Washington. That he did not over-indulge in grape juice can probably be asserted without fear of contradiction, for in 1796 grapes were at a premium in America. But one thing is sure: this old still, in its day a factor in the trade, is now as obsolete as were the practices of physicians of that day, who reported that George Washington died of croup, although "repeatedly bled to remove the malady."

The old still is hand wrought, and not a rivet is there that does not show the patience and skill of the men that made it in days when the factory foreman was less a martinet than now. This old still, however, could not be had for the price of a modern plant with its myriad coils and huge machinery. Large whisky is coming to California. Though the old still took nothing in its maw but corn, the modern Large is the distillation of rye.

So, when you "Drink a little Large," you can see the fields of grain waving in the winds, and know that life is better that it is so.

KANSAS IS FORTUNATE.

As far as luck is concerned the dry State of Kansas has all other States beaten. The wheat production of the State is nearly double that of the next largest producer, North Dakota. Indeed, the wheat production of Kansas is just one-fifth the total production of the entire United States. War has increased the price of wheat about \$1.00 per bushel. Kansas will be benefited to the extent of \$150,000,000 or \$85 per head for every man, woman and child in the State. Each family in Kansas should be able to place in the savings bank at least \$400. Prohibitionists will, of course, ascribe all the increase of wealth to prohibition. Liquor men will be stumped for an argument unless Nebraska comes to the rescue.

PLACING SALOONS UNDER STATE CONTROL.

By Assemblyman Henry J. Widenmann.

As a brewery owner I have reached the conclusion that the People of California are not opposed to the use of liquor but are opposed to the manner of its dispensation. In short, the criticism has been aroused because of the unregulated conduct of these saloons. I believe that regulation has been hampered by the fact that saloonmen guilty of misconduct in their business find it easy to secure influence over the licensing authorities, which prevents their punishment.

"These influences often are the wholesalers, including brewers and the landlords or owners of the premises in which the saloons are conducted. I believe the influence of the latter is the easiest for the guilty saloon keeper to secure, as they fear the loss of rentals and their influence is also most effective, as the landlords are taxpayers and in most cases people of considerable standing."

PLANS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

Rev. D. M. Gandier, chief executive of the Anti-Saloon League of California, on the 20th of April announced at Sacramento to the Committee of Thirty-Three of the California Dry Federation has decided to recommend to the convention to be held at Fresno June 2 two constitutional amendment propositions to be placed on the ballot by initiative for the election to be held November 1916. One of the propositions will be to establish prohibition of everything except the making and wholesaling of wine, the law to become effective January 1, 1918. The other will prohibit the making and selling of wine, effective January 1, 1920.

MR. ARMAND J. REGNIER A BENEDICT.

On the 10th of April Mr. Armand J. Regnier and Mrs. Clara W. Jellison were united in matrimony at the residence of the bride, 835 Bush street, San Francisco. For many years Mr. Regnier was identified with the buffets of the late Mr. Ben Jellison. He became the manager of the Jellison estate after the death of Mr. Jellison some time ago. Mr. Regnier is one of the most popular men in the trade in San Francisco and is known far and near under the familiar title of "Armand." The bride is the widow of Mr. Jellison who was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of San Francisco.

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STATEMENT FROM MR. T. M. GILMORE, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

Louisville, Ky., April 10, 1915.

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Dear Sir: When I was in California recently I wrote an article in which I sought to interpret the sentiment of the people as expressed by the apparent success of the so-called prohibition movement.

This article was self-explanatory as a whole, but it has been widely quoted in part, and these partial quotations have been so misleading as to amount to misrepresentation as to my attitude toward the retail liquor business, and, therefore, I feel justified in asking for an opportunity to present my ideas definitely through your paper.

I am no friend to any man who violates law. If laws are detrimental to society they should be repealed, but while on the statute books they should be held sacred.

I am at war, not with the saloonkeeper who conducts his business in accordance with law, but with the saloonkeeper who disregards law and public sentiment and the public good.

The saloon properly conducted is a club for the clubless man, but the bad saloon has brought odium upon all saloons, and I cannot escape the conclusion that the public—save in the larger cities—will compel a change.

The antipathy to the saloon, however, does not extend to the manufacture, sale or use of whisky, wine or beer, as is conclusively shown by the fact that in our so-called prohibition States and counties it is made lawful to order liquors shipped in for personal use.

People will vote for what is called prohibition, but only on condition that it does not prohibit liquors for personal use.

The mail-order houses are shipping to consumers, in what is known as "dry" territory, as much liquor per capita as the local man is selling per capita in license territory. The "dry" territory is getting the liquor, and it is getting the meanest of liquor, and it is losing immense revenues, and it is sending large sums of money to other States, so I do not see how it is profiting. In other words, Mr. Editor, we have no "dry" territory because the shipment of liquor into Kansas or Maine is as lawful as the shipment to New York or New Jersey, but the distiller, dealer or brewer in these so-called "dry" States is destroyed financially, without compensation. I cannot tell how far this wave will go, but it will never reach the prohibitory stage.

The American people use, and will continue to use, wine, beer and whisky, and if this be true a reform wave should be constructive and not destructive. If saloons are not desired they should be retired and the owners should be compensated.

Then, I think, the people should be allowed to vote for the retailing of liquors in other ways. The people in many places might vote against saloons, and yet vote in favor of the sale of liquors

by hotels or restaurants, the drinks to be served at tables; or might favor the sale in original packages, not to be consumed on the premises, by grocers, druggists and family liquor stores.

At any rate, it seems to me that the matter ought to be put before the people in such a way that the majority may say what they want and what they do not want.

If the changes demanded do hurt to anyone, they should be compensated, and if prohibition is adopted it should prohibit not merely the manufacture and sale, but the purchase, possession and interstate shipment of liquors for all uses.

The so-called prohibition that is sweeping over the country seems to me nothing short of insanity. It says:

"Vote to destroy our breweries, distilleries, wineries, wholesalers, retailers, revenues and our regulations, and we will permit you to order all the liquor you want from any mail-order house in the country."

Imagine a law for Connecticut prohibiting the manufacture and sale of firearms, but providing that:

"It shall not be unlawful for any citizen to order a pistol or a gun from another State for personal use."

Very truly yours,

T. M. GILMORE

MAYOR CARTER HARRISON OF CHICAGO AND THE MINT JULEP.

The man who had a forty-year lease on the mayoralty of Chicago is fond of mint juleps. Mayor Carter Harrison grows his own mint, mixes his own mint juleps and calls the finished product "A vision of heaven." Here's how the mayor mixes his heavenly vision, by himself:

"First, you take a large, clean glass. Put in a teaspoonful of sugar and a little water—not much—then pour in a life size jigger of genuine old Virginia applejack brandy. It must be Virginia applejack. Add half a jigger of French brandy. Fill up the large clean glass with ice and put over it a large shaker. You shake until frost gathers on the outside of the shaker.

"Now you come to one of the fine points in making a perfect drink. It's the mint. Select a nice handful of fresh mint, grown by yourself in your own garden. Wash it clean, and, as you put it in the drinking glass, give it a half turn, not enough of a squeeze to start the oil. And then you put your face down in this bouquet and then—go to heaven."

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

There has been some improvement in the market. Prices are unchanged. The volume of business is satisfactory.

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CHIEF OF POLICE SEBASTIAN AND THE "THIRD DEGREE."

THE community of Los Angeles has been shocked from center to circumference by the scandal started by charges brought by several girls against Charles E. Sebastian, chief of police. Two girls who are delinquent wards of the juvenile court of Los Angeles accused the police official of offenses. In connection with the grand jury investigation the police department of Los Angeles became extraordinarily active in trying to make the girls withdraw their charges. The district attorney of Los Angeles declares that the "third degree" was applied to the girls to force them to repudiate their confessions.

It may be well to describe what the "third degree" is in order that this case may be understood. The proceeding consists in the examination of a prisoner or witness by police officials. As a rule, four or five policemen conduct the examination. The policeman highest in rank acts as presiding officer. He is usually assisted by a secretary, who is, of course, a policeman. The person under examination is guarded by a policeman on either side and is confronted by another policeman. Questions are asked by the presiding official. If the subject of examination refuses to answer questions or gives undesirable answers bodily violence is administered. At the slightest pretext the policemen on either side of the subject resort to blows or menaces. When the subject raises a hand to protest, as occurs very often when certain questions are asked, the policemen on either side seize him by the arms and hold him while the policeman who confronts him strikes him with his fist as a rule, in the face. The "grilling process" lasts as long as the victim can hold out. In some cases it lasts twenty-four hours, policemen working by shifts in such cases. The object of the "third degree" is to obtain statements or confessions.

As soon as Sebastian was accused the delinquent girls were taken in charge by the police, who wished to prove the innocence of their chief. The district attorney declares that they were subjected to the "third degree." Under the ordeal of the "third degree" one of the girls decided to retract her sworn statements against Sebastian.

The plan of Sebastian, who is the prohibitionist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, is to clear himself by posing as the victim of a political conspiracy. With the aid of the girl who has repudiated her original confession he expects to show that she was in league with his political enemies. The girl claims that she was coerced by Sebastian's enemies to cause his downfall, but she became "conscience-stricken and wished to get her guilt off her soul." Expressions made by the girl indicate that she must have been coerced during the "third degree" by prohibitionists, since her talk about "conscience" and "her soul" is characteristic of the ethnically pure set in Los Angeles.

It is probable that Sebastian is the victim of a political conspiracy. But the conspiracy is evidently based on solid facts.

Sebastian should know, having had ample police experience, the crimes against morality of the kind that he is charged with, are never exposed excepting through the action of interested parties. There are hundreds of men and women in every city of the United States violating the moral code with impunity simply because there are no interested parties to expose them. Unlawful cohabitation is easily practiced without risk so long as there are no interested parties to bring the guilty to justice. The police are not interested. It is only when vindictive persons force the police to act that the violators of the moral code are brought to justice. In the case of Sebastian politicians were the interested parties, and they certainly are vindictive. If Sebastian had never aspired to be mayor of Los Angeles he would most probably never have been accused of the crimes charged against him, and he would have been allowed to continue relations with girls, if he had any, without being disturbed. For this reason he should have no complaint to make on the score of political conspiracy. He ought to be astute enough, being a chief of police, to see that his ambition has been the cause of his undoing. When he raises the cry of "political conspiracy" he is doing what so many other prohibitionists caught in the act have done. He is merely showing a weakness. Inasmuch as the Los Angeles grand jury has scouted the charge of

political conspiracy, Sebastian should confine his efforts to facing charges and disproving them.

The action of the police of Los Angeles in bringing the "third degree" to bear in this case should command the attention of the people of the State of California. That the "third degree" is a menace to justice is demonstrated by the Sebastian case. What chance would the public have for protection against a corrupt police force in any city if the police can use the "third degree" to intimidate persons who have complaints to make against the police? A corrupt police force having the "third degree" as an auxiliary could easily become a veritable Camorra vested with authority. What a weapon the "third degree" would be in the hands of a police official such as one now condemned to death in New York if that official could become chief of police.

It is absolutely in the interest of justice that there be a separation of police and prison.

Prices of Beer in Hong Kong.—Prices (in gold) obtaining when the respective beers were on sale were as follows: Japanese beers—Ashai, \$4.08 per case of 6 dozen pint bottles, duty paid; Sakura, \$5.16 per case of 4 dozen quarts or \$3.65 per case of 4 dozen pints, duty paid. Tsingtau beers—German style and quality, \$5.59 and \$5.80 per case; lager, \$4.30 and \$4.51 per case of 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints, in bond. German beers—Prices variable, averaging \$6.24 per case of 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints, in bond. Manila beers—San Miguel, \$6.02 per case of 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints, duty paid. English beers—Ales, \$7.95 per case of 6 dozen pints in bond; lager, \$6.45 per case of 6 dozen pints, in bond. All values given are at an exchange of 43 cents gold to the Hong Kong dollar. The duty on beers is 2 cents and 4 cents, local currency, respectively, per pint and quart bottle.

At present there are no stocks of Tsingtau, German, or Manila beer in Hong Kong, each having been handled in the colony by a German firm.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO MAKE SPECIAL SAILINGS FOR CANAL ZONE.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company announces that, on the steamer "J. L. Luckenbach," which will be dispatched from this port on the 7th of this month, cargo will be accepted for the Canal Zone. This move on the part of the Luckenbach Line is made to provide facilities for numerous customers who have shipments in this direction and who have found it difficult to get cargo space to the Canal Zone.

While the steamer will take cargo for New York, the greater part of her capacity will be devoted to shipments destined for Balboa, which fact will undoubtedly prove welcome news to exporters desiring to send goods to that port.



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ANENT "TOM GILMORE'S GOAT."

IN the issue of "Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular" of the 10th of April an article of weight appears as an answer to an editorial published in the REVIEW referring to the experiences of Mr. T. M. Gilmore in Southern California. The first sentence of this article is to the effect that "the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is mistaken when it says that Southern Californians have captured Tom Gilmore's goat." Denial is made that Tom Gilmore has any goat or hobby or predilections to be captured. The REVIEW does not believe that Mr. Gilmore has any hobby. But we do believe that when he wrote his article entitled "Is the Saloon Doomed?" he was influenced by what he heard from Southern Californians. By this time Mr. Gilmore undoubtedly realizes that the views of Southern Californians are as explosive as those of other primeval thinkers, and that they are always destined to go up in smoke.

Mr. Gilmore states that there is a "mighty problem" in connection with the liquor traffic in this country. We do not believe that there is any problem at all unless a minor or temporary one. But we know there is a mighty muddle in this connection. This is because the thinking people do not rule. The "unreasoning antipathy of the average voter" toward the liquor traffic is due to the same conditions which permit primeval thinkers to meddle with the tariff. What is known in the United States as a "tariff problem" is in reality a tariff muddle just as the "liquor problem" is a liquor muddle. In Europe the tariff is regulated by persons thoroughly cognizant on matters relating to exports and imports, while in the United States the tariff is handled by voters who know practically nothing about the subject handled. It is the same in regard to the liquor traffic. There is no "liquor problem" any more than there is a problem in running an automobile or locomotive. The question is: Does the operator know how? An engineer would not consider that he is solving a problem when he is running the machine with which he is familiar, but a rustic who has never had experience with such a machine imagines that he is solving a mighty problem when he is trying to operate it, although he is simply making a muddle. Mr. Gilmore certainly knows that the trouble with the liquor traffic in the United States is that the people who know the least about it are those who have the most to say in regulating it, and he ought to know that the mighty problem in this country is to knock out the self-conceit and ignorance of the average voter.

By this time Mr. Gilmore very probably realizes that the people of Southern California are not mentally up to the standard of the people of the rest of California. Those Southern Californians, Mr. Gilmore should know, are just barely out of the Kansas and Iowa incubator. It will be some time before they will be out of their shells. When they talk about abolishing the saloon no one should be alarmed, since it must be considered that even Southern Californians are bound to grow.

It is quite true that the advance of prohibition in the West has startled distillers, brewers and wholesale liquor merchants throughout the country, especially those living east of the Rocky Mountains. But alarm will give away to reason and confidence in a short time. Young States get prohibition just as children get the measles. If they are healthy they recover, but if sickly they succumb. In most cases they recover. Of the seven or eight western States which either have prohibition or display sure symptoms of getting it in the near future, it is safe to say that all but one or two will be over it in due time. Fortunately, nearly all the western States are strong. Unfortunately, the strongest one that is afflicted will suffer the most. That is Washington. But it will be the first to recover. After it all but one or two of the others will come along nicely. The liquor trade should have the calmness and patience of the family physician under the circumstances.

"Bonfort's," at the conclusion of the article, makes some excellent suggestions, couched in the following language:

"No State or county would adopt either prohibition or pseudo-prohibition if a ballot, as outlined below, should be used in submitting the question:

- (a) Shall the State of license the manufacture of alcoholic beverages? YES NO
X

- (b) Shall the State of license wholesale liquor dealers? YES X
- (c) Shall the State of license family liquor stores to sell alcoholic beverages in original packages which may not be consumed on premises? YES X
- (d) Shall the State of license established grocers and druggists to sell alcoholic beverages in original packages which may not be consumed on the premises? YES X
- (e) Shall the State of license hotels and restaurants to sell alcoholic beverages which may be consumed on the premises, all drinks to be served at tables? YES X
- (f) Shall the State of license saloons to sell alcoholic beverages which may be consumed on the premises? YES

"It is our conclusion that in all States and nearly all counties voters would put their stamp with few exceptions under 'Yes' to all of the propositions save the last, and in the larger cities they would also vote 'Yes' to the last proposition.

"These conclusions we submit for the consideration, not merely of the Western contemporary, but of the trade at large, and if they stand analyzed then we should bend our energies in the direction of securing such a referendum of this tremendous question."

This proposition of "Bonfort's" has the unqualified support of the REVIEW. Liquor dealers should be insistent that all the questions be placed on the ballot whenever an election affecting the liquor traffic is held. The average voter does not know what he wants, but is always after something. In order that he may be enabled to get something that may satisfy him he should be furnished as large an assortment of questions as may be made to choose from. Liquor dealers are overlooking many vantage points in the present conflict by neglecting to give prominence to the salient questions set forth by "Bonfort's."

"Bonfort's" makes the following declaration of the stand taken by Mr. Gilmore:

"Let us state these conclusions, and then the REVIEW may indicate which are sound and which unsound.

"We hold:

"First, that there is no prohibition in this country anywhere, nor a demand for prohibition;

"Second, that the votes in favor of laws, State and local, which are falsely termed prohibitory, but which simply hand the liquor business over to mail-order houses and bootleggers, are 'wet' votes, and are given with the understanding that the individual shall not be deprived of wine, beer and whisky;

"Third, that these majorities, of right, belong on the regulatory side and would show on that side if the liquor trade would accommodate the methods of retailing liquors to the ideas of the general public;

"Fourth, that an unreasoning antipathy exists in this country—not toward the retail liquor dealer but to the saloon—and that in attacking the saloon the average voter regrets the destruction of all other elements in the business;

"Fifth, that a majority of votes would even be in favor of the saloon save in a few extreme cases, if prohibition prohibited the use as well as the manufacture and sale of liquors;

"SIXTH, THAT THE RETAILER CAN REMOVE FROM THE SALOON ALL OF THE FEATURES OBJECTED TO BY THE MAJORITY OF VOTERS, AND IN DOING SO FIND GREAT PROFIT, PUBLIC APPROVAL, AND A REASON TO TAKE PRIDE IN HIS BUSINESS;

"Seventh, that the features objected to, and which could be done away with, are bars, screens, perpendicular drinking, the treating habit and the exclusion of men accompanied by their wives or children;

"Eighth, that success for the legitimate trade lies in educational work in favor of prohibition prohibiting not merely the manufacture and sale of liquor, but of liquor in every form; also educational work in favor of compensation; also educational work in favor of the voter's being permitted to pass on each element in the trade as a separate proposition."

The REVIEW considers all these propositions to be sound. This paper has never found any proposition that Mr. Gilmore has made to be unsound. Indeed, we have always recognized in Mr. Gilmore the ablest worker in behalf of the liquor interests in the United States. He is an example of what action combined with reason can do. His initiative and executive ability command the respect of the entire trade. But we believe that we can honestly and with justification differ with him on such a question as "Is the Saloon Doomed?" when that question is brought forth by the peculiar state of affairs in Southern California and Arizona, where the large recent importations of "average voters" from Kansas and Iowa have not yet gotten the lay of the land. We believe that when conditions are properly adjusted in the West the saloon will continue to be an institution. Certainly saloons that are wrongly conducted will be doomed. They will be put out of business, not by the prohibitionists, but by those who drink alcoholic liquors.

WINE SITUATION IN SICILY.

With the exception of certain well known table wines, such as Marsala, Zucco, Muscat, Corvo, etc., the wine of Sicily is primarily for local consumption. Of the quantity exported perhaps more than half is sent to the United States, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil, where it is sold to Italian colonists.

The quantity exported to the United States in 1913 amounted to 77,683 liters (46,938 gallons), valued at \$19,516. This is a decline from the preceding year of 183,523 liters (48,481 gallons) and in value of \$23,934. A well known dealer stated that in his opinion the decline was due entirely to an active demand from the French market, which made exporters turn their attention to that field.

The vintage of 1913 was good, and toward the close of the year prices showed a heavy decline from those prevailing at the beginning of the year.

The following is a comparison of the high and low prices for the year per 100 liters (26.42 gallons): Pianura, at the beginning of the year \$6.08, September to October \$3.09; Mezza Montagna, at the beginning of the year \$4.97, September to October \$2.41; Montagna, at the beginning of the year \$3.28, September to October \$1.4. There was a slight advance in prices after October.

The abundant crop and fluctuating demands from abroad and from north Italy were responsible for the fluctuations during the year.

The total production of wine in Sicily during 1913 was 124,088,69 gallons, against 94,678,718 gallons in 1912. The quality of the new wine was considered excellent, the alcoholic strength being exceptionally high and exceeding that of 1912 by at least 2 percent.

There was a considerable decline in the exports of wine from Palermo during 1913 as compared with 1912, due chiefly to the recall of part of the Italian military forces from Libya.

Of the total exports of Marsala wine, amounting to 29,851 gallons in 1913, against 33,417 gallons in 1912, and 13,762 bottles in 1913, against 22,216 bottles in 1912, only 1,161 gallons, against 9,89 gallons in 1912, and 6,924 bottles, against 12,186 bottles in 1912, went to Libya, while the United States took 6,658 bottles and 9,482 gallons.

Of other wines, the total shipments were 146,614 gallons and 28,411 bottles of common wine and 554 gallons of vermouth. The new Italian African provinces took only 686 gallons and 16,930 bottles, against 11,675 gallons and 74,601 bottles in 1912, of common wine, while 1,325 gallons and 7,314 bottles of common wine went to the United States. It seems worthy of note that Argentina, which during recent years took little or no wine from Sicily, is listed in the official statistics for 1913 as having received from Palermo 9,589 gallons of Marsala wine and 1,743 gallons of common wine. France and Germany were the next best customers.

Production of Wine in Abruzzi and Sardinia in 1913.—The production amounted to 1,306,300 tons of grapes and 228,465,182 gallons of wine, against 1,280,100 tons and 226,077,086 gallons in 1912.

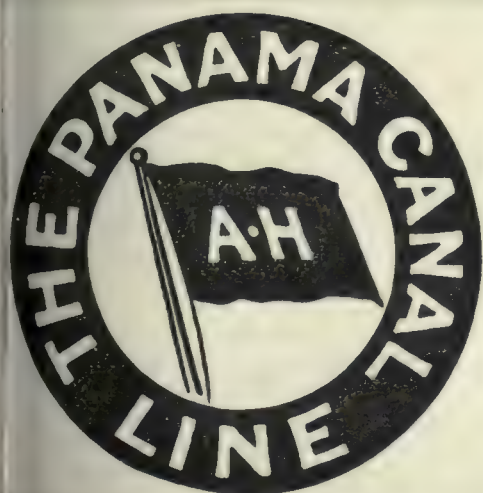
NOT FANATICISM, BUT "SPREE EQUIVALENT."

People who have entertained alarm that the progress of the prohibition movement will deprive them of the cup that cheers may take more than academic interest in a theory that is attractively set forth by the editor of the New York Medical Times. He contends that there are certain mental experiences that are virtually "spree-equivalents." He describes some of these, using the phraseology which prohibition workers have made familiar in their assaults on the demon rum. He talks of "sociological debauches" and "morbid religious intoxication" and declares that the victims are affected by the same fundamental factors that underlie certain forms of alcoholism. He includes among the people subject to the attacks of psychic unrest the most active temperance propagandists.

This will furnish the people who prefer another kind of intoxication a scientific weapon to use against "drunken" reformers. They may insist that it is all a question as to whether the same results shall be procured from spirits of the grain or from psychic derangement. There will be a new insistence on liberty of choice of intoxicants. But the psychic school will have some advantages in the argument, not the least being the matter of cost. By reading a few inexpensive tracts and listening to a few speeches they acquire at nominal expense, a "jag" that would require a week's wages to accumulate in the traditional way. They will also be able to make a formidable array of statistics gathered from courts and penal institutions pointing to after effects of other forms of intoxication. However this argument may influence the opposition, it will be satisfying to its proponents and they will revel in their psychic debauches.

But the eminent medical authority does not confine his attention to the temperance propagandists. He attributes queer happenings in church policy and practice to the activities of psychic debauches. He notes "the curious paroxysmal addiction of certain interesting figures in contemporary life to social reform of one sort or another." He finds the derangement especially marked among the preachers of sex reforms. He says that they have been "obsessed by the determination to exhibit all the indecencies of sex aberration." While he does not discuss the English militants, we presume that they are of the same "psychiatric type." He concludes, very charitably, that these "spree-equivalents" are more wholesome than would be alcoholism itself, a fact due to the unusually high principles and motives of the victims. But he does not hazard a guess as to the probable duration of such sprees. It is possible that there are classes, some being merely spasmodic and occasional reformers, while others are habitual psychic drunkards. Nor does he recommend any institute for cure of the habit. This omission may be supplied by some enterprising advertiser.

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SOURCES OF REVENUE.

 Of course, prohibitionists are not concerned as to how the United States government will proceed to obtain, in the event of the imposition of national prohibition, the \$350,000,000 now derived from the liquor traffic. Probably the prohibitionists would not care whether or not the government took any measures to obtain the \$350,000,000, since they would probably argue that no government would be better than a government maintained by the liquor traffic. In a way the indifference of the prohibitionists to the plight the government would find itself in is allowed to go unchallenged because of the fact that the vast majority of the people of the United States is indifferent to the fight between the prohibitionists and the liquor men. This majority does not take national prohibition seriously enough to even consider it in the light of a contingency and, therefore, does not think it to be worth while to make conjectures as to prospective consequences. It is to the credit of the liquor men that they, who would be the first to be crushed by national prohibition and who should, therefore, worry the least as to how others might suffer, give considerable thought as to how the government would be embarrassed and as to how the various trades and industries of the nation would be involved.

In a previous issue the REVIEW dwelt on the prospect of making the canned foods industry, the leather manufacturers and the income-tax payers bear the \$350,000,000 burden. It was shown that it would be absolutely impractical to place the burden on this element. There is no doubt that \$80,000,000 more per year could be squeezed out of the income-tax payers and \$20,000,000 out of the tobacco industry and trade. But \$250,000,000 would still have to be found.

After due consideration we have come to the conclusion that the branch of industry that can most easily bear the \$250,000,000 burden is coal mining, and we wish to place the matter before the coal-mining interests and the industries associated with them so that they may be able to thresh it out among themselves before they are taken unawares.

The annual production of coal of the United States is approximately 500,000,000 tons. Exact figures placed it at 477,202,303 in 1914, but it was considerably greater in 1913. The average value of the coal at the mines is \$1.40 per ton or \$700,000,000 for the annual production. It appears that it would be quite feasible to place a tax of 50 cents per ton on this coal and thereby raise the \$250,000,000 annually for the government. Or a tax of 75 cents a ton could be placed on anthracite coal, of which approximately 90,000,000 tons per year are produced, and 35 cents on bituminous, of which 410,000,000 tons are produced. Coal miners would be best able to tell the government how the tax should be fixed.

In order not to burden the coal industry too heavily it might be well to make the producers of fuel oil bear a proportion of the tax. The country produces annually approximately 250,000,000 barrels of petroleum, valued at about \$238,000,000, or 95 cents a barrel. A tax of 10 cents a barrel would probably be lightly borne by the oil men, and it would yield \$25,000,000 to the government. But it must be remembered that this tax would be temporary, since the oil wells are quickly exhausted and in the course of a few years the coal men would have to bear the full burden anyway. Eventually the coal production of the country would be taxed at an average rate of 50 cents per ton.

The question of foreign competition must be considered. At present the imports of coal amount to only 3,500,000 tons (about equally divided between anthracite and bituminous) but the added expense of 50 cents per ton on producing coal in the United States might give the foreign coal producers an advantage. This advantage would be offset by imposing a duty of 50 cents or \$1.00 a ton on imported coal. Naturally the governments of other coal-producing countries would respond by placing a duty on coal imported from the United States. This would affect the export coal business of the United States, which amounts to approximately 19,000,000 tons, or \$20,000,000 per year. As a great deal of the coal which the United States exports goes to countries which do not produce coal the competition would be for the markets of those countries and the advantage would be with the producers of coal

in countries where no tax is imposed on coal. The loss of foreign markets would be a minor consideration, as the United States would probably easily absorb the entire 19,000,000 tons mentioned. The coal miners must express their opinions on this subject.

It must be understood that producers of coal would not bear the ultimate weight of the coal tax burden. This would fall on the consumers. The coal companies would simply act as collectors of revenue for the United States government just as the distillers, brewers, winemakers and wholesalers now do. Price of coal would be raised just 50 cents per ton. The country at large would be paying a coal bill of \$950,000,000 per year instead of \$700,000,000 as at present.

The persons who would be most seriously affected by the coal tax are the manufacturers of iron and steel. These manufacturers are the heaviest consumers of coal in the country. They can easily figure out what the increase in the cost of manufacture of iron and steel would be in the event that the price of coal should be increased 50 cents per ton. It is the opinion of the REVIEW (which is "subject to revision") that the added cost to the manufacturers of steel would be at least \$2.50 per ton.

Would the export trade in the manufactures of iron and steel disappear? This is the supreme question. The trade amounts to \$250,000,000 per year. It is the second largest item in the export trade of the United States, unmanufactured cotton being first. Is it worth holding?

The manufacturers of iron and steel of the United States must take this question into serious consideration. Will they still be able to compete with Germany, England and France in the market of the world if \$2.50 per ton, or whatever it may be, be added to the cost of manufacture in this country? If this \$250,000,000 export trade should be lost to the iron and steel industry of the United States would that industry collapse?

As an organ of the liquor industry and trade the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW is not at all concerned over the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States. This journal knows that a great many steel corporations of this country are hostile to the liquor traffic and that, while they have not yet declared themselves to be in favor of national prohibition, they persecute employees who patronize the liquor trade. Naturally it would not arouse any anxiety on our part if those corporations were placed in jeopardy by national prohibition and we would insist that they bear the burden that national prohibition would place on them, for they would be morally responsible to a large extent for the imposition of national prohibition. But we would be concerned over the pitiful plight that the collapse of the iron and steel industry would place the helpless and innocent employees of those corporations in.

There would be absolutely no chance for the domestic market of the United States to absorb the \$250,000,000 worth of iron and steel that is now annually exported. If the export trade should be lost the iron and steel manufacturers would have to reduce their output in a most radical way, and the result would be that tens of thousands of men would be thrown out of employment. There would be added to the army of 1,000,000 unemployed recruited from the liquor industry and trade.

Among the important consumers of coal are the railroads. We would ask the railroad companies to figure how much it would cost them per year if they are called upon to pay 50 cents extra for every ton of coal they burn.

Various manufacturing companies are interested in this question. Let the manufacturers of automobiles, agricultural machinery, clothing, shoes, etc., etc., set aside some of their time in figuring out what the extra cost of coal to them will be.

Hotel men buy large quantities of coal. They should give some serious attention to the question.

There is not another branch of industry that can take up the burden now borne by the liquor traffic so easily as coal mining, so far as can be discovered. Coal is not a necessary of life, but it is absolutely a necessary of commerce and human comfort. Production of it must continually increase. Humanity can not get along without it. If national prohibition comes a \$250,000,000 tax must

be placed on coal. Coal-tax will be a surer source of revenue than the tax on whisky and beer, because men can get along without whisky and beer, but they can not get along without coal. England has already placed a tax on coal. Why should the United States not follow? It is for the coal men to say.

The Nuremberg Market for Hops.—Nuremberg is the world's greatest hop market. For several centuries this district and the northern portion of Bohemia were the only considerable hop region. Although Nuremberg is favorably situated, it was not until railroad transportation became general about 1860 that other towns in the vicinity lost their importance as hop markets and Nuremberg took the lead. Since that time municipal authorities have encouraged the trade and converted the old city warehouse and the arsenal on the Kornmarkt into commodious quarters for hop merchants.

Today the average annual exchange of this hop market comprises 100,000 bales. There are in Nuremberg 250 hop commission houses, mercantile concerns, and wholesale and export firms that negotiate the trade at home and abroad. Nuremberg merchants have branches in Saaz (Bohemia), in London (before the war), and in New York. Consequently Nuremberg is a powerful factor in fixing hop prices.

Meeting of International Congress of Viticulture.—The International Congress of Viticulture will be held in San Francisco July 11-14, under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Hundreds of wine growers from America and abroad will attend the six-day conference, which will be held in the Civic Auditorium.

HOP TRAFFIC OF NUREMBERG, GERMANY, DURING THE WAR.

A statement of Nuremberg's hop traffic during the war—i.e., from September 1, 1914, to February 28, 1915—has just been published. The figures indicate the shipments recorded at the local main freight depot.

Hops during this period were received from stations in Bavaria to the extent of 18,246,250 pounds; from Wurttemberg, 2,630,100; from Baden, 822,800; from Alsace-Lorraine, 2,765,400, and from North Germany, 309,100; a total from German stations of 24,773,650 pounds. Shipments from Bohemian stations amounted to 942,700 pounds; from other Austro-Hungarian stations, 402,050 pounds, and from other foreign stations, 40,150 pounds. The total September-February receipts were therefore 26,158,550 pounds; during the same period the outgoing shipment amounted to 25,793,900 pounds.

Freight statistics for the corresponding period of the two preceding years show: For 1913-14, incoming traffic, 12,138,500 pounds, outgoing 17,489,450; for 1912-13, incoming 21,545,700 pounds, outgoing 23,630,750 pounds. From these figures it will be observed that the incoming shipments in 1914-15 exceeded the outgoing, while the total traffic was greater than in the past two years.

HOP REQUIREMENTS OF SWEDEN.

The service to be inaugurated by the Swedish-South American (Johnson) Line to the Pacific Coast of the United States by way of the Panama Canal should facilitate the shipment of California hops to Sweden. Quotations c. i. f. Goteborg or other suitable European port are preferable to f. o. b. prices. It is suggested that American exporters of hops communicate direct with the Goteborg importers whose names are forwarded. They can be had upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branch offices.

Sweden's requirements amount to 1,250,000 pounds annually, Bavaria supplying about 650,000 pounds.

The import duty is one and one-fifth cents per pound.

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THE MARKET.



BUSINESS during the past month was satisfactory to brewers in general throughout the State of California. Sales in the San Francisco bay region were in much larger volume than for many months past. The month of April showed a great improvement over the corresponding month of 1914. There will no doubt be a continual improvement during the six months to come when industrial activity throughout the State will be at its height, the two Expositions will be running to full capacity and the weather will be favorable. It is safe to predict that this will be the greatest year ever known for the brewers of California.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAINIER BREWERY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Three shifts of workmen working night and day will rush to completion the new Rainier brewery at Bryant, near Fifteenth street, San Francisco, the contract for the construction of which was awarded to the Sound Construction Company for \$538,913.

The agreement calls for the completion of the buildings by November 1, and a penalty of \$500 per day is provided if the structure is not finished by that date. A bonus of the same amount will be allowed if completed before the contract time.

The contract includes the removal from Seattle and installation here of the machinery of the Rainier company. The company is storing large quantities of beer to supply the market during the interruption to production.

The new building will cover an area of 125 by 200 feet. The brew house will be equivalent in height to ten stories, and the stock house seven. It will be of class A construction.

The building is to be of steel and concrete construction, and when completed will be the largest west of the Mississippi.

The Sound Construction Company has completed several large contracts in San Francisco. For the brewery work it has awarded all sub-contracts to local bidders.

In addition to the contract price, the machinery, real estate and other holdings will bring the total investment in excess of \$1,000,000.

In speaking of the plant Mr. Louis Hemrich, president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, says:

"We will operate in San Francisco under the name of the Rainier Brewing Company, and plan to turn out 200,000 barrels of beer annually. About 600 men will be employed in our brewery, and we shall do our share toward making California a prosperous State. From your farmers we shall buy hops and barley and will use about 2,000 tons of rice annually."

The brewers plan to do all their shipping to Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands through San Francisco. They will buy all their bottles, cases, barrels and fuel oil in this city.

THE HOP MARKET.

The demand for 1915 hops is on the increase. Thirteen cents is being freely bid on contract, and 14 cents has been offered to growers in Oregon.

Growers affiliated with the association will not consider deals with independent buyers and other growers have faith in the market and will not contract now.

Several lots of spot hops bought recently at advanced prices have gone to dealers in the East and Middle West. These purchases were to cover short sales. It is believed there is much more such business still uncovered, and there is no chance of the market receding, with only about 2000 bales on hand.

Hops For Shipment to London.—A telegram has been received by the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad Company from the Atlantic Transport Line of New York, reading as follows: "Can now accept hops for export to London. Ocean rate \$2 dock delivery, \$2.09 warehouse delivery."

CHANCELLOR DAVID STARR JORDAN'S REPLY TO MR. WILLIAM SCHULDT.



IN his reply to Mr. William Schuldt, secretary of the Brewers' Protective Association, Professor David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, frankly admits that alcohol taken in moderate quantities is a food. His exact language is as follows:

It is an admitted fact that a certain amount of alcohol may be decomposed and assimilated in the process of digestion. This amount is food; all that is not assimilated is of the nature of poison. The effect of alcohol as a poison is that of nerve depression, affecting first the higher forms of nerve action, notably the will, producing an 'auslosung,' or loosening up, a dissolving of the restraints and reserves, the development of which we call character-building.

The prohibitionist professor in this way shows characteristic prejudice against alcohol, while he admits that it is a food. It would not be likely that he would say that meat or bread that is not decomposed and assimilated in the process of digestion is of the nature of a poison. Yet an excess of meat or bread might be considered as just as much a poison as alcohol. But, as a matter of fact, in very few cases are excesses of alcohol, meat or bread of the nature of poison. The use of the word "poison" in such cases is hyperbolic. Excesses are deleterious, but not necessarily poisonous. They always produce discomfort, but very rarely death or disability.

One of the egregious errors of Chancellor Jordan is shown in his statement that "the effect of alcohol as a poison is that of nerve depression." If the chancellor had made a thorough investigation of the subject he would have made a more temperate statement: the effect that the deleterious effect of the excessive use of alcohol is that of exhaustion. Alcohol always produces stimulation as exercise does, and if indulged in to excess it always results in exhaustion just as exercise does.

Professor Jordan would like to convey to others the idea here that certifies that the stimulation that alcohol produces is merely imaginary and in reality is depression. His language is as follows:

"This depression, or abatement, of the higher restraints is mistaken for stimulation. The feeling produced is often felt as exhilaration and the after-effect of the depression is known as the 'difference in the morning.'"

When the professor in this way tries to make drinkers believe that they merely imagine that alcohol acts as a stimulant and that they do it ever dawn upon him that he is himself suffering from a hallucination? Can it be that he can not realize that he himself has an imagination and that it is his lack of control of his imagination that makes him the victim of a mental illusion when he mistakes stimulation for depression? If the professor does not consider that he is infallible he should give his reasoning faculty the benefit of careful introspection in order to determine whether or not he has an abnormally inverted mental vision.

We believe that Professor Jordan is wrong when he says "A certain amount of alcohol may be decomposed and assimilated in the process of digestion. This amount is food." In his book, titled "Investigations in the Chemistry and Economy of Food," published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. A. Atwater, Professor of Wesleyan University, says: "Alcohol is a food because it yields energy though it does not build tissue." This is supported by medical authorities who unanimously agree that alcohol is eliminated from the human system within twenty-four hours after it enters it. Alcohol is too refined a substance to be transformed into flesh. While it does, by stimulating the digestive organs, contribute to assimilation, it is not assimilated. Its food value lies in its stimulating qualities.

As a stimulant alcohol is much superior to natural physical exercise. It may be described as artificial exercise and as a substitute for natural exercise has many advantages over that, of which it takes the place. The chief advantage lies in the stimulating effect on the brain. Natural exercise stimulates every organ excepting the brain. It causes a depression in the action of the brain by increasing the circulation of blood in all parts of the body, excepting the brain, and thereby takes the blood away from the brain.

Alcohol stimulates every organ, excepting the generative, and especially excites the brain, assisting that organ to produce gray matter, the development of which is the chief work of the modern human being. It does depress the action of the generative organs by turning the flow of blood away from them, but this is desirable in connection with the moral development of the human race, it being generally admitted that the natural action of the generative organs is much in excess of the requirements of the race for purposes of fecundity as well as for mentality. Professor Jordan is quite right when he says that alcohol "affects first the higher forms of nerve action, notably the will," but he is wrong when he says that it "dissolves the restraints and reserves." If alcohol does not strengthen the will how does Professor Jordan account for the fact that alcoholics have more control of their lust than teetotalers have, as is proven by the statistics of crimes against virtue? Only by proving that will power consists in determination to satisfy lust at any cost on the moral standard of Mahometans can the charge that alcohol weakens the will be upheld.

From the standpoint of being artificial exercise alcoholic stimulation imposes itself on the human race more and more as time goes by. Social and commercial conditions make it a necessity. Accordingly as industrial activities are increased fewer men are able to indulge in natural exercise. In order to secure sufficient physical stimulation men must substitute alcohol for natural exercise. It is fortunate for them that they have the substitute and otherwise, they would not be able to continue to advance. The average man has no opportunity to play golf and baseball, as Professor Jordan has, but he must excite the different organs of the body in order to keep in good health and hold his place in the race in pursuit of achievement, which is the source of happiness. Alcohol stands him in good stead. Without it he would fall back.

The only question in connection with the use of alcohol is the proper amount that the individual should take to give the stimulation required. Certainly when a human being takes so much alcohol that it results in bringing exhaustion a serious abuse of one of nature's greatest gifts to civilized man is committed. When a

man drinks enough alcoholic liquor to become drunk he is doing just what the athlete does when he overtaxes his strength, although, fortunately, he does not pay so dearly for his indiscretion as the athlete does. But this question is being answered by the constant decrease of excessive and increase of moderate drinking in all countries.

If Chancellor Jordan would see things as he should see them he might become a very valuable asset to the cause of temperance, but as long as he cherishes his prejudices he will be classed, like all other prohibitionists, as a liability.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD OFFERED.

The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW will pay the sum of ten dollars to any person who will furnish the name of the scientist who discovered that alcohol is a narcotic poison. For the purpose of authentication, a brief outline of the proceedings leading to the discovery must be given.

In the event that no response is forthcoming to this offer a reward of five dollars will be given to any person who will furnish the name of the scientist, if any, who discovered that alcohol is a narcotic drug. A short account of the discovery must be given.

If there is no response to either of the foregoing offers the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW will pay five dollars to any person who will furnish the name of the scientist, if any, who discovered that alcohol is a narcotic substance. A description of the discovery is required.

Those who consider these offers must remember that names of ipse dixit scientists are barred.

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Wine With the Meal—A Temperance Beverage

By Andrea Sbarboro.

IN their efforts to discredit the wine industry of California, the leaders of the dry forces are trying to make the voters believe that the consumption of wine is largely responsible for whatever crime, insanity, poverty and drunkenness exist in this State. Every fair minded person knows that wine is not a saloon drink and that it can be enjoyed only at the table with meals. Used in moderation in that way, it is an aid to digestion and far less injurious than chilly ice water.

To secure authoritative information as to the conditions that prevail in the great wine-producing countries of Europe, we recently addressed communications to our American consuls, asking them for an unbiased statement as to the effects of wine drinking in the cities in which they are stationed. All agree that amongst those people who consume wine intoxication is practically unknown.

German Temperance Advocates Not Opposed To Wine.

Consul T. St. John Gaffney, writing from Munich, under date of March 23rd, says:

"During my eight years' residence in Dresden I very seldom saw anyone under the influence of drink, although saloons, cafes, beer halls and other drinking establishments are far more prevalent there than in our American cities. This experience of mine also applies to Munich and other Continental cities with which I am perfectly familiar. Even the most rabid temperance advocates in the German Empire have not made attack on the drinking of wine, which is very largely consumed throughout the Empire. Of late years there has been a movement against the great consumption of beer, which some medical authorities claim to be injurious to the health. However, everyone contends that a few glasses of beer or wine taken at meal times or throughout the day is really to the advantage of one's health."

Drunkenness Scarce in Wine-Drinking Countries.

Our American Consul General at Berlin, the Hon. Robert P. Skinner, under date of March 19th, also pays a tribute to wine as a temperance beverage. He writes:

"As wine is consumed almost exclusively at table, it follows that whatever intoxication there is, very seldom can be attributed to the use of this particular beverage. In Southern Europe, where wine is cheap and plentiful and in common use among all classes of society, the consumption of spirits is less considerable than elsewhere, and it is matter of general observation that drunkenness is almost unknown in Portugal, Spain, France and Italy, the four chief wine-growing and consuming countries. It is an interesting circumstance that in France, during the years of the prevalence of phylloxera, when the wine crop was greatly reduced, there was a considerable increase in the popular demand for stronger beverages, such as absinthe.

"In the wine drinking countries of Europe the cheap common wines usually are mixed with water, the addition of water by the consumer being considerably over one-half, so that the intoxicating power of the beverage is much reduced. In these countries wine is found on every table and is included in the price of the meal in almost all hotels. The alcoholic content of such wines seldom exceeds eight per cent, so that when diluted with water the mixture is of about the same strength as beer."

Conditions in Temperate Italy.

Wine is universally consumed in Italy and everywhere the people are sober and industrious. Writing from Florence, under date of April 9th, our American consumer, Leo. J. Keena, says:

"As Florence is a closed city, i.e., a city into which articles brought from the surrounding country are required to pay an octroi tax, it is possible to approximate the amount of wine used in the city. Unfortunately, in the statistical tables wine and vinegar are grouped and the return is made for both together. The tax into the city on wine and vinegar is \$2.00 for each 26.40 gallons. In 1912 the octroi returns show that 9,784,500 gallons of

wine and vinegar entered the city of Florence, presumably, the octroi tax was paid on the above amount, for consumption in the city. The population of the city of Florence, according to the census of 1911, was 232,860. The number of deaths in Florence for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 was as follows: 1909, deaths, 5,460; 1910, deaths, 4,510; 1911, deaths, 5,195. During those three years the number of deaths caused by chronic alcoholism was: 1909, deaths, 26; 1910, deaths, 20; 1911, deaths, 9.

"The use of wine as a food drink is practically universal in the part of Italy. I believe that among the nations of the world the Italian is generally regarded temperate both in eating and in drinking and I know that among Italians the Tuscan enjoys a special reputation for temperance."

Letters From Paris and Marseille.

Consul General A. M. Thackara, writing from Paris on March 28th, says:

"As a matter of fact, the French on the whole are temperate although a great quantity of alcohol is consumed in certain parts. Temperance societies exist in this country, but they strive mainly to combat the use of heavy alcoholic drinks such as absinthe."

Consul General A. Gaulin, writing from Marseille, on March 26th, says: "The per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in the city of Marseille during 1913 was as follows: Wine, 29.6 gallons; beer, 2.98 gallons; spirits 3.7 quarts. A study of the French official statistics shows that the consumption of spirits is lowest in the wine-producing sections of the country. Wine is considered in France as one of the so-called 'hygienic beverages.' In this respect it is used in nearly every household, but moderately, and as a rule only with meals. The common table wines are usually mixed with water."

Little Intemperance Seen in Spain.

Robert Frazer, Jr., American Consul at Malaga, Spain, on April 21st wrote: "I am very glad to be able to testify to the very little intemperance existing at this city. Everyone here drinks wine with their meals, and beer has of late also been increasing in popularity, but very little liquor, other than an occasional glass of 'aguardiente' (anissette), is ever indulged in. To this, and to the fact that everyone, both men and women, are accustomed to light wine almost from childhood, I attribute the very little intemperance seen in Spain. This is the more striking as ordinary grades of red wine are sold everywhere, without restriction, at the equivalent of 4 to 5 cents per quart."

Sobriety of Wine-Drinking Foreigners.

In California, according to the United States Census of 1910, there were 586,432 foreign born inhabitants, out of a total population of 2,377,549. To prove that those foreign-born citizens who hail from the wine-drinking countries of Europe are for the most part temperate in their drinking habits, we would call the attention of our readers to the following table showing the total number of inebriates committed since July 1, 1912, and the nativity of those so committed:

United States	922	Scotland	10
Ireland	65	Sweden	5
Norway	5	Switzerland	3
England	45	France	7
Nova Scotia	3	Belgium	1
Germany	28	Australia	5
China	3	Japan	1
Austria	3	Holland	2
Denmark	2	Russia	1
Mexico	2	Africa	1
Canada	22	India	1
Italy	7	Unknown	15
Portugal	2		
Finland	6	Total.....	17

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Summarizing, we find the following proportions of inebriates in California to the population contributed by nine foreign nations:

Non-Wine Producing Countries.

	Population	Inebriates
Ireland	52,478	65
England	48,703	45
Canada	44,677	22
Scotland	13,695	19
	159,553	151

Wine-Producing Countries.

	Population	Inebriates
Germany	76,307	28
Italy	63,615	7
Portugal	22,539	2
France	17,407	7
Spain	4,229	0
	184,197	44

From the above figures, we find that the inebriates from the non-wine-producing countries, which represent 6.7 per cent of the population of this State, numbered 151 or 12.5 per cent, while those from the five wine-producing countries, which represent $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the population of California, numbered only 44 or 3.6 per cent.

Please note that France, which the dry leaders call "the most drunken nation on the face of the globe," contributes but 7, while Italy, with its 63,615 representatives in California, is responsible for only 7; Portugal is credited with 2; and Spain none. Germany, which produces more beer than wine and provides the largest foreign population in this State, has 28.

Clearly, there is a lesson to be learned from these figures, which prove conclusively that wine, taken as a substitute for the stronger alcoholic liquors, is in reality a true temperance beverage.

HOW DRINK CAUSES A MAN TO LOSE EMPLOYMENT.

Anti-Saloon League official telegram from Sioux City, August 20: Rev. Wallace M. Short, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of this city, has joined the line of ex-pastors who are championing the wet cause and shouting the doctrine of personal liberty. Dr. Short is still a minister in good standing in his denomination, but his resignation as a pastor in this city has been received.

Some of the things charged up against Dr. Short and admitted by him are these: That while he was pastor of a church he was also an honorary member of a bartenders' union and attended its meetings; that he has frequented barrooms in Chicago, New York and elsewhere; that he refused to give up his pulpit to a speaker for the Anti-Saloon League; that he has publicly protested against temperance legislation; that he has had beer delivered at his parsonage and paid for it with his individual check; that he signed a petition of consent for a saloon, and that he has sat in saloons of both high and low degree, talking with bartenders, and occasionally taking a glass of beer with them.

Dr. Short defends himself by saying that his personal liberty is sacred, and that, anyhow, prohibition doesn't prohibit.

Nobody thinks him dishonest, but the better class of folks here are convinced that he is out of touch with the newest thought and purpose of Christian churches.

This is the way prohibitionists prove that drink causes men to lose employment. The brutality of depriving a man of his livelihood is a standing argument of the modern Inquisitionists.)

A SERVICEABLE GENT.

A stout old gentleman—I say, what are you two children following me about for?

One of them—Please, sir, mother told me to take Tommy for a long walk and be sure an' keep him in the shade.—Boston Transcript.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Arrangements for the twentieth annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, to be held at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 9 and 10, has been appointed by President Samuel Woolner, Jr., and consists of the following from Cincinnati: Julius W. Freiberg, Max Hirsch, Walter Klein, Irvin F. Westheimer, Clarence E. Mack, Herbert Hoffheimer, Carl E. Pritz, George Diehl, Garfield Trager, Sidney Klein, E. Miller, George A. Dieterle, E. Millard Mayer, John H. Finn and Fred Schwenck.

This committee met at the office of the national association on the afternoon of April 26 and elected Carl E. Pritz as temporary chairman. On motion of Max Hirsch, seconded by Clarence E. Mack, the following nominations were made: C. E. Pritz, chairman; Irvin E. Westheimer, vice-chairman, and Julius W. Freiberg, secretary, who were unanimously elected.

George F. Dieterle of the Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association spoke to the committee, expressing the views of the Executive Committee in regard to the conduct of the convention.

The following committees were appointed by the chairman and requested to meet at once:

Publicity, Sidney Klein, chairman; Fred Schwenck and Max Hirsch; Hotel Reservations, E. L. Miller, chairman; Irvin F. Westheimer and Julius W. Freiberg; Entertainment, Edgar Freiberg, chairman; Garfield Trager and E. Millard Mayer; Ladies' Entertainment, Irvin F. Westheimer, chairman; Herbert Hoffheimer and George A. Dieterle; Information, Clarence E. Mack, chairman; Carl E. Pritz and John H. Finn; Press, George Diehl, chairman; Fred Schwenck and Sidney Klein, and Program, Max Hirsch, chairman; Sidney Klein and Julius W. Freiberg.

SIAMESE TRADE IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The value of all alcoholic liquors imported into Bangkok during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, was \$601,690, and a review of these imports for the preceding half decade shows little fluctuation, the figures being \$577,140 for 1908, \$546,142 for 1909, \$537,530 for 1910, \$524,282 for 1911, and \$533,255 for 1912. In the fiscal year 1914, however, imports advanced nearly 20 per cent over 1913, reaching a total of \$714,234.

The use of beer and wine in Siam is moderate and for some time showed little tendency to increase, but in 1914, with a value of \$177,214, imports of these products exceeded 1913 by 27 per cent. Of the whisky imports in 1914, aggregating 78,069 gallons, value \$105,279 (against 69,232 gallons, value \$96,042 in 1913), the United Kingdom supplied 27,210 gallons, worth \$56,119, and Germany 48,850 gallons, worth \$46,726. Brandy comes mainly from France, that country having furnished 54,342 gallons (value \$114,057) of Bangkok's total imports of 102,192 gallons (value \$160,444) in 1914. Germany ranked second with shipments aggregating 43,917 gallons, worth \$36,316. The total receipts of brandy in 1913 amounted to 84,750 gallons, worth \$126,675. Samshu, or Chinese spirit, is imported for the Chinese population of Siam, and chiefly from their country. In 1914 such imports amounted to 354,288 gallons, value \$255,421, against 292,112 gallons, value \$223,580, in 1913. The only alcoholic liquor produced in Siam is arrack, and its production and sale are regulated by the government. Dealers in liquors must have special government licenses.

There are no special shipping requirements for alcoholic liquors. The duty on beer and wines is 5 per cent ad valorem; on spirits not exceeding 50 degrees alcoholic strength a duty of 74 cents gold is paid per gallon, and for every degree above 50 degrees an additional 1.5 cents per gallon.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEER FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Mr. D. Cozzolino of Escondido states that machinery for making non-alcoholic beer has been ordered from the East and that the product will be on the market of Southern California in July. The contract has been let to the Los Angeles Brewing Co., which will make the beer. The alcohol taken from the beer will pay for the extracting.

ECHOES FROM ARIZONA.

First Results.—Three hundred saloons have been closed and 1000 barkeeps are hustling for jobs in fields wherein they have no fitness. All over the State, the oldtimers, dazed and wondering, are bumping without avail into closed doors that ever before have swung welcomingly inward. The whole state of society has been made over in a day, and in a locality wherein was the assumption that whisky was as the breath of life.

The change has been taken calmly all over the State, the only resentment shown being in Tucson, where beside the "For Rent" signs, hang placards reciting "Our Means of Livelihood has been taken away by imported hired agitators." The last hours of 1914, in cafes and clubs had many gatherings, whereat were sung "How Dry I am," "It's a Long Way to California," "The Holy City" and "Good-by, My Toddy, Good-by."

There was real grief in Prescott over the closing of the far-famed "Stope" of the Yavapai Club, where the walls are of mine timbers and the lights were in miners' iron candlesticks. There was a suggestion of rebellion at Prescott, whence went from Phoenix a big bargain-sale lot of liquor a few days ago, but no trouble materialized. In some places the clubs and saloons sold out early in the day and had nothing left for the last evening. Fifteen barrels of beer from Prescott furnished a farewell celebration medium for the people of Jerome. One Northern Arizona lawyer is said to have brought in for his own cellar from Los Angeles an even carload of wines and of "harder" liquors.

It is evident already that Arizona has set herself a hard problem, in the forced denial of a commodity heretofore the easiest of all to secure. The answer can hardly be given for a year or more to come.

Arizona's action in clamping prohibition upon an already arid State prevented the Portland Coast League ball club from doing its spring training work at Tucson, Arizona. This may sound like an anomaly, because baseball and booze are not supposed to mix, but it's true, nevertheless.

Inquisitorial Power.—The prohibitionists have made the State attorney general Prohibition Commissioner. This title is analogous to that of Master of Inquisition in Spain 125 years ago. Under the law the attorney-general is empowered to oppress people on mere suspicion. The attorney-general becomes not only the commander in chief of the military forces of the State but the admiral of the "queen's navee." Both the army and the navy if Arizona had one could be called out to discover a bottle of liquor hidden away in a cellar.

Catholic Church Harassed.—The effect of the rigid prohibitory amendment is to make the procuring of altar wine for Mass in the State exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Railroads and transportation companies refuse to accept consignments for delivery in Arizona, there being no exception whatever in favor of sacramental wine for Catholic churches.

Bishop Granjon explained that one of the fundamental tenets of the Catholic faith was the celebration of Mass and the regular attendance thereat by all members of the Church, and that the use of wine was absolutely essential in this service. He stated positively that the Mass, in the celebration of which wine is necessary, was such an important part of the Catholic religion that without it the Church could not carry on its work.

He said that if they were unable to secure sacramental wine the priests would be unable to perform their duties, and in such a case doubtless he and the sixty-four priests in Arizona would be compelled to move from the State, abandoning their churches and people, and, further, that all devout believers in the faith would of necessity have to journey outside the State at frequent intervals to attend Mass, or, if they were not situated so that that were possible, they would have to move to some other State to reside.

Eggnog, Extracts and Coffee Barred.—Mr. Wiley Jones, State Attorney-General, rendered an opinion holding that the prohibition law could not be suspended in favor of eggnog to relieve a wife's weak heart, or of lemon extract, containing a little alcohol, which a woman may need to flavor bakery cakes. Concentrated coffee also came under the ban, he declared.

The Attorney-General rendered the opinion in reply to a large

number of inquiries concerning the scope of the prohibition law. The eggnog question was propounded by a man who said he did not want the liquor himself, but his wife had to have an egg nog with a "kick in it," to strengthen her weak heart. The opinion was comprehensive.

"Nothing a man can use as a beverage which may introduce him can be used or introduced into the State," said the attorney general.

Freedom of the Press Attacked.—The law makes advertising liquor an offense equal to selling or having it, extending the prohibition to advertisements in newspapers or other publications on bill boards, as well as to circulars, price lists, catalogues, and makes an offender of any one who prints or publishes or causes such advertisements to be posted or displayed on his premises.

Inviolability of the Home Abrogated.—Probably the most drastic feature of the law is the one that makes it a crime to keep liquor in a private home for the personal use of the owner. This is prima facie evidence of violation of the law and also empowers officers to break into a house in search of such evidence without a search warrant. It also definitely makes the giving away of liquor unlawful.

Sonora Border Towns Prosper.—Many saloons are opening in Naco, Sonora, within a stone throw of Naco, Arizona, where saloons closed January 1, 1915. Highways from Arizona towns to Naco, Sonora, are heavily traveled. On holidays there are more Americans than Mexicans in Naco.

Other Sonora border towns are prospering. The Mexican government has granted concessions for resorts and will derive a handsome revenue.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

When it was announced that the Georgia legislature, at the instance of the Anti-Saloon League, had passed the prohibition bill over the Governor's veto, naturally there was rejoicing in the ranks. And when it was learned that the legislature had forbidden the publication of liquor advertisements in the newspapers of the State, the rejoicing was doubled. But when the "dry" law was studied it was found that the bill fathered by the league permitted any and all citizens, even if there be four and or five citizens in a family, to procure the following:

24 gallons of whisky per year.

36 gallons of wine per year.

720 pints of beer per year.

"How can we conscientiously place Georgia in the list of prohibition States," asks a prohibition editor. "When the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States is only:

1½ gallons of whisky per year.

½ gallon of wine per year.

165 gallons of beer per year?"—Caldwell, Idaho, "Tribune."

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TREASURY DECISIONS.

(T. D. 2168)

Special-tax liability as liquor dealer.

Advertisements of whisky shipped on approval should have approval feature modified or eliminated.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1915.

Internal-revenue officers and others concerned:

The attention of this office has been directed to the advertisement of numerous whisky houses offering to ship, on order, whisky, and if upon trial the same is not satisfactory it may be refused and money refunded to the purchaser.

In the opinion of this office these terms constitute merely a conditional agreement which does not become a binding sale until the licensee examines and accepts the goods, and then constitutes a sale in the place of such acceptance.

In order to avoid assertion of special-tax liability as liquor dealer at the various places where such acceptances occur, all such advertisements should be modified so as to eliminate this feature.

DAVID A. GATES,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2176)

Distilled spirits.

Gauging at rectifying houses after May 1, 1915, to be done by the rectifier, instead of by a United States gauger.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1915.

Collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

By the act of March 4, 1915, it is provided—

That whenever any cask or package of distilled spirits containing two wine gallons or more is dumped by a rectifier for rectification and received from rectification for sale, shipment, or delivery, the same shall be gauged, marked, branded and stamped by a United States gauger; but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may by regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, provide that the gauging, marking, stamping and branding of such packages so dumped for rectification or received therefrom be done by the rectifier, instead of by a United States gauger.

In pursuance to the statute above quoted, regulations are now in effect which, if approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, will take effect May 1 next, dispensing with the services of United States gaugers at rectifying houses in the gauging of distilled spirits before rectification, and in the gauging, marking, branding, and stamping of distilled spirits after rectification and making it the duty of the rectifier (either in person or by his agent or employee) to perform such services. The general method of accounting for spirits dumped and stamped out and for those in process of rectification will be substantially the same as heretofore. A limited number of books of stamps to meet the needs of each particular business will be placed directly in the hands of the rectifier for use in packages filled by him upon his filing a suitable bond to secure against the misuse of the stamps so placed and to insure their return to the collector of the district of such of the stamps as may be unused.

Collectors will be furnished with printed copies hereof for distribution to the rectifiers in their respective districts and will afterwards be supplied with copies of the regulations on this subject on their own course of preparation for like distribution.

DAVID A. GATES,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.



Mr. George W. Adams of the de Fremery Company left San Francisco for Southern California during the last part of April. Mr. Adams will spend altogether about two weeks in the South.

Mr. J. F. Rafetto, wholesale liquor dealer of Santa Barbara, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of April and is spending a few days on business and recreation around the bay region.

Mr. E. A. Conway, a prominent liquor dealer of Fort Bragg, was among the visitors to the Exposition city during the last week of April.

Mr. L. R. Mead, proprietor of the Byron Hot Springs Hotel, arrived in San Francisco on the 27th of April on a short trip, combining business and pleasure.

Mr. M. J. Fontana, one of the leading men of the California wine industry, has been on an extended trip through South America during the past two months. According to the latest advices Mr. Fontana is in Argentina. He will proceed from Argentina across the Atlantic to South Africa.

Captain H. T. Jack, one of the leading liquor dealers of Sebastopol, arrived in San Francisco on the 11th of April and participated in the festivities at the Exposition.

Mr. Fred Rink, a popular liquor dealer of Sacramento, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of April.

Mr. Charles J. Kath, who is prominently identified with the brewing industry of San Jose, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of April on a trip combining business and pleasure.

Mr. F. Frank, the well-known brewer of Grass Valley, arrived in San Francisco on the 18th of April and spent several days visiting the Exposition and calling upon friends in the trade.

COMPENSATION AS VIEWED BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

If for a long period of time men have been allowed, without censure of the law, to invest their capital in any kind of property, that property should not be extinguished by law without giving them some compensation. At any rate, some time ought to be given them to dispose of it, or turn it to other uses. It is quite possible that the people may come to the conclusion that a trade long permitted and protected by law is contrary to public morals or public policy, and may resolve upon extinguishing it, but the interests of the men engaged in it ought to be fairly considered. Slavery was a great wrong, and ought to have been abolished; but it would not have been right to abolish slavery in a time of peace by an act of Congress, without providing compensation to the owners of the slaves. It might justly be enacted, as in New York, that all persons born after a certain day should be free. The liquor business should be dealt with in some such manner. It could be restricted more summarily, no doubt; but some regard should certainly be paid to the property rights of the men who are engaged in it.

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Popularity of Golden State Extra Dry Champagne.—The San Francisco "News Letter" says: "The high prices of foreign champagnes—due undoubtedly to the titanic war in Europe—has something to do with the enormous increase in the demand for California champagnes; nevertheless, it is a well known fact that the producers of California champagnes make a claim and are ready to stand by any statement that they make that their product is equal to any imported foreign vintage; in fact, nine people out of ten cannot tell the difference. To show the great popularity of the California product, Golden State Extra Dry Champagne was served at the following banquets during the past month: The Knights of St. Patrick banquet at the St. Francis; Chamber of Commerce banquet 900 guests, at California building, P. P. I. E.; California Society, M. Clarence Mackey, president, Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.; Celebration Opening P. P. I. E., at Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C.; banquet to Vice-President Marshall at California building, P. P. I. E.; banquet given to Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, delegate to Congress, at Cliff House, S. F.; banquet given by Commissioner-General of the Netherlands to President Moore and the foreign commissioners."

Wine Situation in Greece.—The vine in Greece is cultivated over an area approximating 300,000 acres, and the value of the resulting products is estimated at an average of \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 per annum. On the mainland the wines of Corinth, Patras, etc., are highly esteemed, as are those from the islands of Euboea, Tinos, Naxos and especially Santorin. In Attica the wine industry is also important, the best known being the wines of Kephissia, Cote de Parnes, Marathon and Solonos. "Tourelaren" is one of the best known Marathon wines. The largest producer of wine in Greece is La Societe Hellenique de Vins et Spiritueux, which has presses at Athens, Kalamata, Tripolis and Myloi. Perhaps half of its production is sent to France and the remainder consumed in Greece.

The custom prevails in general throughout Greece of mixing resin with wine when intended for local consumption or for exportation for consumption by Greek colonies throughout the world. This custom is said to be due to a belief in the medicinal effect of the blending.

The following is a statement of the production in Greece in 1912 of the various distilleries of La Societe Hellenique, mentioned above, in pounds: Wines, 127,787,086; concentrated must, 2,997,242; cognac, 94,970; pure alcohol, 1,325,330; denatured alcohol, 5,278,692; tartar, 1,385,889; raisin paste, 1,082,245; grape sugar, 92,088; marmalade or currant jelly, 134,454.

The manager of the society states that the production for 1913 was about 10 per cent over 1912.

The production and marketing of wine was about as in former years. Almost all the wine produced is the common sour wine, golden or red, which is offered at wholesale in bulk at about 17 cents per gallon.

NELLY BLY ON THE HUNGARIAN-SERVIAN FRONTIER.

They built the fire near my wagon and wanted me to get out and stand with them. Never again, I hope, shall I preach anything as admitting of no deviation. I am not one who cares to drink or could ever see any excuse for it. I have been one of those who argued that in no instance was drinking ever a necessity. I have changed my mind. I consider it a necessity at the cholera barracks in Przemyśl, or elsewhere. I considered it a boon to our drivers. They had had nothing to eat since the day before. They had neither coffee, tea nor water. They could obtain none. They were stiff and cold. One had a large bottle with waterlike fluid.

He offered it to me first. He said: "Schnapps! Good! Warm!" I tasted it. A few drops was like fire in my throat. But it left a warm streak as it passed down. They all drank after me—not much more. They all seemed content with one small swallow. They plainly showed they were not drinking for pleasure—only for sustenance.—Nelly Bly in N. Y. "World."

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN DO NOT FAVOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

LONDON, April 29.—The clergy comprising the lower of the convocation of Canterbury are willing to set the nation an example in the matter of temperance, but they are not willing to abstain from alcohol.

This was the sense of the meeting today of the lower house which passed a resolution, "inviting the clergy and laity of the Church of England to set an example of self-sacrifice," in the matter of alcoholic liquors.

Several members voted only after being assured that total abstinence was not expected of them. The dean of Canterbury flatly refused to swear off altogether. He had tried it before, he said, and found it a failure, in that it impaired his health. Associated Press Dispatch.

THE TRIUMPH OF FERGUSON IN TEXAS.

To show what a triumph Jas. E. Ferguson, the liberal candidate, achieved in the Democratic State primaries, we quote the following paragraph from the St. Louis Post:

"In this campaign all the great corporate interests of Texas—railroads, express, public utility, telegraph, telephone, lumber, cattle, etc., all but two or three of the leading daily newspapers, 90 per cent of the prominent politicians of all factions; 80 per cent of the lawyers and nearly all of the preachers; the whole laboring element with rare exceptions; most of the bankers and big business men—these and other powerful elements of society, including the Texas Federal officeholders, were aligned back of Col. Baughman, the railroad-prohibition candidate for Governor."

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY DEAL.

By the terms of a contract signed April 2 by the Warner Brewing Company, the Salt Lake City Brewing Company and the A. Fisher Brewing Company, the former concern sells to the latter two all of its good will, stock on hand, bottles and supplies. The sale became effective April 5. The two buying breweries have reached an agreement for a division of the purchase and the Warner company, as soon as its real estate is disposed of, will be incorporated.

Winnemucca, Nevada, Trade Notes.—The Central Bar, under the proprietorship of Messrs. David Conevey and Jesse Oliveras, has been greatly improved during the past month. The interior of the establishment has been redecorated and a lobby has been added. The resort is now one of the most handsomely appointed in the town.

Mr. Ira A. Lowell has purchased the Belmont Saloon.

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 Pav. Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Ingnook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geo West & Son, Incorporated..... Stockton, Cal.
 California Wine Association
 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Th. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.
 Wenore-Bowen
 166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Itain Vineyard Co.
 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Nak & Sonoma Wine Co.
 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siea Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Pinke's Widow
 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. I. Lancel Co.
 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Latman & Jacobi
 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frech American Wine Co.
 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Itain-Swiss Colony
 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sooma Wine & Brandy Co.
 3, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Cisca-Lombardi Wine Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Chache & Bon
 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Güllach-Bundschu Wine Co.
 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. Lyons & Rass Co.
 Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Jo. Wieland Brewery
 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
 John Rapp & Son, Agents,
 Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
 teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
 Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

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 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
 138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
 Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
 820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
 Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
 467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

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 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
 34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
 14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.
 943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co.
 811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co. Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.
 Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
 Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieu Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Nierman & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Occidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR SUPPLIES.

A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

MINERAL WATER.

San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR FIXTURES.

San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

AUTO TRUCKS.

The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASTES AND GUMS.

Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

Ship Cafe
Venice, California

John Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange
ery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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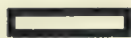
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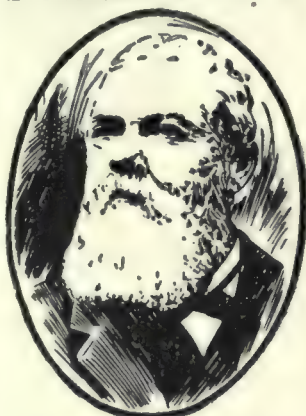
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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. XLVII.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, MAY, 1915

No. 7

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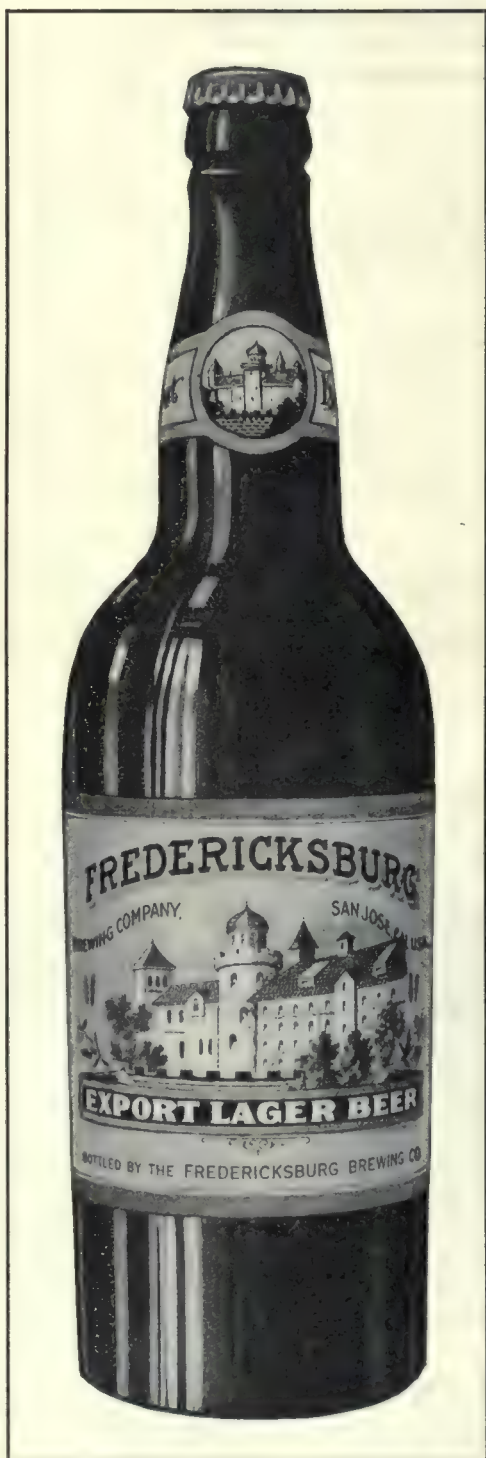
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

MAY, 1915

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OSBORN'S ANNUAL GUIDE FOR 1915.

The Annual Guide to Agencies, Hand Book of Useful Information and Club List for wholesale and retail liquor dealers, clubs, hotels, etc., published by Alfred F. Osborn from No. 45 Beaver Street, New York City, has been issued for the year 1915. This guide to agencies and club list is complete, as usual, containing in its 24 pages full lists of all the producers and merchants of wines and liquors sold in the United States, as well as valuable statistics and descriptive matter relating to the liquor industry and trade. Wholesale liquor dealers, retailers, clubs, hotels, etc., in whose interest it is to have a book of reference on hand, will do well to obtain copies of this publication. The price per copy is \$1.00. In the course of a very short time the use of the book will amply repay the purchaser.

SONOMA COUNTY'S RANK AS A WINE PRODUCER.

Sonoma County is first in California in the production of dry wines. That it is the largest dry wine district in the United States, producing about 12,000,000 gallons annually. Of this output nearly one-half is directly from the Healdsburg section. The amount of wine grapes crushed within an eight-mile radius of Healdsburg is very conservatively estimated at 4,000,000 gallons, and may reach 5,000,000 gallons, the detailed figures not being at hand. To cut out an eight-mile circle from the heart of the district and give an exact figure of the amount produced is a very difficult matter. Many of the largest wineries are situated within this circle and their operations reach far outside. An immense acreage is possible in this section for the cultivation of wine grapes, the foothills being all available for this purpose, but the threatening prohibition movement has a tendency to decrease rather than increase the acreage and the further development of the industry. The normal price is in excess of 15c per gallon, which means that the returns from this industry is in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million dollars. More detailed figures will be given in a special article on the grape and wine industry to be published by the Enterprise at a later date.

Thirty minutes by motor takes you to the Italian-Swiss Colony, one of the largest wine producers in the world, and here is the largest wine cistern ever built, having a capacity of half a million gallons. The tank is cut in solid rock and lined with a glazed surface cement. The output of the Italian-Swiss Colony is estimated at twenty-five per cent of the total of the county. This enterprise is not, however, strictly speaking, within the trade territory tributary to Healdsburg, the colony supporting its own municipality of Asti.—Healdsburg "Enterprise."

HEAVY PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC OF THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In the "Canal Record," official publication of the Panama Canal, in its issue of April 28th last, the following interesting statistics were printed:

"From the opening of the canal, on August 15th, to April 1st, vessels of the American-Hawaiian Line had made 94 transits of the canal, carrying an aggregate of 699,342 tons of cargo. This was an average of 7,440 tons of cargo per vessel. In this trade, 45 vessels passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific with 325,530 tons, and 49 from the Pacific to the Atlantic, with 373,812 tons. All of the westbound vessels were engaged in United States coastwise trade, and all but three of the eastbound were in the coastwise trade; these three were carrying Chilean nitrates to the United States, and their total cargo amounted to 23,599 tons.

"The line is the largest single user of the canal. Its vessels carried over one-fifth of the 3,246,019 tons of cargo which had passed through the canal to April 1st.

"The first vessel of the line to enter the canal was the 'Pennsylvanian,' on August 16th. The 'Pennsylvanian' has passed through the canal six times. The other vessels of the line which have been through the canal are, in order of their coming, the 'Missourian,' 'Arizonan,' 'Kentuckian,' 'Mexican,' 'Montanan,' 'Nebraskan,' 'Virginian,' 'Texan,' 'Honolulan,' 'Columbian,' 'Iowan,' 'Georgian,' 'Dakotan,' 'Nevadan,' 'Isthmian,' 'Alaskan,' 'Washingtonian,' 'Ohioan,' 'Oregonian,' 'Panaman,' all of which arrived for the first time before November 1st; the 'Hawaiian,' arriving on December 3d, the 'Minnesotan' on March 20th, and the 'American' on April 17th.

"Vessels of the line which had been through the canal six times up to April 1st are the 'Pennsylvanian' and the 'Montanan'; five times, 'Kentuckian,' 'Arizonan,' 'Honolulan,' 'Mexican,' 'Columbian,' 'Iowan,' 'Georgian,' 'Panaman'; four times, 'Texan,' 'Virginian,' 'Alaskan,' 'Dakotan,' 'Ohioan,' 'Oregonian'; three times, 'Nebraskan,' 'Nevadan,' 'Isthmian,' 'Washingtonian,' 'Hawaiian'; twice, 'Missourian'; once, 'Minnesotan.'"

Unanswerable Protest Against the Proposed \$1.10 Tax on Sweet Wines

SPECIAL BULLETIN OF THE STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Vineyardists and Wine Manufacturers of California:

Your State Board of Viticultural Commissioners deem it advisable to issue this bulletin on a special current subject which is of vital importance to the vineyard and wine interests of California.

When Congress last fall imposed a special tax of 55 cents a proof gallon on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, it was presumed that the tax was for emergency purposes in meeting deficiencies in national revenue, and that it would apply only on a portion of the 1914 vintage, and all of the 1915 vintage; and that the tax of 3 cents per proof gallon on fortifying brandy would apply again after 1915.

The new tax regulation went into effect, and now we are informed by an interpretation of the act from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., that former acts of Congress are repealed, and that the 55-cent tax applying this year becomes \$1.10 after the first of the coming year instead of reverting to the 3-cent tax which has been in vogue for over eight years.

In order that the attitude at Washington may be thoroughly understood, we publish the following letter:

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, April 21, 1915.

E. M. Sheehan, Esq., Secretary State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, Sacramento, California.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the use of brandy in the fortification of sweet wines, and requesting that you be advised as to the rate of tax which will be in force as to brandy so used on and after January 1, 1916.

By an Act, entitled "An Act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, the provisions of the Act of October 1, 1890, and the amendatory Act of June 7, 1906, so far as relate to the question involved, were re-enacted with certain amendments, under which a tax of 55 cents per gallon was imposed on brandy so used, in lieu of the tax exemption provided in the Act of 1890 and the charge of 3 cents per gallon imposed by the Act of 1906.

After careful examination, this office is of the opinion that the provisions of the Act of October, 1914, above referred to, operate as a repeal of the former provisions of the Acts of October, 1890, and June, 1906, and that on and after January 1, 1916, the date on which the Act of October, 1914, expires by limitation, the brandy used in the fortification of wine will be subject to the same tax as if withdrawn for other purposes, namely \$1.10 per proof gallon.

Section 12, Revised Statutes, provides that: 'Whenever an Act is repealed which repealed a former Act, such former Act shall not thereby be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided.'

In the Act of October 22, 1914, Congress made no such express provision, and as it had by said Act expressly repealed the provisions relative to the withdrawal of brandy free of tax for fortification purposes, and also the section of the law imposing a tax or charge of 3 cents per gallon upon brandy, evidently intended to simply cover the expense of withdrawal, there would be left neither the free-tax provision nor a special charge provision. Hence the law would exist taxing all distilled spirits at the rate of \$1.10 per gallon, without regard to the purposes for which the same were withdrawn, unless covered by other specific provisions. This construction is emphasized by the fact that Congress specifically restored and continued in full force the law imposing the tax on beer, but made no such provisions with regard to the withdrawal of brandy or other distilled spirits for fortification purposes.

I have carefully noted that portion of your letter relative to the possible effect that the repeal of these laws will have on the viticultural industries of your State; but, as stated in your letter, their

consideration does not enter into the "administration of the laws that are made."

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner

The far reaching, destructive effects of this Act to the viticultural interests of California may be readily understood by a brief analysis of the situation in a few pointed paragraphs.

California normally crushes 225,000 tons of grapes for the making of her 18,000,000 gallons of sweet or fortified wines.

For eight years prior to October last, the Federal tax of 3 cents per proof gallon on brandy used in the making of sweet wines amounted to, approximately, \$125,000 for California's annual production.

This year the 55-cent tax would (if the wineries could endure it) yield eighteen times the former amount, or nearly \$2,250,000. Those acquainted with conditions know, however, that there could be nothing like a normal production because of such a tax, and that there would be comparatively little sweet wine made in the State in 1915.

Finally, we learn that after this year the tax becomes \$1.10, which would mean a levy of \$4,500,000 on the normal sweet wine production of California, a tax nearly thirty-seven times greater than that which had applied less than a year ago.

The effect can not be misunderstood.

If the interpretation of the Act is correct (and we have the authority to oppose it), a crushing blow is dealt to the viticultural interests of this State. Not alone is ruin staring the sweet wine industry in the face, but every other branch of viticulture must suffer greatly as a consequence.

Practically, prohibition of the manufacture of ports, sherries and all other fortified wines is in effect, and the only alternative, unless Federal relief is afforded, is in converting sweet wine plants into dry wine wineries.

If this plan is resorted to, the normal dry wine production of California will be increased more than double, and as a result of great overproduction, marketing will become unprofitable. An increase in one year in the State's production of dry wines from 22,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons will necessarily mean the application of the law of supply and demand to the detriment of the producers.

The other branches of viticulture to be affected are the raisin and table grape vineyards. Sometimes as much as forty per cent of their tonnage is sold to the sweet wine wineries, and the grapes under the present Act and the future automatic application are worthless, because sweet wine manufacturers can not afford to defray the tax attendant on their manufacture into wine or brandy for fortifying.

A ton of culls of table or raisin grapes converted into brandy for purposes of fortifying sweet wine would subject the wine maker to a government tax this year amounting to about \$20 on that single ton of grapes, and next year at the \$1.10 rate, the government tax alone on that ton of grapes bought from a table grape or raisin producer would be about \$40.

In view of the situation, and charged as it is by statute with fostering and protecting the vineyard interests of California, the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners proposes that a vigorous effort be made to cause a repeal of this act at the next session of Congress.

By way of inaugurating a plan of action, it is proposed to hold a meeting of the board in San Francisco on the morning of May 21st, and a mass meeting of vineyardists, wine makers and interested citizens in the afternoon of the same day at two o'clock, in the large assembly hall of the Phelan building, 760 Market street, second floor, room 249, where every phase of the situation will be fully set forth and discussed, and where suitable resolutions may

adopted pleading the cause of viticulture in California and asking Congress to grant immediate relief from what appears to be an unintentional injury to one of the State's greatest industries.

Besides the entire Board of Viticultural Commissioners, we hope to have in attendance at the mass meeting California's representatives in Congress in order that they may fully understand what the imposition of the tax means to this State and be able to attend the next session in Washington fully prepared to present the just claims of the State.

We intend also to reach by letter every member of Congress before next session in an endeavor to present our contention for justice in such a convincing manner that the request will not go unheeded for lack of understanding of our unenviable position.

Viticulturalists particularly and citizens generally are invited to attend the mass meeting on the date mentioned heretofore in this bulletin.

Respectfully,

STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS,

C. J. WETMORE, President.

E. M. Sheehan, Secretary.

MASS MEETING HELD UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.

THE meeting of representatives of the wine and grape interests of the State of California, held in Assembly Hall of the Phelan Building, San Francisco, on the 21st of May, was one of the most noteworthy affairs of the kind in the history of California. The most prominent grape growers from all parts of the State were present. Southern California was especially well represented, the wine men of that section sending a solid delegation.

This meeting took place in response to a call from the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

The affair was under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, and all persons interested in the table, wine and raisin grape industry were invited to be present to hear a general discussion as to the probable effect of the present Federal tax on sweet wine making and to formulate some plan of action whereby Congress may be prevailed upon to give relief to the vineyard people of California.

Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the State Viticultural Commission, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan of Sacramento, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, presided at the meeting.

Among the speakers were Henry Landsberger, M. F. Tarpey, James Madison, Fresno; Assemblyman Bismarck Bruck, Napa; Burton M. Towne, Stockton; Senator Phelan, Congressmen Kent and Nolan, Immigration Commissioner Caminetti and A. Sbarboro.

That Congress did not know what it was doing when it levied the tax was the opinion expressed by Senator Phelan and Congressman Nolan.

Mr. James Madison, manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, explained how the raisin and table grape interests will suffer because of the tax, since as much as forty per cent of their grapes is sold to the manufacturers of sweet wines.

All the speakers who addressed the meeting pointed out the unjustness of the special levy, which now imposes a war tax of 55 cents a gallon on brandy, but which automatically will become \$1.10 after December 31 of this year.

Congressman William Kent made many valuable suggestions. He addressed the Federal officeholders present in particular, and expressed upon them the seriousness of the plight of the viticultural industry.

It was decided to invite the Congressional delegation, due from Hawaii, to make a trip of inspection through the big vineyard districts of the State in order that the party may see for itself the extent of California's grape growing industry.

Mr. Henry M. Landsberger stated that an exceedingly small quantity of sweet wine will be made this year anywhere in the State, because few of the wine makers will be able to comply with

the law requiring the payment of 55 cents a proof gallon on the brandy used for fortifying.

There can be little doubt that the result of this meeting will be that Congress will take action at the earliest possible date to prevent the disaster which confronts the wine industry of California.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. E. M. SHEEHAN AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

The following is the address delivered by Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, at the banquet given by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the Red Room of the St. Francis Hotel on the 27th of May, the occasion being the return of the United States Senators and Congressmen from the Hawaiian Islands:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I hold it an honor to be permitted to address you as secretary of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, even for the few moments time allotted me. I approach my subject abruptly by saying to you that a grievous wrong has been done the great viticultural industry of California by the passage of the recent emergency revenue act, approved October 22, 1914.

I refer to the tax of 55 cents levied on brandy used in the fortification of our sweet wines, and the inadvertent wording or verbiage of the act which does not allow a reversion to the former tax of three cents after this year of 1915. Indeed your Treasury Department informs us officially that following this year's tax of 55 cents comes a tax of \$1.10 on all of our brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.

I do not believe you intended this, because surely Congress did not mean to tax out of existence a great agricultural industry in any portion of these United States. For years you have encouraged and fostered this industry in California. You have appropriated money for the establishment of many experimental vineyards throughout this State, and our own State government has done similar things to encourage viticulture. Under this encouragement it has taken many many years to develop our vineyard properties from comparatively nothing to an area now of 340,000 acres and an investment in viticulture in California amounting to \$150,000,000 (one hundred and fifty millions of dollars).

I shall speak of how the Act of Congress affects the wine-grape vineyardists and the wine-manufacturing interests. This branch of viticulture comprises more than half the vineyard acreage in our State. Others who follow will tell you of the great community of interest which makes that same Federal law affect the raisin-grape producers and the table-grape producers.

For nine years you have been collecting from the sweet-wine makers of this State three cents per proof gallon for brandy used in the fortification of our sweet wines. Please remember that this brandy does not go to bonded warehouses but is made on the premises and used immediately to complete the manufacture of our sweet wines. You have collected from us annually \$125,000 in tax money at this three cent rate. Suddenly you call upon us to pay you this year a tax of \$2,250,000 on our normal production, and next year and thereafter \$4,500,000. Gentlemen, the very object of the measure is defeated by the enormity of the tax imposed. It is a physical impossibility for manufacturers of sweet wines in this State to handle such a tax or operate under it even to the extent of twenty-five per cent of their usual production. In other words the tax stops production and thousands of vineyard owners are deprived of a market for their grapes.

Place yourselves in the position of the vineyardist who owns his winery and produces annually 200,000 gallons of sweet wine. He is one of the small producers in California. He has been paying you for every season's run \$1,500 in tax money. This year you tell him to pay you \$27,000 if he manufactures the same amount of sweet wine. Next year you tell him to pay you \$54,000 if he makes the same amount of sweet wine.

Why, gentlemen, you have doubled the cost of production by taxes this year, and you've trebled the cost of production for the

years following if you do not give us some remedy at your next session of Congress. You have made it impossible for the wine-makers to buy grapes from thousands of producers because they are not able to handle the tax feature in the manufacture. You have made the culls and second-crop grapes of the table-grape people and the raisin-grape people worthless because of the tax, and the whole viticultural industry in this State is in greater part facing destruction and annihilation.

I wish you to bear in mind just one more point. The burden of your tax has been placed practically on California alone, and you will realize this when I tell you that the combined annual production of pure sweet wines in all of the other States in the Union was, in 1914, 855,000 gallons, while in California the annual production was 18,000,000 gallons.

We do not object to paying our pro-rata of emergency revenue but you have stunned us with the severity of your tax. You command us to pay this year eighteen times what we have been paying, and thereafter thirty-seven times what we have been paying. I believe you did not intend that the tax for the coming year should be \$1.10, and we all do believe you meant that the tax should revert to the former amount after this year.

Believing so, we intend to petition your House of Representatives as soon as Congress meets to grant us relief in order that our vineyard properties may not be destroyed by burdensome taxation.

So far this year's operations are concerned we feel hopeless because we do not know of any way of averting the tax that confronts us for this season. We can only grin and bear it and live on in the hope that you will do what is right by us in the way of necessary legislation early next session. We are going to Washington with a petition signed by thousands of grape growers in this State and we feel confident that immediate relief will be granted us, and that when this 55c tax expires we will be put back on the former plane, as we believe you intended it. We shall ask this in the name of justice, and we know that when you realize fully what the measure has done to California you will not be slow to act. It will be clear to you that even this year's tax has defeated the revenue object and prevented agricultural and manufacturing progress in our State. The very burdensome nature of the tax will prevent our growers from selling their grapes and our sweet-wine makers from making anything but a small proportion of their normal output.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF CALIFORNIA ON THE BRANDY TAX.

(From the San Francisco "Chronicle.")

Hitherto for many years brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines has been virtually tax free. As the result of necessity for increased revenue to offset loss in customs duties, Congress last October levied a tax of 55 cents per proof gallon upon all brandy used for that purpose.

At the time this was supposed to be a temporary tax, expiring with other similar taxes at the end of the present calendar year.

The Treasury officials, however, hold that this tax will not expire with the present year, but will continue, and in connection with a tax levied by a previous law to become effective in 1916, will make the tax \$1.10 per proof gallon.

This, all our wine makers agree, will put an end to the production of sweet wine in this State, an industry in which not less than \$150,000,000 is invested. Before adjournment the Legislature, by joint resolution, memorialized Congress urging relief from the situation.

This is not a question of "wet or dry," for the use of sweet wine as a beverage in this country is negligible. It is used for other purposes, largely medicinal. Our wine-makers, however, say that the industries which use sweet wine can obtain the alcohol which they need much cheaper than from sweet wines, paying the full internal revenue tax. Their wineries must therefore permanently close down, as the small amount of sweet wine consumed as a beverage would not justify continuing in business.

The loss, if relief is not given, will fall upon the owners of wineries and owners of vineyards planted to grapes used in sweet-wine making, and of little value for other uses.

(From the Los Angeles "Examiner.")

Assuming that the California wine makers were able to bear the tremendous burden imposed by the ruling of the Federal Depart-

ment of Internal Revenue, imposing a tax of \$1.10 per proof gallon on brandy used in fortifications after January 1, 1916, the burden borne by the wineries and vineyards of the State would be at least \$6,000,000 a year.

(From the Los Angeles "Herald.")

This proposed tax, if it prevails, will absolutely spell death to the sweet wine industry which has made California famous.

If Congress figured on getting \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 out of the vintners of California in this manner it will be mistaken. It will get practically nothing. At present we are paying a 55-cent per gallon tax on brandy used for fortification of wines. This 55-cent tax we have been paying on account of the European war. Formerly, since 1906, we paid a 3-cent-per-gallon tax. The 55-cent tax is hard enough to bear, but the \$1.10 rate would be absolutely prohibitive.

(From the Fresno "Republican.")

There could be no more futile, as well as no more iniquitous tax than this. It is futile because it will not raise revenue, and it is iniquitous because it purposely destroys a great industry. Also it is stupid, because it implies total ignorance of the whole process of making and fortifying wine. The administrative method proposed is even more impossible than the increased rate. It is bad enough to make wine pay a whisky tax, but it is worse to subject the making of wine to whisky conditions. A limited amount of superior wine might indeed stand the whisky tax. But drinkable wine cannot be made under whisky conditions. The brandy and wine must be matured together, mingled in the same casks, if the wine is to be good. This whisky regulations require them to be matured separately, to the detriment of both—or else to pay the whisky tax in advance, before maturing; a burden which even whisky can not stand. Wine could stand it still less, since it costs real money to grow and make wine, while whisky costs nothing to make, and its price is all tax and profit.

If there is anybody in Congress who knows anything about wine he will make the case so plain that the request of the California Legislature will be granted with hesitation.

(From the Stockton "Mail.")

There is no doubting the fact that the increase in the revenue tax threatens the vineyard interests of California. This being so plainly in evidence it would appear that Congress should have no hesitancy in relieving the burden. No argument is required to convince even a casual observer that the increase in the revenue tax spells ruin for the vineyards and this, in turn, means tremendous pecuniary losses to the growers. The tax is unjust and should be greatly reduced.

Position of the California Wine Association.

The California Wine Association will handle only the grapes of its regular customers this year and will very materially reduce its output of wine. Furthermore, it advises all wine grape growers to make arrangement with the wineries which have been handling their crops, to assure themselves of a market and to make further arrangements to dry a portion of their grapes. The association states in the telegram that the tax of 55c a gallon on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines will impose such a financial burden on wine-makers that it will not be possible to handle as many grapes as were handled last year. While this advice is given at this time, the association says it is not yet in a position to determine upon a permanent policy, but hopes to do so on or before August 1.

THE SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

The prohibitionists of Southern California will have two amendments on the next ballot by initiative. One is against the liquor men and saloon and the other against the wine maker, on the theory, probably, that the wine growers, voting to soak the liquor men and the saloon will be evened up by the saloon men and the liquor men voting to soak the wine growers, so that south of Tehachapi, voting solidly to soak 'em both, both amendments will have votes enough to carry! It remains to be seen if Northern California will fall for it.—Byron "Times."

The Southern Californians will have to reckon with compensation and State division amendments before the 1916 election fructifies. These amendments are likely to scatter their wits.

Winemakers and Grape Growers of the World to Meet in San Francisco in July



LABORATE preparations are being made for the entertainment of the eastern and foreign grape growers and winemakers who are to visit California this summer to attend the International Viticultural Congress to be held in San Francisco on July 12th and 13th. In

addition to seeing the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco, they will have an excellent opportunity to inspect important vineyards and wineries at Wineville, Riverside County; Guasti, San Bernardino County; Fresno, Fresno County; Asti, Sonoma County, and Winehaven, Contra Costa County.

From the moment the eastern and foreign delegates reach California they will be given a chance to appreciate what true California hospitality means.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

On Tuesday, July 6th, the party will arrive from Salt Lake City at Riverside, where they are to be welcomed by a committee of prominent California winemen.

They will be driven around the suburbs of beautiful Riverside in automobiles, and then will be taken to the Charles Stern & Sons Winery at Wineville, where they will be entertained at a barbecue.

On Wednesday, July 7th, the visitors will inspect the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, and on Thursday, July 8th, will arrive in Los Angeles. Their train is to be sidetracked at Guasti, where they will have an excellent opportunity to inspect the 4,000 acre vineyard and modern plant of the Italian Vineyard Company.

THE FRESNO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT.

On Friday, July 9th, the delegates will be shown around Los Angeles, and in the evening depart for Fresno, where they will arrive on Saturday morning, July 10th. Fresno County is the banner vineyard county of California, having over 100,000 acres in vines, and the delegates will be shown not only the important sweet wine plants, but also the raisin vineyards and the big packing houses.

IN THE EXPOSITION CITY.

On Sunday morning, July 11th, the delegates will reach San Francisco at ten o'clock. The officers and chairmen of the various committees of the International Viticultural Congress will meet with Professor Wm. B. Alwood for a general conference, and after all details have been arranged, the guests will go on a sightseeing trip around San Francisco in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

On Monday morning, July 12th, at 9:30 o'clock, the Congress will be called to order at the Civic Auditorium. The morning session will last until 12:30 o'clock. The afternoon session begins at 1:30 and continues until 4:30.

The second day's session will begin on Tuesday morning, July 13th, at 9:30 o'clock, continuing until 12:30. It will be followed by the afternoon session from 1:30 to 4:30.

A NOTABLE BANQUET.

On Tuesday evening, July 13th, at 6:30 o'clock, a banquet will be given in honor of the visiting delegates at Tait's Pavo Real. There will be about twenty notable city, State and foreign guests in honor, and some excellent speeches are anticipated. Only California wines will be served. All sorts of novelties are being planned for the banquet, and at 10:30 o'clock the floor will be cleared and dancing will be in order.

A NOVEL WINE DAY.

Wednesday, July 14th, will be Wine Day at the Exposition, when wine punch and the wines of the world will be served at all the national pavilions of countries that produce wines, at the State buildings, in the California building, and in the Grape Temple of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association in the Food Products Palace.

VITICULTURAL LUNCHEON.

On Wednesday morning, July 14th, the visitors will be taken on a trip around San Francisco Bay to Winehaven, where they will inspect the great plant of the California Wine Association. At one o'clock they will be landed at the Exposition Grounds, when they

will be received by Exposition officials at the Exposition Ferry Slip, and accompanied to Old Faithful Inn by military escort and band.

During the luncheon, which will be given at 1:30 o'clock, a commemorative bronze medal will be presented by an official of the Exposition to the California Viticultural Exhibit Association. The wines of the world will be served on this occasion.

The guests will later visit the Grape Temple of the California winemen in the Food Products Palace, where they will also inspect the foreign exhibits of wines.

AT ASTI IN SONOMA COUNTY.

On Thursday morning, July 15th, at 7:45 o'clock, the delegates will leave for Asti in Sonoma County, where they will visit the plant of the Italian-Swiss Colony and be served an outdoor luncheon in the beautiful grounds of Cavalier Andrea Sbarboro's Villa Pompeii.

At seven o'clock they will return to San Francisco.

A PILGRIMAGE TO TAMALPAIS.

On Friday morning, July 16th, all thoughts of vineyards and wineries will be banished, and the delegates will make a pilgrimage over the "crookedest road in the world" to the Tavern of Tamalpais, which nestles under the summit of the lofty sentinel that towers 2,500 feet high and overlooks Marin County, the Bay of San Francisco, the Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean.

At four o'clock the visitors will be back in San Francisco, and at 8:30 they will leave San Francisco, via the Shasta Route.

NEW YORK TRADE.

THE statistical position of Kentucky Bourbons continues to improve. During the first nine months of the current fiscal year production has decreased over 17,000,000 gallons as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This is much larger than had been expected. Many distillers who had decided some time ago to reduce their output fifty per cent are not operating at all and are not likely to operate for some time to come. There can be but little doubt that the production for the current fiscal year will be at least 20,000,000 gallons less than the last year. Most probably the reduction will amount to over 22,000,000, and it would not be surprising if it would exceed 23,000,000. The limitation of the output to 20,000,000 gallons will completely restore confidence.

There has been a decrease of withdrawals during the nine months amounting to 2,100,000 gallons. This has been due to the general depression in business of every kind throughout the country. Dealers are buying whiskies for immediate requirements only, just as they are buying all other commodities. But it must be said that the falling off in Kentucky Bourbon trade, as in the trade of whiskies in general, has been less marked than in other trades.

Increase of consumption is bound to materialize accordingly as business conditions become normal.

Eastern Rye whiskies are in a strong statistical position and will undoubtedly command higher prices when the buying season comes.

Manufacturers of spirits and alcohol are enjoying some real prosperity as a result of the war in Europe. Their products have been in great demand during the past month for use in the powder factories. As a demand has set in for export to Europe in conjunction with the demand from the powder manufacturers in the United States there is a general revival of trade in spirits and alcohol.

One of the most beautiful books that has been issued as a souvenir in connection with the wine industry is that of the Sweet Valley Wine Company of Sandusky, Ohio, which was published during the past month. This book is from the press of Alvord & Peters Company of Sandusky. It contains fifty-two pages of illustrations showing the different plants, offices, cellars, officials and employees of the Sweet Valley Wine Company. Every illustration is a work of art. Among the illustrations which will interest Californians are those showing the winery at San Gabriel, California, which is owned by the Sweet Valley Wine Company, and the Brookside Winery at Redlands, another of the company's properties.

"What Nation-Wide Prohibition Would Do."

SYNOPSIS OF A PAGE ARTICLE SUCCESSFULLY
SYNDICATED BY THE NATIONAL MODEL
LICENSE LEAGUE.

ON May 1 twenty-six newspapers in various parts of the country carried an illustrated feature article on nation-wide prohibition syndicated by the National Model License League. This article gave a comprehensive presentation of the nation-wide prohibition movement, and it showed clearly the destructive effects that would follow the adoption of nation-wide prohibition.

The following digest will give an idea of the extent of the article and its value, educationally, in the fight against sumptuary legislation:

Would there be a real drought in the event of nation-wide prohibition?

The popular impression has been that the Hobson amendment, or a similar measure, would bring about such a condition. However, a careful investigation of the Hobson measure shows that this is a mistake.

The resolution was so worded that it prohibited "the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale" of liquors "for beverage purposes," but not their manufacture, importation or transportation "for use."

Deliberately Planned.

That this was deliberate and not simply an oversight is shown by the official report of Congressional proceedings printed in the Congressional Record. On the floor of the House during the debate last December over his resolution and also at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, the Alabama Congressman made it plain that he planned no attempt to prevent the personal use of liquor. In answer to a specific question while before the committee, he said:

"You could manufacture it (liquor) for use—not for sale."

Before the House, Mr. Hobson made the same point plain, when asked about it, saying he desired "to avoid even a suspicion of any desire to impose sumptuary legislation upon the American people or invade the rights of the individual and home."

What Hobson Measure Allows.

Contrary then to the popular impression, the Hobson nation-wide propaganda would allow:

Manufacture of liquor by the citizen for his own use;

Importation of liquor from abroad for his own use.

The Hobson resolution was drawn also so that its prohibition affected only that liquor handled "for beverage purposes." This would allow manufacture, importation and transportation for medicinal, sacramental, pharmaceutical and mechanical purposes, as well as for personal use.

Moonshiner Legalized.

One odd feature of the changed situation proposed is that it would make the moonshiner, Uncle Sam's picturesque enemy of long standing, a legal manufacturer.

The government now assumes that an unregistered still is not paying the \$1.10 per gallon government tax on whisky. Under the Hobson regime, the still would not be conclusive evidence of law violation, for there would be no tax and the 'shiner might be distilling the golden corn for a perfectly legitimate purpose—his own use or sale for other than beverage purposes. Thus the moonshiner would get final recognition of those rights he has always claimed, despite Uncle Sam's refusal to concede them.

Uncle Sam's Big Task.

The present warfare of the National government against the Moonshiner, as costly as it has been, would be but a small task compared to what would come under the Hobson regime, as outlined to date.

Uncle Sam not only would lose the \$250,000,000 a year now derived from internal revenue and customs collections on liquor, but he would have to spend hundreds of millions in the attempt to en-

force nation-wide prohibition in every nook and cranny of the land. Bootlegging, now "principally carried on in States operating under local prohibition laws," according to United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborn, in his 1914 report, would have to be put down on all sides.

"One of the hardest propositions that revenue officers are called upon to solve" now, as his report states, it would be an infinitely harder proposition under the Hobson scheme. The expense of his attempted enforcement would have to be raised by taxation in addition to that required to replace the quarter of a billion dollars derived by the United States now from liquor.

Would Make Own Liquor.

To add to Uncle Sam's troubles, distilling could and would be carried on in all directions. Not only in the mountains but in the valleys, not only in the country but in the city would citizens set up stills to supply their own demand for liquor. The task would not be difficult.

A mash tub, a copper kettle, a twisted pipe, some cold water, a hot fire and some corn could be translated into whisky. The scene could be any kitchen. As there would be no \$1.10-a-gallon government tax on whisky, that article would be at hand at a cost of not over 15 or 20 cents a gallon.

Beer, wine and cider could be manufactured in every household as well. Nor would the manufacture of these articles, provided they be not "for sale for beverage purposes," have to be entirely an individual matter. Lawyers have already pointed out that if it is legal to make one's own liquor it will be equally legal for a co-operative brewery, distillery or winery to be run to the same end, i.e., supplying the joint owners or shareholders with their favorite beverage.

No Haphazard Makeshift.

The Hobson prohibition scheme is the one behind which the Anti-Saloon League of America and all the leading prohibition organizations of the country have united. Its framework was mapped out after many consultations between Mr. Hobson and prohibition leaders, and it is therefore the last word in the way of nation-wide prohibition proposals.

However, it has not the approval of all prohibitionists. Many of them, William Allen White, the noted Kansas editor among them, contend that while prohibition may be advisable for certain States where the rural population largely predominates, it is a different matter when States with large city populations are considered. "No great American city with a cosmopolitan population reasonably fresh from Europe and new to our American institutions has tried prohibition successfully," observes Mr. White in his recent signed editorial.

Mr. White also urges as a big argument against nation-wide prohibition the revenue phase. According to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce the amounts derived from liquor in 1913 by governmental sub-divisions were as follows:

United States	\$230,146,332
States	20,992,857
Counties	6,600,010
Incorporated places of 2,500 or over	51,955,001
Total.....	\$309,694,200

The loss to the United States alone would have been some \$250,000,000 in 1913, including the customs duties not figured above.

Results To Be Attained.

Opponents of nation-wide prohibition point out that revolutionary as the changes it would work, it still would not prevent the use nor the abuse of liquor. They point out that, while there is more temperance today as the result of education and sane regulation, the State-wide prohibition movement's gain of territory has not decreased the per capita consumption of liquor, not including the product of the moonshiner, importations of liquor, nor domestic wines, which, until recently, were free of tax. Government figures show this per capita to have gone from 16.52 gallons in 1896 to 17.22 in 1900; to 19.58 in 1905; to 21.34 in 1910, and then to 22.1 in the fiscal year 1914.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building: Louisville, Kentucky

MAY produced little change in the state of the Kentucky whisky market, according to the general tone of reports of the various dealers. Here and there a dealer or distiller reported a conspicuously extensive sale, though for the most part the orders were on the basis of hand-to-mouth transactions. The market was said to be showing some recovery from the weakening influence which resulted from return to the market of stocks forced out by adverse elections and legislation. The approach of the normally dull season is not viewed by the trade with unusual concern and the future is considered reasonably secure, the inroads of prohibition not having served as yet to convince the trade that there has been curtailment of the demand for whiskies.

The season is practically over and few of the distillers are operating at all, according to reports received at Louisville. The returns for the year are not in, but it is the general impression that the output will be considerably less than the fifty per cent which the Kentucky distillers bound themselves to last summer, some of the estimates placing the total output as low as 15,000,000 gallons. This substantiates statements to the effect that the overproduced condition is being steadily corrected, with withdrawals not far behind those of similar periods of last year. The reports month by month have shown considerably less stock in bond than for corresponding months of the year before.

Now the principal attention is being given to the proposition that the Kentucky distillers curtail their outputs during the next season and some definite steps have been taken in that direction. The annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' & Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, held in Louisville early this month, saw the proposition get a pretty careful discussion, both at the meeting of the executive committee, held on the day before the association meeting, and at the meeting itself. No definite account of what was the sense of this meeting has been forthcoming and it is the general understanding that the question was allowed to go over until after the national association meeting to be held in Cincinnati in a few days. The idea, it is suggested, is that the Kentucky distillers want to get some general support and do not want to be in the position of doing all of the work of correcting the statistical condition of the market. More consideration of the proposition is looked for, however, because, it is pointed out, that, while the fall should see the over-produced condition in fairly good shape, resumption of capacity operations would put the market right back where it was last summer.

In addition to the inclination of the distillers to bind themselves voluntarily to curtailment, other conditions are such as to favor this development. That grain will continue high in price is virtually assured, with Kentucky farmers contracting at this time for their wheat at \$1.10 per bushel before it is cut. The conservatism of the bankers also is operating to the same end. That the prohibition movement is not being considered as a deterrent is asserted generally, the distillers arguing that if they really thought Kentucky were going to put the lid on they would be working night and day to make all the "Kentucky whisky" possible while they could still do so.

Of much importance to the distillery trade of the State is the fact that the Kentucky Railroad Commission has decided to reopen the Greenbrier rate case, the famous case which has been in litigation between the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, the State commission and some fifty distillers of the State for five years. This involves the rates in Kentucky on distillery supplies and concerns especially the inland distilleries. The reopening of the case does not affect the rates which now prevail, the Supreme Court of the United States having upheld the right of the State commission to fix rates. In the original case \$90,000-odd has just been distributed among the distillers interested. One of the points raised by the new proceeding is that the Supreme Court probably

will be asked to decide whether a railroad may amend a charge when the same is confiscatory. The State commission has set July 20 at Louisville as the date for opening the hearings.

An order of the Court of Appeals, just handed down, is to the effect that the State's county option legislation is valid and will hold, both as to the original measure of 1912 and as to the amendment of last year. The practical effect of the ruling is to force the saloons of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Georgetown, in Scott County, Mt. Sterling in Montgomery County, and Paris in Bourbon County, out of business. The saloon interest in these counties had contested the legality of the elections and the validity of the law, but the Court of Appeals found against them in all particulars, holding as to the local option law and that "the vote of the county controls absolutely all parts of the county, including cities, towns, districts and precincts, and when a county has voted by no one of these units can, by its vote, prevent an exclusion of the right to sell liquor in the whole county. When a county acts it acts for all the units therein, and its acts are conclusive upon them." It was announced originally that the cases would probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court, but no steps in this direction appear to have been taken, and the saloons in question are closed.

R. E. Wathen, president of R. E. Wathen Company of Louisville was re-elected president of the Kentucky Distillers' & Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association at the recent annual meeting of the organization held in Louisville. Morris S. Westheimer of Cincinnati was re-elected vice-president, and Graeme McGowan of Louisville, secretary and treasurer of the Greenbrier Distilling Company, was re-elected secretary. The annual session, which was held at The Seelbach in Louisville, was attended by fifty or more of the prominent members of the trade in the State. The business sessions, which were executive, were given over in a large extent to discussion of the projected curtailment of the Kentucky output in the coming year. According to the announcement made by Dr. McGowan, no definite action of any kind was taken.

In order to meet some of the contentions and assertions of prohibitionists who are using some rather extravagant language in the present campaign in Kentucky, previous to the primary at which candidates for governor will be nominated, with unvarnished facts, the E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons Co., of Frankfort, has prepared a statement showing the revenues derived by the State and federal governments from the Kentucky whisky trade. The statement has been compiled with much care and corrections are challenged, and it goes into much detail. The statement has been issued in particular form and has been given wide distribution. The Kentucky situation cannot be met by arguments advanced in States which already have been taken by the prohibitionists, it is observed, that it presents one of the largest financial problems any political or business corporation has yet undertaken to solve. Between ten and fifteen millions, at an interest between \$600,000 and \$900,000 a year, is loaned by Kentucky banks to on distillers' warehouse receipts as collateral, it is set forth, while besides the banks by millions of distillers' sales paper.

The Kentucky distilling business is largely an interstate commerce business and brings \$60,000,000 a year into Kentucky as clearance. The precise sum paid into the Federal treasury by the distilleries alone during 1914 was \$687,469,104.22, and does not include the money paid the State government in 1915 as distillery tax payments, which have increased the total sum to considerably over \$700,000,000.

The Buffalo Springs, Ky., Distillery at Stampink Ground, owned by the Buffalo Springs Distillery Company of St. Louis, has been placed in the hands of receivers, the appointments going to P. G. Walton and A. S. Buchanan of Missouri, and D. W. Lincy of Frankfort, special master in the case. The action was taken at the instance of the New England National Bank of Kansas City, which had receivers appointed for the Morrill-Powers Mercantile Company of Missouri, creditor of the distillery company, it is alleged, to the extent of \$42,833.27. The petition of the bank states

the distillery company is the subsidiary of the mercantile company.

In appreciation of good work done recently by the Louisville Fire Department in checking an incipient blaze at the plant of the Maywood Distillery Company, the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, owner of the property, has presented the Firemen's pension fund with a check for \$25. This is the usual method by which acknowledgment is made of firemen's services in Louisville.

May 11 saw the death at his residence in Bardstown, Ky., of J. L. Beam, president of the Early Times Distillery Company, which he established in 1866. Mr. Beam was born in Mooreville, Washington County, on November 15, 1839, and was thrice married. Besides his wife, a grand-daughter, two brothers and a half-brother and nieces and nephews survive him. A son, Edward D. Ben, died two months ago. A nephew, J. W. Shaunty, who was reared by Mr. Beam, is manager of the distillery property. Besides being president of the distillery company, Mr. Beam at the time of his death was president of the Farmers' Bank & Trust Company.

PROMOTION WINE COMPANY TO HAVE LARGE PLANT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Promotion Wine Company during the past month purchased a large block of land in the North Beach district. Upon this there will be built a large modern winery. The lot has frontage on Columbus avenue and Lombard streets and is 147 by 162 feet. It was purchased through the firm of Harrigan, Weidenmiller & Company. When the winery is completed the investment of the Promotion Wine Company will amount to more than \$10,000.

ANNUAL TRADE REPORT OF LONDON HOUSE OF MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

The REVIEW is in receipt of the annual report of Mackenzie & Company, Ltd., of 118 Leadenhall street, London, of which Sherwood & Sherwood are the San Francisco agents. This describes the Spanish Sherry and Portugal Port situation. Following is the report:

Sherry.—Our Jerez house reports: "The produce of the vintage of 1914 was fairly satisfactory. In quantity it was considerably larger than that of the previous year, and in the better class vineyards the quality promises to be good, but in the inferior districts the mosto is rather poor and lacking in alcoholic strength. Shipments for the year, which have been considerably affected by the great European war, were 20,547 butts."

Port.—Our Oporto house writes: "The 1914 vintage in the Douro was very small indeed. We calculate the total product at about 30,000 pipes, a considerable part of which was only suitable as 'consumo' for home consumption. Fortunately, the weather was favorable at time of gathering the grapes, and the vineyards which had been carefully treated produced some good wines rich in saccharine. What 1912's are left are turning out very well. We have still a small quantity to dispose of—price, £52, or \$825.20, per pipe, f. o. b. Shippers have still the high price of casks to contend with, and the new regulations in Oporto, which practically stop returned empties, have further increased their difficulties. Shipments for the year to all countries were 89,404 pipes."

Two Districts Remain Dry in Monterey County.—As a result of the election on the 17th of May the first and third supervisorial districts of Monterey County will remain dry. The vote in District No. 1 was 490 dry and 362 wet, in District No. 3, 529 dry and 433 wet.

European War

Bottle Caps

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Continue Business as Usual

THEY can execute orders and make usual prompt shipments.

THEY have recently put another plant in operation to deal with prospective increased trade.

THEY sell at Manufacturers' Prices to Bottlers. No intermediate Profits.



FROM APRIL 20 to MAY 20, 1915

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	..	109	\$ 62
" British Columbia	11	112	128
" Central America	68	73,799	26,029
" Mexico	151	8,542	3,919
" South America	15	3,306	1,593
" China	1	159	49
" Japan	19	10,782	3,335
" Philippine Islands	10	1,157	568
" Samoan Islands	4	328	183
" Society Islands	..	1,860	659
" Cooks Island	..	26	9
" London	..	14,216	5,615
" British India	1	1,750	528
" Sweden	..	107	42
" Hawaiian Islands	65	28,211	15,652
Total	345	144,464	\$58,371

To New York—1,638 cases and 801,765 gallons, valued at \$233,818. To Boston, 12 cases and 80,224 gallons, valued at \$22,741.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Mexico	15	60	\$251
" Hawaiian Islands	..	200	400
Total	15	260	\$651

To New York—171 cases and 13,073 gallons, valued at \$38,586. To Boston—927 gallons, valued at \$1,878.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Mexico	31	2,421	\$4,189
" Central America	201	..	1,232
" Philippine Islands	45	..	293
" Hawaiian Islands	127	777	1,686
Total	404	3,198	\$7,400

To New York—4 cases, valued at \$22.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To British Columbia	15	\$ 113
" Mexico	101	501
" Central America	78	605
" British India	2	16
" Dutch East Indies	300	1,500
" Hawaiian Islands	310	2,688
" Samoan Islands	30	318
" Society Islands	31	249
Total	867	\$5,990

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To British Columbia—3 cases Mineral Water, 34 cases Fruit Juice, 98,500 pounds Malt. Value \$1,313.

" Mexico—70 cases Vermouth, 65 cases Gordon Dry Gin, 6 cases Whisky Cock-tail. Value \$630.

" Central America—12 cases Grape Juice, 6 cases Mineral Water, 6 cases Gin-ger Ale, 3260 pounds Hops, 223,770 pounds Malt. Value, \$5,646.

" South America—4 kegs Vermouth, 27 cases Grape Juice, 4 cases Champagne. Value \$244.

" China—15 cases Cider. Value \$41.

" British India—40 cases Liqueurs, 2 ½-barrels Liqueurs, 1,128 pounds Hops. Value, \$471.

" Philippine Islands—1 case Grape Juice, 20 cases Champagne, 40 cases Liqueurs, 2 ½-barrels Liqueurs, 181,500 pounds Malt. Value, \$10,200.

" Korea—1 case Grape Juice. Value \$4.75.

" Australia—2 cases Grape Juice and 9,192 pounds Hops. Value, \$1,479.

" Hawaiian Islands—5 boxes Porter, 45 cases Champagne, 96 cases Liqueurs, 7 cases Alcohol, 10 barrels Alcohol, 1 ½-barrel Alcohol, 2 cases Mineral Water, 5 barrels Gin, 30 cases Gin, 10 cases Malt, 66,960 pounds Malt, 2 cases Hops, 22 boxes Chinese Wine, 5 cases Rum, 13 cases Creme de Menthe, 3 cases Apricot Cordial, 3 cases Curacao, 5 cases Grenadine, 10 cases Vermouth, 5 cases Grape Juice, 10 cases Porter Nips. Value \$8,530.

" New York—2 kegs Cordials, 15 cases Cordials, 26 cases Grape Juice, 54 cases Mineral Water, 456,001 pounds Hops. Value, \$46,587.

" Boston—6 cases Liqueurs, 20 cases Mineral Water. Value, \$342.

Grand total—6 kegs, 15 barrels, 5 ½-barrels, 716 cases and 1,040,311 pounds. Value, \$75,487.75.



FROM APRIL 20 to MAY 20, 1915

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Hattie Luckenbach," April 20, 1915.

190 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
5 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
390 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
260 cases Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," April 23, 1915.

479 packages Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Kansan," April 26, 1915.

192 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
175 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
10 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
5 ½-barrels Gin	San Francisco.
3 16 gallons Gin	San Francisco.
390 casks Beer	San Francisco.
55 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
15 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
10 cases Beverages	San Francisco.
3 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
10 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.
266 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Harry Luckenbach," April 26, 1915.

162 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
2 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Lurline," April 27, 1915.

50 casks Sake	San Francisco.
20 casks Sake Dregs	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," April 28, 1915.

465 packages Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Iowan," May 1, 1915.

721 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
15 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
1 octave Gin	San Francisco.
92 cases Wine	San Francisco.
260 casks Beer	San Francisco.
260 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
1670 packages Malt Extract	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Farragut," May 1, 1915.

655 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "J. L. Luckenbach," May 1, 1915.

120 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
125 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
55 cases Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Lewis K. Thurlow," May 2, 1915.

155 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
710 cases Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM CHRISTIANA per steamer "Bravo," May 3, 1915.

50 cases Gin	San Francisco.
20 cases Fruit Juice	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Virginian," May 5, 1915.

125 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
48 cases Cordials	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," May 5, 1915.

473 packages Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Carolyn," May 6, 1915.

175 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
150 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
130 casks Beer	San Francisco.

FROM LONDON per steamer "Crown of Navarre," May 7, 1915.

2098 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
31 octaves Whisky	San Francisco.
1 hoghead Whisky	San Francisco.
2073 cases Gin	San Francisco.
100 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
10 octaves Brandy	San Francisco.
830 cases Cognac	San Francisco.
65 cases Rum	San Francisco.
1 case Anisette	San Francisco.
330 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
45 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
343 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
27 cases Bitters	San Francisco.
325 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
100 cases Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
20 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Minnesotan," May 9, 1915.

155 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
50 cases Brandy	San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Matsonia," May 11, 1915.

7 crates Tonic	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Pleiades," May 15, 1915.

195 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
240 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
260 casks Beer	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Alaskan," May 15, 1915.

130 casks Beer	San Francisco.
325 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
200 cases Bitters	San Francisco.

ROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Calchas," May 15, 1915.

37 cases	Whisky	San Francisco.
15 cases	Gin	San Francisco.
25 cases	Rum	San Francisco.
195 cases	Stout	San Francisco.

ROM NEW YORK per steamer "Kentuckian," May 17, 1915.

Barrels	Gin	San Francisco.
20 cases	Gin	San Francisco.
12 cases	Wine	San Francisco.
19 cases	Wine	San Francisco.
50 cases	Cider	San Francisco.
40 cases	Lime Juice	San Francisco.

ROM NEW YORK per steamer "Finland," May 19, 1915.

40 cases	Whisky	San Francisco.
75 cases	Gin	San Francisco.
10 cases	Champagne	San Francisco.
30 cases	Beer	San Francisco.
61 cases	Grape Juice	San Francisco.
25 cases	Lime Juice	San Francisco.

ROM KAHULUI per steamer "Lurline," May 19, 1915.

11 cases	Mineral Water	San Francisco.
27 cases	Ginger Ale	San Francisco.

California Wine to New York by Sea

April 16 to 30.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Lewis Luckenbach."

280 bbls. Order

From San Francisco, S. S. "S. V. Luckenbach."

240 " Order

From San Francisco, S. S. "Montanan."

10 " Ciocca-Lombardi Company

13 " Italian Vineyard Company

10 " L. di Palma

8 " Toscana Wine Company

30 " Italian Swiss Colony

12 " California Wine Association

7 " M. B. Mosso

7 " Branch Oliveto Wine Company

20 " Roma Wine Company

0 " Italia Wine Company

20 " Cella & Broglio

11 " C. Jouard

18 " French-American Wine Company

7 " C. Vazzoler

13 " Order

May 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Peter H. Crowell."

240 " 197 cases Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Damara."

220 " Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Oregonian."

" S. Ciocca

1 " N. Melazzo

5 " Italian Vineyard Company

20 " Cella & Broglio

7 " Farima Bros.

13 " C. Cercone & Son

13 " A. G. Marshuetz & Company

199 "	.....	Ciocca-Lombardi Company
60 "	.....	Italia Wine Company
100 "	.....	Savoy Wine & Importing Company
93 "	.....	Branch Oliveto Wine Company
137 "	.....	E. L. Spellmann & Company
120 "	.....	Order

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Lewis Luckenbach."

68 hf.-bbls. Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "S. V. Luckenbach."

135 bbls. Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Montanan."

20 " Ciocca-Lombardi Company

From San Francisco, S.S. "Peter H. Crowell."

83 " Order

26 hf.-bbls. Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Damara."

2 bbls. Order

46 hf.-bbls. Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Oregonian."

5 bbls. Italian Vineyard Company

2 " Savoy Wine & Importing Company

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

April, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	496,847
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	1,026,344
Exports by sea, cases	1,995

Total bulk wine 1,523,191

Total cases 5,995

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	24,520
Exports by sea, gallons	14,060
Exports by sea, cases	186

Total brandy exports, gallons 38,580

Cases by sea 186

Wine Grape Yield of Southern California.—Southern California's production of wine grapes this year will probably amount to 50,000 tons.

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THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION WINE JURY.

From Right to Left: H. Lachman, Charles Carpy, W. H. Mobsby (Australia), A. F. Gouvea (Portugal), K. Nagasawa (Japan), J. E. Quiroga (Argentine Republic), U. Talocchini (Italy), Dr. J. A. Le Clerc. (Professor F. T. Bioletti and Dr. S. C. Cook were absent.)

WORK OF THE P. P. I. E. WINE JURY.

One of the most interesting juries that has been working at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition during the past fortnight has been the Wine Jury.

The jury of ten, selected to pass on the groups of "Water and unfermented Fruit Juices, Wines and Brandies, Syrups and Liquors, Fermented Beverages, etc.," is a cosmopolitan one and includes Charles Carpy (California), chairman; A. F. Gouvea (Portugal), vice-chairman; Frederick T. Bioletti (California), secretary; W. H. Mobsby (Australia); K. Nagasawa (Japan); U. Talochini (Italy); H. Lachman (California); J. E. Quiroga (Argentine Republic); Dr. J. A. LeClerc (New York), and Dr. S. C. Cook (Washington, D. C.).

The work of the jury has by no means been an easy task, as the entries in the various classes were numerous and covered the countries of Argentine Republic, Australia, California, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, New York State, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay.

The judging of the California wines and brandies began on Monday, May 10th, and consumed a fortnight, during which time over 300 entries were considered. They consisted of 100 White Wines, 83 Red Wines, 74 Sweet Wines, 16 Brandies, 9 Champagnes, 5 Natural Sparkling Burgundies, 1 Moselle and 14 carbonated wines.

At the request of the jury all labels, caps and other marks of

identification were removed and numbers put on triplicate bottles, two of which were intended for the jury and one for chemical analysis.

All the wines were grouped under the different types and judged as follows: First, the numbers were read off and entered by each juror in his book. Then, the wines were taken up one by one. An assistant uncorked the bottles, and handed them to the chairman, who poured the wine. A clean set of glasses was used each time. As soon as the wine was tasted the jury considered the brightness of the wine, beauty of color or shades of color, perfection of bouquet, purity and delicacy of taste, quality of body, quality of savor, proper alcoholic strength and the harmonious perfection of the whole. Then the percentage was carefully noted and numbered in a book without comment.

After all the wines of a class had been sampled, the secretary of the jury asked for the verdict of each juror on the different entries. An average was then struck and the wines were accordingly given either a medal of honor (95 points or more), a gold medal (90 to 94 points), a silver medal (75 to 84 points), or a bronze medal (65 to 74 points).

In deciding which wines should receive a grand prix or medal of honor, the best in each class were called for a second and often a third time, as the jury was anxious to satisfy itself which was really the finest.

It will be some months before the findings of the jury will be made public, but in the meantime our vintners have the assurance from Chairman Carpy that their wines have exceeded expectations and that when the awards are announced California will make a fine showing.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY

DURING the past month the National Brewing Company celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of its existence. The company was organized in San Francisco in 1861, and since that time has constantly added to its reputation as a producer of wholesome, high quality beer. Technical knowledge of brewing has been developed by the officials ever since the plant was established in San Francisco.

National Beer is one of the most popular on the Pacific Coast. It is demanded by the people who recognize in it a pure and invigorating beverage, made of only the very best barley and hops in an extensive plant that is in every way sanitary and up-



to-date. Every bottle of National Beer is inspected so as to insure its absolute perfection after it has been completely sterilized according to the Pasteur system. Dark bottles are used so as to prevent the light from affecting the delicious flavor.

The National Brewing Company is very often hard pressed to make the supply of its beer equal the demand, but it manages to keep a reserve as strong as Gibraltar to maintain the motto, "Best in the West." It is well to remember that the brewery is the oldest in San Fran-

cisco, and that history repeats itself every year by confirming its fame.

PEOPLE OF ALASKA CONDEMN THE DESPOTISM OF A FEDERAL JUDGE.

On the 24th of May the people of Alaska voted generally on the prohibition question. Every community in the territory registered a heavy majority vote against prohibition.

Attention of the President of the United States is called to the action of Federal Judge Robert W. Jennings of Juneau. This judge arbitrarily ruled that all persons who refrained from voting should be considered as voting dry. This is the first time in the history of the United States that the will of the voting majority has been trampled upon by a despot in judicial authority. It clearly showed the "moral character" of the prohibitionist in power.

As demonstrating the iniquity of the ruling of Judge Chambers attention is called to the case of Ketchikan. In this city there are 83 registered voters. The vote as polled on the 24th of May showed 396 against prohibition and 192 for prohibition, or a majority of 204 against. There was a clear two-thirds majority against prohibition. Yet, according to the ruling of Judge Jennings, prohibition must be imposed upon the city because 300 persons refrained from voting, and they are to be counted as voting for prohibition.

Judge Jennings is a prohibitionist. He knew that the people of

Alaska would vote against prohibition. He made his despotic ruling for no other purpose than to circumvent the will of the people.

The President of the United States can not allow this act of despotism to pass unnoticed. It involves even a worse denial of justice and right than the infamous claim-jumping cases of some years ago.

Judge Jennings stands condemned by the voters of Alaska. The President of the United States should remove him from authority in behalf of justice and democracy.

ROSELLE FOR WINE MAKING.

The Bureau of Science has produced several varieties of wine from the calyces of the roselle plant (*Hybiscus sabdariffa*) from formulae supplied by the Bureau of Agriculture. Altogether four distinct types of wine have been produced from the experiments—sparkling dry and sweet wines, red and white, fortified red and white wines of the port or sherry type, and fortified unfermented red and white wines of the angelica or muscatel type, all of which have given good results. The roselle plant was introduced into the Philippine Islands three or four years ago by the Bureau of Agriculture. It grows well in many parts of the islands, and there is almost no limit to the amount that can be produced.

TRY A GLASS OF PROMOTION WINES

Aged and Bottled by the
PROMOTION WINE & LIQUOR CO., INC.

Successors to the
CERRUTI MERCANTILE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1903

537-543 FRONT STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

They are Wines without a Medal
Never boasted with humbug
They are pure and appreciated
By good wine connoisseurs

BRANDY PRODUCED
OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of April, 1915.		Tax. G.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries		678
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....		114,311
Transferred from distilleries to wineries		2,786
Reported for assessment of tax		
Brandy not disposed of at close of month		396

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of April, 1915.		Tax. G.
Produced and bonded in this district		114,011
Received from Sixth District California		
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California		
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		55,981
Exported		23
Tax paid from warehouse		41,426
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines		1
Remaining in bond April 30, 1915		3,372,092

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of April, 1915.		Tax. G.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries		937
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....		857
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....		
Reported for assessment of tax		93
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....		112

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of April, 1915.		Tax. G.
Produced and bonded in this district		1,906
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California		
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California		
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District		
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		23
Tax Paid from Warehouse		3,065
Used in Fortification of Wines—		
Special bonded warehouse		
Distillery		
Remaining in bond April, 1915		210,992

NO SWEET WINE PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA IN APRIL, 1915.

WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., May 21.—The convening of the West Virginia Legislature on May 20 in response to the Governor's call for an extraordinary session to consider tax questions brings West Virginia's financial plight into the limelight again.

In view of the Governor's opposition to the placing of an additional tax on property generally, and also in view of the reluctance of the lawmakers to put the additional burden of taxation on the corporations, there is no certainty that this extra session will result in action that will produce revenue to replace the \$650,000 yearly revenue forfeited by reason of the adoption of State-wide prohibition. But unless revenue is provided there is grave danger of a breakdown in the State's governmental machinery.

It is claimed by some of the State officers here that the Governor has the power to borrow money to pay current expenses, but the Governor holds that his power to borrow money can be exerted only in case of a casual deficit, and he says that the present deficit is not "casual." On the contrary, he says, it is an "intentional" deficit, due to the deliberate refusal of the legislature to pass laws that will raise the needed revenue.

The Governor, in messages to the legislature, insists that a further increase in direct taxation would be unfair. He thinks that the corporations should pay a special tax, not only for doing busi-

ness in the State, but also for holding large quantities of land for future development.

Those who are opposed to making the corporations make up the prohibition deficit say that legislation adverse to corporations would tend to drive capital out of the State. The Governor's answer is that persons who make such an argument are not dependable citizens.

Pending action by the legislature in putting the prohibition on the corporations or on the people generally, the situation is changing rapidly from bad to worse.

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, the State had a surplus of \$592,475.39. At that time the State had a direct tax of less than one cent on the \$100 valuation. Then followed a short fiscal year; a strike that cost the State at least \$300,000, and later on came State-wide prohibition.

The State deficit on July 1, 1915, according to Governor Hatfield's figures, will be \$624,000, not counting \$850,000 of old appropriations not expended.

On July 1, 1917, the deficit will be \$1,844,000, as estimated by Governor Hatfield, after vetoing new appropriations of \$858,000. These figures are based on the supposition that the legislature will continue to fail to pass tax laws to raise the amounts making up the estimated deficit.

The direct tax is now ten cents on the \$100 valuation, and, according to one of the State officials, would have to be about twenty cents to pay the cost of State government. The taxable property in the State is valued close to \$1,400,000,000. The present indirect tax is expected to bring in about \$1,175,000 a year.

ALCOHOL AND THE WAR.

The American Chemical Society recently held its spring meeting known as the fiftieth meeting, in New Orleans. There were present 178 members and a large number of visitors comprising all the leading chemists of the country.

Dr. Arthur D. Little, president of a firm of consulting chemists and engineers of Boston, started a symposium with an address on "The Industrial Resources and Opportunities of the South."

The following paragraph of his address is of interest to the distilling trade:

The recently culminating discoveries in a century-long research have proved that 20 gallons of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol, that is, not wood alcohol, but the alcohol commonly produced from grain, may be obtained from a cord of yellow pine sawdust or hogged waste. From a bushel of corn, worth say 80 cents, only 21 gallons are obtained. Cheap industrial alcohol, made in enormous volume from yellow pine waste and available for motor fuel, lighting, heating and a thousand miscellaneous applications in the art is a certainty of the future."

Attending the pronounced advance in Distillers Securities and United States Industrial Alcohol shares there were reports that both companies had closed war contracts. The stock of the former company gained 2 points, while United States Industrial Alcohol common rose 6½ points and the preferred 2 points. Wall Street held a story that the Distillers Securities Company, through the Distilling Company of America, has already closed certain contracts for alcohol for England and France, and further inquiries are being made by representatives of these governments. According to persons who claim to be familiar with the facts in the case, although no orders have as yet been placed, inquiries are being made of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, which is controlled by Distillers Securities. Alcohol is used in the manufacture of powder.

During the third week of May the distillers of Illinois shipped thirty-six carloads of alcohol to the manufacturers of powder.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY ENTERS SAN FRANCISCO FIELD.

With the advent of the American Express Company in San Francisco the merchants and shippers of that city, as well as the growers in Northern California, will be afforded competition which heretofore they have not had.

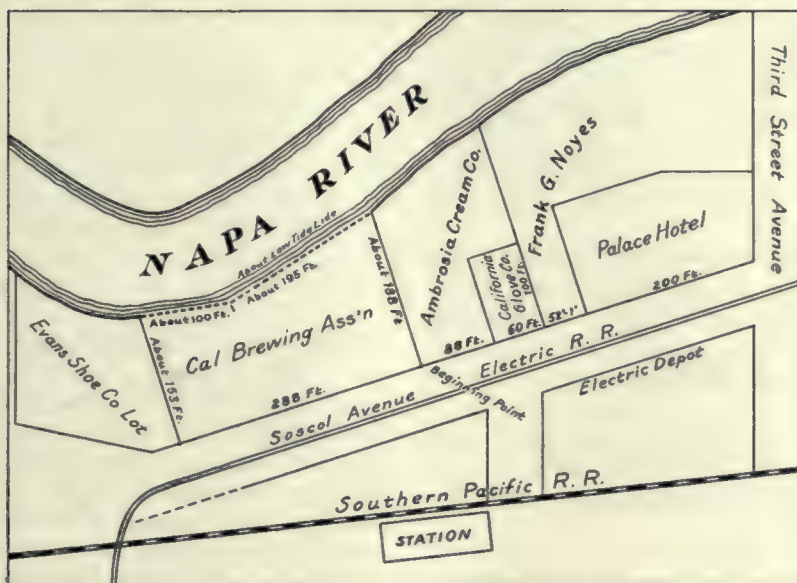
San Francisco has been the goal of the American Express Company for a number of years, but not until May 1, 1915, were they able to negotiate contracts with either railroad or steamship lines which could afford them facilities for organizing an efficient express service in the metropolis of the Pacific seaboard. The American Express Company for seventy-five years has been doing business in the East and is one of the largest and best known companies east of the Rocky Mountains, with offices in practically every large city of America. About five years ago they succeeded the Pacific Express Company on the Union Pacific system lines and the Salt Lake, Los Angeles & San Pedro line, opening offices in Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles, and since their occupancy of those lines the express business in the territory served by them has increased two and three-fold.

The American Express Company operates over all the lines, comprising the New York Central system, the Boston & Albany, Boston & Main, Philadelphia & Reading, Central Railroad of N. J., Lehigh Valley, Grand Trunk line, Chicago, Northwestern, Chicago-Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Chicago, Alton, and with their occupancy of the Western Pacific, which is the line giving their entrance into San Francisco they have established a through car service between New York and San Francisco, making the run in less than four days.

The American Express Company operate refrigerator cars and will be glad to furnish that equipment to the growers in California on their lines for shipments of fruits and vegetables to Eastern markets. Their rates will also be attractive and should prompt shippers to investigate before consigning the goods by other lines.

There is undoubtedly a wide field in this part of the country for the activities of another large and aggressive express company and we welcome the advent of the American Express Company here.

BREWERY FOR SALE!



YOUR ATTENTION is called to the California Brewing Association's property at Napa, California. A complete diagram of the property appears above. A brewing building, 100 ft.x100 ft., fully equipped, as well as other buildings, are upon the property. Among the valuable features are the transportation facilities by rail and water connected with the site. The site appeals to any other manufacturing enterprise which involves the establishment of factories, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL UPON OR ADDRESS

CLARENCE M. SMITH,

Room 904 Mutual Bank Building, 704 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

EASTERN PROHIBITIONISTS LIE ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

In a Nashville, Tennessee, paper of March 14 we find Dr. (?) Carolyn Geisel, member of the Flying Squadron, and heralded all over the country as a speaker upon the scientific aspects of the liquor question, quoted thus:

"Facts that caused astonishment on the part of those who were not familiar with them were given in the address by Dr. Carolyn Geisel, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest and most unanswerable debaters and lecturers on the American platform. She told of the 114,000 men and boys killed in California in one year because of drink, and then demanded to know why the worth of California's men and boys was not as much as that of the vineyards which produce grapes for wine and hops for beer."

These figures are appalling until one turns to the United States Census Bureau's "Mortality Statistics for 1913," and finds on page 34 that:

Total deaths in California from all causes, among men, boys, women and girls (excluding stillbirths) were: In 1913, 38,606; in 1912, 36,716.

Carolyn is on the pay roll of the Anti-Saloon League. We should like to know what salary she draws for telling such falsehoods. Here is one of the declarations that Carolyn made in her speech at Nashville: "I am opposed to dealing in fancies and I am going to give you some figures that will cause you who have been asleep to open your eyes." The people who heard her are still waiting for the figures. If Carolyn would merely state that there are four or five figures to her salary the people would have their eyes opened, but the Flying Squadron doctor (?) won't do it.

BRYAN STILL LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE.

Bryan! Will Bryan run for the Presidency for the fourth time in 1916? His friends think he will and that he is in training for the nomination on the Prohibition ticket, not with an expectation that he will be elected, but because this will give him the publicity which to him has real money value. If Bryan had not been a Presidential candidate, his public utterances on the forum and in the press would not have brought in a fortune of half a million. It is not to Mr. Bryan's discredit that he has been eager to secure a competency for himself, but he is fairly the subject of criticism for denouncing others for trying to do the same.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND THE PRESCIENCE OF CHANCELLOR JORDAN.

(From an article by Hudson Maxim in the "Scientific American.")

The next important lesson of the war is the unreliability of prophecies of the pacifists who have told us for the past quarter of a century that human nature had so much improved in recent years and international brotherhood had become so dominant, and civilization of such a high order had arrived, that the nations were going to war much more.

We all well remember the famous book of M. de Bloch, published near the close of the last century, in which he predicted that the last great war of the world had been fought; that war with modern enginery would be suicide to the countries engaged. It was this book that led the Czar of Russia to call the first Hague Conference to consider the disarmament of the nations.

Since the publication of M. de Bloch's book there have been the English-Boer war, our war with Spain, the revolution in China, the Russo-Japanese war, the Italian-Tripoli war, two Balkan wars, continuous guerrilla warfare in Mexico, and now we have the European conflict. Surely, there has not been much shortage in wars.

Even a few months before the present war broke out, Dr. David Starr Jordan made the following announcement in his book, "War and Waste":

"What shall we say of the great war of Europe, ever threatening, ever impending, and which never comes? We shall say that it will never come. Humanly speaking, it is impossible.

"Not in the physical sense, of course, for with weak, reckless and godless men nothing evil is impossible. It may be, of course, that some half-crazed archduke or some harassed minister of state, or half-knowing give the signal for Europe's conflagration. In fact, the agreed signal has been given more than once within the last few months. The tinder is well dried and laid in such a way as to make the worst of this catastrophe. All Europe is ready for the burning. Yet Europe recoils and will recoil even in the dread stress of spoil-division of the Balkan war. * * *

"But accident aside, the Triple Entente lined up against the Triple Alliance, we shall expect no war. * * *

"The bankers will not find the money for such a fight, then, the industries of Europe will not maintain it, the statesmen cannot. No matter whatever the bluster or apparent provocation, it comes to the same thing at the end. There will be no general war until the masters direct the fighters to fight. The masters have much to gain, but vastly more to lose, and their signal will not be given."

This is a strange prophecy in view of what immediately followed it. Verily, "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?" (Job, xxxviii, 2.)

There is one other important lesson which I will mention before closing, and it is, that nothing like as many men are killed in the present war as was predicted. This war does not mean international suicide, and the expense does not mean international bankruptcy.

Expression of Appreciation is Called For.—During the recent State-wide prohibition campaign the liberal element in California found in the Redwood Manufacturers' Company a staunch friend. The Redwood Manufacturers' Company came forward in the most voluntary way to do its share of work for the salvation of the wine industry of the State. Not only did the company contribute in the most generous manner to the funds to fight the prohibitionists, but it took steps to place the issue clearly before the people so that no mistakes would be made to the prejudice of the wine men. For such work the Redwood Manufacturers' Company deserves recognition by the wine men in the form of an expression of appreciation. A letter of thanks, acknowledging the good work done by the company, would be strictly in line with the policy of the wine men to cleave to their friends, and it would be especially consistent at this time, when the 1914 fight has passed into history, as showing that the wine men do not forget those who have been friends in time of need. While the wine industry and trade are fortunately having the support of such an institution as the Redwood Manufacturers' Company they should show in certain terms that they are grateful for such support.

CLOUDLESS THEATRES.

THE prejudice against tobacco is accountable for much disease and mortality in the United States. In this country over 100,000 persons die every year from tuberculosis and other diseases of the lungs and throat. The cloudless theatre is responsible for many of the deaths due to such diseases. In theatres where smoking is not permitted it is very easy to catch diseases of the throat and lungs. The air is pregnant with microbes exhaled by diseased persons.

It is a well-known fact that coughs and colds are infectious. In the cloudless theatres they are more easily contracted than elsewhere, because all the conditions favor the propagation of the microbes that constantly issue from the throats and lungs.

Persons who are afflicted with coughs and colds can easily trace the ailments to the cloudless theatres. Those who investigate the cases of tuberculosis might do well to include such theatres.

Whenever there is an epidemic of diphtheria in a city the medical authorities carefully instruct parents to keep their children out of theatres and even forbid the admission of children to theatres.

There should be a radical change in the policy of theatrical men in the conduct of their places. In the interest of public health there should be smoking in all theatres. It has been demonstrated by scientists that the air in rooms where tobacco is smoked contains only one-fourth as many microbes of disease as in rooms where tobacco is not smoked. For this reason managers of theatres should take down the signs "No Smoking," etc., and put up such signs as "Smoking Permitted" and "Smoking Requested."

Among the persons who object most strenuously to smoking in theatres are those who suffer from throat and lung diseases. It is an acknowledged fact that tobacco smoke irritates them. This is because the membranes of their throats and lungs are easily irritated. But such persons have no moral reason to object to smoking in theatres, for the very good reason that they are just the people who should not enter theatres. It is altogether wrong that the people who infect the air with germs of diseases should prevent others from using the best means to protect themselves from the germs. To forbid smoking in theatres is to put a premium on debility and encourage the propagation of throat and lung diseases.

It is due in great part to prohibition of smoking within doors that the United States owes the undesirable distinction of being the nation most afflicted with the White Plague. Managers of theatres would do a great deal toward wiping out this scourge if they would be the first to ignore the prejudice against tobacco smoking and initiate a movement to encourage smoking within doors.

The question of manners or etiquette in this connection should give way to the question of health. It can not be considered as good manners to propagate disease. The proposition that the odor of smoke of some kinds of tobacco or of over-worked pipes is offensive is of minor consideration, and can be overcome by proper discrimination which may be exercised by any attendant in a theatre. It is within the power of the management of a theatre to permit only the smoking of certain tobacco, scented or otherwise, sold on the premises, if the management sees fit. The chief consideration is the public health and it is this which makes the strongest argument against the indiscriminate prohibition of smoking.

Of course, the cloudless theatre is not the only institution at fault. Cloudless street cars, cloudless churches, etc., etc., contribute their share to the propagation of diseases. But the cloudless theatre, because of the numbers of people frequenting it and the length of time they stay within it, is the most seriously involved.

AN UNCLE'S ADVICE TO HIS NEPHEW.

The following is a copy of a card which Mr. Henry Kunz of the Charles Meinecke Company is suspected of being the author of: "Uncle's Advice to His Nephew.—Alfred, my boy, never run down the prohibitionists, for they were created, the same as fleas, bugs, snails and all other beastly crawling, cringing things. Why they were created, no one knows, but some day Goodness may enlighten us—but up to now I'll be damned if I ever could find out."

Obituary

COLONEL THOMAS H. CRAIG.

On the 10th of May Colonel Thomas H. Craig, who had been for forty-eight years an official of the San Francisco custom house, passed away at his residence, 991 Haight street, San Francisco.

Colonel Craig was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. He served in the Civil War on the Union side, enlisting as a private and rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel when he was twenty-four years of age.

The colonel was recognized as an expert in navigation laws. He served in the Entrance and Clearance section of the San Francisco custom house from 1867 until a year prior to the time of his death. While he was one of the most valued employees in the custom house, he was at the same time one of the most popular men in the service.

Colonel Craig is survived by a widow, a daughter and three sons, all residents of Oakland and San Francisco.

NATIONAL SUPPORT FROM "PUCK."

Of the large general periodicals, none has so stubbornly fought against prohibition as "Puck," the famous humorous weekly, and hardly an issue appears without some editorial paragraph or cartoon pointing out the impracticability of prohibition. The following, for instance, from the current issue, is food for thought:

"Alabama may be in the market for a loan of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 before the end of the year, the State treasurer announces. The deficit, which is growing at the rate of \$100,000 a month, is now said to total \$1,000,000.—"New York American."

"Prohibition leaves a train of shattered State treasuries in its wake. We would suggest that West Virginia and Alabama put a tax on chocolate sundaes to help them out of their financial difficulties."

"Puck" is treating the problem of personal liberty in a broad-visioned manner, and deserves the support of the entire industry.

Liquorless Saloon for Los Angeles.—There has been formed in Los Angeles the Sanitary Saloon Substitute Society and already arrangements have been made, in part, for the erection of the first competitor of the time-honored drink emporium. Clubrooms are to include, as proposed, an auditorium for meetings, lectures and concerts, a library, baths, a rest and reading room and the culinary department. Tea, coffee and a free lunch are to be dispensed.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

WINEMAKERS and brewers enjoyed satisfactory trade during the past month. While shipments of wine were not as large as they were in April, 1914, they were in substantial volume. When the changed conditions are taken into consideration the movement must be regarded as large. In California the weather had a great deal to do with improvement in trade both for the winemen and the brewers.

There are very fair prospects for a large crop of grapes, but it is seriously questioned as to whether the vineyardists will be able to reap the reward due them for their labors because of the imposition of the brandy tax.

DRY WINES.—Movement of stocks by rail and sea was in fair volume throughout the month. One satisfactory feature was the expansion of trade with Mexico, Central America and South America. Conditions indicate that there will be a continued improvement. European wines now command sixty per cent higher prices in Mexico, Central America and South America than they did a year ago. Naturally consumers in those countries are looking to California to supply them with wine on a more economic basis than that obtaining in Europe. Shipments to the Canal Zone during the past month show that there is an increased demand from all the countries along the Caribbean Sea. No doubt, a great deal of the wine shipped to the Canal Zone will eventually be disposed of in Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas. All those countries are prosperous and offer the very best markets for California wines. Wine men are evidently taking advantages of the facilities afforded them by the steamship companies which are sending steamers to the Canal Zone.

Shipments by rail for the month amounted to 496,847 gallons, and by sea 1,026,344 gallons and 1,995 cases.

Receipts by sea were 111 cases, 12 casks. Champagne, 443 cases.

SWEET WINES.—There was no great business during the month, shipments being undoubtedly affected by the brandy tax. There was no production in California during the month.

BRANDIES.—There were reduced shipments during the month, corresponding with the depression in business generally. Combined shipments by rail and sea were 38,580 gallons and 186 cases. Imports totaled 980 cases, 10 octaves.

Production in First District amounted to 114,018.1 gallons and in Sixth District 1,909.6 gallons, a total of 115,927.7 gallons.

There remained in bond in First District 3,372,099.2 gallons and in Sixth District 210,990.2 gallons.

WHISKIES.—A satisfactory improvement in the trade was observed during the past month. Dealers are finding it necessary to replenish their stocks. Consumption is likely to increase as the months of heavy travel are at hand. Exports by sea amounted to 3,623 gallons and 373 cases, valued at \$7,487.16. Imports totaled 2,065 barrels, 3,360 cases, 31 octaves, 1 hogshead.

BEER.—The improvement is well sustained. There should be a constant betterment during the coming four months at least. Shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 867 packages, valued at \$5,988.30. Receipts totaled 3,212 barrels, 1,170 casks, 790 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Exports of all kinds amounted to 721 cases, 15 barrels, 6 kegs, 5 ½-barrels and 619,458 pounds (49,988 of hops and 569,470 of malt), valued at \$74,092.88.

IMPORTATIONS.—During the month importations more than held their own, being in the aggregate larger than in the previous month. Importations by sea were: Whiskies, 3,360 cases, 2,065 barrels, 31 octaves, 1 hogshead; Brandies, 980 cases, 10 octaves; Wine, 111 cases, 12 casks; Rum, 90 cases; Champagne, 443 cases; Gin, 2,988 cases, 35 barrels, 5 ½-barrels, 1 octave, 3 16-lons; Beer, 3,212 barrels, 1,170 casks, 790 cases; Stout, 195 cases; Sake, 50 casks; Sake dregs, 20 casks; Cider, 50 cases; Fruit Juice, 20 cases; Grape Juice, 615 cases; Lime Juice, 97 cases; Liqueurs, 345 cases; Cordials, 376 cases; Bitters, 127 cases; Anisette, 1 case; Mineral Water, 710 cases; Tonic, 7 crates; Malt Extract, 170 packages; various beverages, 10 cases.

MR. JAMES MADISON EXPRESSES OPINION ON BRANDY TAX.

Mr. James Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, expresses his opinion of the new tax on brandy for the fortification of sweet wines in the following language:

"The new tax would mean 20,000 more tons of raisins, a glutted market and practical ruin to the raisin industry. The surplus raisins will all be of an inferior brand, Malagas, culls, etc.

"The wine industry will be an even greater sufferer from the new tax than the raisin business, and therefore a concerted effort is being made by the interests affected to have Congress restore the old 3-cent tax. The tax this year will be 55 cents under the war revenue bill and next year will be \$1.10, the regular revenue tax on brandy.

"We believe that Congress was unaware of the condition that would result from the new law governing the tax on brandy for sweet wines, and consequently we feel that the old tax will be restored when the situation is made known at Washington. We have a strong case and we expect to make the most of it in presenting our side to Congress."

REPORT OF THE CHARLES MEINECKE COMPANY.

The Charles Meinecke Company reports that trade during May was much better than during the previous month. There was an increased demand for R. B. Hayden and White Horse Scotch whiskies. Conditions are considered by the company as being good.

CHAUCHE & BON'S REPORT.

Sales of Mont Rouge wines throughout the State of California during the past month were in substantial volume according to the firm of Chauche & Bon. Mr. L. C. Bozarth, special representative, ascribes improvement in trade to the stimulating effect of good weather conditions. In both the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys there has been a very satisfactory demand for wines. The outlook is for continued improvement.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION TO MOVE SAN FRANCISCO HEADQUARTERS.

On the 20th of June the California Wine Association will move its headquarters from Townsend street, near Third street, San Francisco, to the Exposition Building at Pine and Battery streets. The association will occupy three floors in the Exposition Building. This building was occupied until recently by the Panam Pacific International Exposition Company as its general office. It is perfectly appointed for the use of the California Wine Association and will serve to greatly facilitate the association's business.

Sale of Fritz and Ernest Saloon at San Pedro.—During the third week of May the first sale of a saloon in San Pedro since consolidation with Los Angeles was closed. Mr. E. Froman sold the Fritz and Ernest Saloon on Front street to Mr. John Griffin for \$30,000. The Fritz and Ernest saloon is one of the pioneer saloons in the harbor district. It was established by the late Fritz Weiswald and has always had a reputation of being well conducted.

Sacramento and Thereabouts

Sacramento, May 27, 1915.

THE principal topic of interest is the proposition of the prohibitionists to place the State-wide prohibition issue before the voters in October this year. Various opinions are expressed by prohibitionists as to the desirability of precipitating this issue so soon after everybody possessing reason had considered that it had been settled for some time to come, but it is the belief of all disinterested persons that the opening of a prohibition campaign at this time would result in convincing the vast majority of voters that the prohibitionists as a whole constitute a public nuisance.

In commenting on the subject the Washington "Independent" says: "Times have been lean for some time past in the camp of the agitators and because a special election is to be called on October 20, 1915, to decide on the non-partisan State measure the 'boys' are about to agitate State prohibition for California. There are two methods, too, which they propose to offer in order to be successful. One is that relating to saloons alone and the other to the wine business alone. By separating these two issues they propose to divide the strength of the wine makers from the strength of the saloon owners, thereby accomplishing their ends, if not in toto, at least in part. Their presumption is that the saloon men will vote against the wine measure and that the wine men will vote against the saloons so as to preserve themselves."

Even the prohibitionist Sacramento "Union" finds fault with the policy of Rev. D. M. Gandier, who has initiated the movement. The "Union" in an editorial says: "If the leaders of the dry movement are wise they will not force a fight on the issue at the coming special election. There are thousands of voters who are not in sympathy with the liquor interests, but who do not believe in renewing the contest at once. There is little chance that the great majority recorded against prohibition last fall could be overcome in a second contest waged less than a year after a disastrous defeat. The local liquor contests held in the State since the last State election have indicated that the feeling of the people is the same now that it was last fall. Certainly there is nothing to show that there has been any material change in opinion on this subject. The people are weary of agitation of this question at present and the fact would throw many votes against any prohibitory measure. It would be well to delay the election at least another year and probably longer."

At a meeting of the Christian Men's League of Red Bluff, a resolution presented by A. M. McCoy, opposing the presentation of the question of the eradication of the saloon at the special election in October, 1915, was adopted.

There can be little doubt that the prohibitionists of Northern California will oppose the movement, but it is not at all certain that they will be able to successfully resist their co-religionaries of Southern California. When the hare-brained and wild-nerved men and women under the leadership of Rev. Irvin Chapman of Los Angeles get together in Fresno on the 20th of June God only knows what they will do. It was this same element that brought about the State-wide election of 1914 against the wishes of prohibitionists of Northern California, and it is safe to bet that they will do something equally uncalled-for at Fresno on the 20th of June if they have any opportunity.

A characteristic editorial of the Sacramento "Union" is as follows:

"Professor Thomas W. Reed of the University of California is quoted as defending the saloon at a time when practically the entire country, including a considerable part of the liquor industry, is denouncing that institution as destructive. The professor is quoted as saying:

"The saloon caters to a genuine demand on the part of a very large proportion of the community, who believe it right to drink.

"The bartender does not, as many believe, have cloven hoofs and a sulphuric odor, but he has instead some rough and ready qualities that appeal.

"Do not be so obstinate as to believe that because a certain

form of amusement was objectionable to your ancestors it is wrong."

"We leave to the public the decision as to the propriety of a State university professor, even in academic fashion, defending a business which at best is simply tolerated."

The "Union" in this demonstrates how sadly all prohibitionists lack discrimination. If the paper could be even slightly lucid it would not make such blunders. The business of the saloon is not tolerated by the "Union." Why not say so? No prohibitionist tolerates that business. But most other people not only tolerate the saloon business but patronize it, and, like the university professor, defend it. Why can not the "Union" editor be a little definite? Does he really imagine that all the people in the world are like himself?

Touching on King George's pledge of teetotalism the Sacramento "Bee" says:

"It is of very little consequence to the world in general whether George Wettin—otherwise known as George V of England—drinks or not, in comparison with the question as to whether he is an element forcing his country to be a party in an inhuman, devastating, barbarous and criminal war.

"If the influence of George, and Wilhelm, and Nicholas, and all the others could be used successfully to stop all wars, the world in general would not care a continental if they all kept drunk for the rest of their lives."

An agreement has been reached between Antone Chargin and D. W. Carmichael, whereby the former will move his liquor store from Eighth and J streets, Sacramento, and Marmichael will be permitted to wreck the building preparatory to erecting a four-story structure on the site.

San Diego Brewing Company Enters San Francisco Field.—Mr. J. H. Zitt, president of the Mission and the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Companies, announces that he has made arrangements for the sale of "San Diego Queen Quality" beer in San Francisco.

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LIQUOR MEN MUST BE ON THEIR GUARD DURING COMING MONTH.

THE liquor men of the State of California must be constantly on their guard during the month of June. Their enemies are seriously considering a proposition to bring up the State-wide prohibition issue at the special election to be held on the 26th of October, 1915.

According to the Sacramento "Union" (prohibitionist) the Rev. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the State Dry Federation, has already made application to Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan as to whether or not the dries can submit an initiative petition at this election, instead of in 1916, as was the intention up to the passage of the measure calling for a special election. Attorney General U. S. Webb has been asked to investigate the law in this behalf. It is the general impression that the legislative act directing Governor Johnson to call the special election would include all initiative petitions, constitutional amendments and the like. There seems to be no question on this point, but to make certain, official opinion is being asked.

In its comments the "Union" says: "The wet and dry fight this year will attack saloons in the first instance and the entire wine and liquor industry in the second. It is believed that if the question is saloons or no saloons, the negative will prevail. As to the other prohibition measure there is doubt because of the great wine grape industry that has been built up in California. The dry forces, however, are busy, and if they can get on the October ballot, petitions will be circulated immediately in the effort to obtain early the eight per cent of the electors on an initiative petition, which will mean about 75,000 names."

There are many reasons why the prohibitionists wish to hold a State-wide election this year. The most cogent of these is that the effects of prohibition in Washington, Oregon and Colorado will be felt early in the year 1916, and they will be so disastrous that there will be small chance of carrying California into the dry column afterward. Another reason is that the fact that Washington, Oregon and Colorado have elected to go dry could be used as an argument in a prohibition campaign in the fall of 1915. The prohibitionists would urge that the States mentioned have set an example for California to follow. They very shrewdly reason that there are many people who, unable to foresee the evil effects of prohibition in the States that are going dry after January 1, 1916, will be encouraged, by the action taken by those States, to vote in favor of prohibition in October, 1915. In California prohibitionists know that they must take advantage of the false enthusiasm which has been aroused by their successes during the past year, and they must lose no time, since just as soon as prohibition is actually being enforced in the new dry States the enthusiasm will vanish and give place to depression.

Prohibitionists must do all the damage they can possibly do before the first of January, 1916. They are already confronted by a movement in West Virginia to repeal the prohibition law as a consequence of the bankruptcy of the State government. Early in 1916 they will have to contend with similar movements in Washington and Colorado, where there is already serious depression in business. As the year 1916 draws to a close the prohibitionists will be generally discredited throughout the West.

Liquor men must be prepared for any action which the conven-

tion of prohibitionists to be held in Fresno June 20 may take. If the prohis decide to test their strength October 26, 1915, liquor men must go into the field early to fight them.

If the prohibitionists can obtain the 75,000 signatures necessary to put their State-wide prohibition proposition on the ballot in October the liquor men can certainly obtain enough signatures to put a compensation proposition on the same ballot, and thereby make the campaign on a purely moral question. As it is possible that the Southern California prohibitionists will be mainly responsible for a State-wide movement in the fall it may be necessary to give serious consideration to the placing of a State division proposition on the ballot. Petitions for State division are already in circulation, so that it will require only the stimulation of renewed prohibition agitation emanating from the South to have those petitions completed in a short time.

Vigilance will be imperative during the rest of this year. It will be doubly imperative during the month of June.

UNIQUE SOUVENIR FROM THE E. CLEMENS HORST COMPANY.

The REVIEW has received from the E. Clemens Horst Company, well-known as the largest hop growing concern in the United States, an Automatic Cigarette Box which is one of the unique souvenirs sent by the Horst house. This box is covered by patent in Japan, since it is a Japanese invention. It combines novelty with usefulness and should prove very acceptable to the cigarette smoker. The box is a handsomely lacquered affair and will serve as an ornamental furnishing to a table or desk. Cigarettes are served to the smoker by a metallic bird which stands on the top of the box and reaches into the box with its beak when a button is pressed by the thumb.

Merced to Vote Again on Wet and Dry Issue.—An election will be held in Merced the 27th of July on the saloon question. This will make the seventh time in five years that the voters have voted on the subject before them. Under the law, the dry measure, if carried, must take effect in ten days after the election, which will make the closing of the saloons, under a dry victory, on August 7th.

Principal Exports from Lisbon During Past Year.—The principal exports from Lisbon during 1914 were corkwood and wine, that of the former amounting to \$2,353,581 and of the latter to \$1,818,162. For the year previous the exports of these articles were ten per cent larger. The heaviest decrease in exportations were in tea products, and it was due to the closing of the important markets of Germany and Russia.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

During the third week of May the Knights of the Royal Arch held the fourteenth annual convention of the organization at B'nai B'rith Hall in San Francisco. The convention was devoted to business principally. It was decided unanimously that a more strenuous fight will be put up during 1915 or any subsequent time to battle against the inroads of the prohibitionists of the State.

The probability of placing a "Dry" proposal on the 1915 ballot to accompany the non-partisan bill was declared to be impractical and unlawful, and while the decision of the Attorney-General of the State had not been received on the question, the convention of the Royal Arch felt that no action would be taken during the year of 1915.

Knowing that the Dry Federation is going to meet in the city of Fresno during the month of June for the purpose of making a State-wide campaign during 1915 or 1916, the convention of the Knights of the Royal Arch decided that it, too, would form a federation to battle against the Dry Federation. The latter federation may be known as the "Liberal" or "Wet" Federation and will include within its membership all allied crafts, whose business pertain to, or may be associated with the liquor business of the State. This federation will be in process of formation within a short time. It will resemble in no small degree the idea exemplified in the Federated Trades Union.

There will be the brewers, the grape growers, the wine makers, the wholesale liquor dealers and importers, the saloonmen, the brewery workers, the bottlers, the soda manufacturers, the cigar makers and dealers, the bottle makers and dealers, and varied other industries who are closely identified with the business. These and their friends will be united in a common fraternity to fight against the prohibitionists who have nothing at stake except the fact that they are fighting for a fad to the detriment of the people at large, and especially to the detriment of some of the greatest industries in the State of California.

At a special session of the Knights of the Royal Arch held at the Exposition Grounds in San Francisco, the officials of the Exposition acknowledged their indebtedness to the liquor men of the coast. They acknowledged that at a critical moment financial aid was extended to the Exposition proposal and from that offer much consolation was drawn by those who desired to see the Exposition in San Francisco a success.

Mr. Frank L. Brown of the Exposition Committee acknowledged that just at the moment, when it was most necessary, the Royal Arch of the State of California offered its assistance to help along the Exposition.

A banquet was given May 20 in the Colonial Room of the St. Francis, at which 230 guests were present.

The following are members of the new governing body elected: Grand president, Theodore Lumstedt of San Francisco; grand vice-president, J. W. Salter, Los Angeles; grand treasurer, Theodore Gier, Oakland; grand secretary, F. G. Roney, San Francisco; grand marshal, F. Neussberger, Napa; grand outside sentinel, Al McRae, San Bernardino; grand inside sentinel, W. Wockendorfer, Alameda, and grand attorney, O. W. Pendleton, Los Angeles.

The incumbent members of the grand trustees re-elected were: C. F. Williams, San Francisco; William Jungblut, San Jose; M. J. Gastman, Sacramento; Fred Gunther, Bakersfield; A. J. Clancey, San Diego, and Herman Menken, Santa Barbara. Past Grand President C. F. A. Last of Los Angeles and John Holst of San Francisco acted as installing officers for the newly elected officials.

Ernest Bohlen of San Francisco was the only new grand trustee elected.

MR. EDWIN F. SAGER APPOINTED CITY SALESMAN OF CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

Mr. Edwin F. Sager has been appointed City Salesman of the Crown Distilleries Company, succeeding the late Fred H. Stanle, who was for so many years identified with the company. Mr. Sager was a chum of the late Mr. Stanle and is familiar with the efficient methods by which that able exponent of the company made his record of success. As a popular clubman and a prominent figure in yachting circles, Mr. Sager is very properly fitted to continue the work of Fred Stanle. Mr. Sager was formerly manager of the Eisen Vineyard Company, was cashier of the International Banking Corporation and was commodore of the San Francisco Yacht Club. He was owner, in company with Fred Stanle, of the yacht "Edna." Since his appointment as City Salesman of the Crown Distilleries Company he has been meeting with notable success, and it can safely be predicted that he will continually add to his laurels.

INSURANCE MEN MAKE PILGRIMAGE TO OASIS OF JAMES RAGGI.

On the first of May representatives of twenty-four insurance organizations (and allies) of San Francisco visited the establishment of Mr. James Raggi at 624 Montgomery street. They had late in the afternoon captured a band of a dozen Bedouins who had tied the architect Alonzo H. Gentry prisoner at "The Recorder" on 28 Montgomery street. It was 6 o'clock in the evening when the dusty and thirsty muchadumbre entered the Raggi oasis. With the thoroughness that is characteristic of the insurance tribe the invaders took possession of the oasis and made the Pisco punch mixers serve them until further orders. They made the famous Pisco Punch Parlor stand all that the traffic would bear. When they had sufficiently depleted the supply of "primitive, puny and provocative pabulum in liquid and other form" of the Raggi oasis they quietly betook themselves to the outside desert. After their return, the Pisco Punch Parlor has been fortified with fresh supplies and is prepared to respond in case of a second invasion, which is about due.

MR. A. J. SUNSTEIN ON A VISIT TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. A. J. Sunstein of the Thompson Distilling Company of Pittsburgh, was a visitor to San Francisco during the past month. Mr. Sunstein arrived in the Golden Gate city on the 11th of May and spent a great deal of time visiting the principal points of attraction, including the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. During his stay in San Francisco Mr. Sunstein paid a visit to the REVIEW office.

As one of the chief advisers of the liquor men of the United States in their campaign against prohibition fanaticism and hypocrisy, Mr. Sunstein will be able to return to the East with a very valuable fund of knowledge as to conditions on the Pacific Coast. The REVIEW is glad to express the opinion that he will add greatly to the stock of optimism in the Eastern States at a time when it is most probably much needed.

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SENATOR BUTLER THREATENED BY A SAN FRANCISCO SALOONKEEPER.

Senator Butler, author of the proposed Dry Zone Bill, which was very properly defeated by the vote of Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman, received a letter from a saloonkeeper of San Francisco. This caused the legislator a great deal of anxiety, since some phrases in the letter foretold a quick departure of the Senator for regions unknown.

The threatening letter received by Senator Butler was as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1915.

Mr. Butler, Sacramento, Cal.

Dear Sir: I have been a resident of San Francisco almost forty years. I am now over sixty-three years old, and have a wife and seven children, the oldest being nineteen and the youngest two. I have been a saloonkeeper for over thirty-seven years. I never was arrested in my life, and never had a disturbance in my place of business. I have been a good citizen, have paid my taxes and raised and educated my family. I have served on jury duty many times, and have been a good and faithful citizen in all respects.

But I have been driven almost insane by the constant agitation of you politicians on the liquor question, and I tell you that if your bill should go through it would make a beggar of me in my old age, with a growing family on my hands, and I will not stand it. And I tell you if you do this wicked thing I will take the law in my own hands and I will kill you as sure as the sun rises. You are driving me crazy but not too crazy to get you and I don't care what becomes of me after that. I have never broken a law of our country (I am an American) in my life. But if the State of California will not protect me against any such skunks as you, I repeat I will take the law into my own hands. I've stood all I'm going to stand. My father fought for the Union and was twice wounded, and I fought the Apache Indians over forty years ago when I was in the U. S. army, from which I have honorable discharge, and I will allow no such skunk as you to rob me and my large family of our living and turn us all over to beggary. I repeat it—don't mistake me—if you do, I will kill you as dead as door nails, for you are slow but sure driving me insane. I am an old man and it's too late to begin over again with seven children on my hands—oldest boy only 12.

Yours truly,
A Saloonkeeper and a Good American Citizen.

This letter should contain many suggestions for a close student of human nature such as Senator Butler claims to be. It raises the question of natural right. Every man has the natural right of self defense and the saloonkeeper is as much entitled to life as Senator Butler. An attack on a man to deprive him of his livelihood is almost as serious as an attack to deprive him of his life. This is il-

lustrated by the war in Europe, where one group of countries is trying to vanquish another by depriving it of food and the other regards this method of warfare as being so barbarous as to justify retaliation of the most radical nature. No man, however new he may be, can say which is right. Final judgment will be rendered by nature. But it is a generally recognized principle that two wrongs do not make a right. It would not be right for a saloonkeeper to take the life of a legislator because he is a prohibitionist, and it is not right for a prohibitionist to deprive a man of a livelihood because he is a saloonkeeper. As between the belligerents, the Senator and the saloonkeeper, it is more likely that Dame Nature would render a decision in favor of the latter. Behind the saloonkeeper there is wife and seven children who may be considered as non-combatants but who would suffer from the action of the Senator. If Senator Butler has a wife and seven children he might understand the position of the saloonkeeper.

Probably Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman saved the life of Senator Butler by casting the vote which defeated the Dry Zone Bill. For that reason Senator Butler should write Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman a letter of thanks, even if there was no certainty that the saloonkeeper would have carried out his threat. Certainly Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman saved the livelihood of the wife and seven children of the saloonkeeper by voting according to the dictates of his conscience. For that reason the saloonkeeper should write Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman a letter of thanks.

Everybody should be glad that the Dry Zone Bill and the threatening letter are things of the past and everybody should remember for a long time that Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman, by doing one right prevented two wrongs from being committed.

EL DORADO SALOON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN J. STAFFORD.

Mr. John J. Stafford, one of the best known and most popular of the younger men in the saloon business of San Francisco, has succeeded Mr. Phil de Martini as the proprietor of the El Dorado Saloon at the corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. The El Dorado is one of the high-class saloons of the financial center of San Francisco. It is to be expected that under the direction of Mr. Stafford the establishment will hold the reputation which it has as a resort where patrons will enjoy comfort and courteous treatment.

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Dice Box from the Estate of George Delaporte.

Among the valued souvenirs issued recently by leading liquor houses is a dice box from the Estate of George Delaporte in commemoration of Yellowstone Whisky. This dice box is a very handy affair, which may be carried in the pocket or kept conveniently at hand on a table or other piece of furniture. The dice are safely confined in a celluloid container in the shape of a semisphere, which is transparent. The box has many advantages over ordinary dice boxes both from ornamental and useful standpoints.

Wire Puzzle from Charles Meinecke Company.

As a reminiscent of R. B. Hayden Whisky, White Horse Scotch and Greenbrier Whisky, the Charles Meinecke Company has presented to customers and friends a wire puzzle which is rightly calculated to test the patience and memory of those who undertake to solve it. The puzzle consists of two pieces of steel spring wire and the task is to take them apart and place them together again. It is possible to take the pieces apart haphazardly, but they can not easily be put together again in the same way. If a person should be able to take the pieces apart and put them together without difficulty the first time it is not likely that the operation can be repeated without a hard struggle. It takes some time to master the puzzle and the easier one thinks it is the harder will one find it. The puzzle should be solved without profanity, although a great many people imagine that some choice cuss words are necessary for a proper solution.

Match Box Holder from the de Fremery Company.

The de Fremery Company is issuing for the manufacturers of Gordon's London Dry Gin in a very serviceable cover for a match box. This cover makes a dainty receptacle for matches and at the same time protects the pocket from the wear and tear of the ordinary match box. The cover is light and strong and is fastened by a French button so as to hold the match box firmly. It is not only a pocket saver but a time saver as well and will be doubly appreciated by those who must carry matches.

LICK BAR REPORTS SATISFACTORY BUSINESS.

According to the management of the Lick Bar the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has considerably stimulated the business of that establishment. The trade of the Lick Bar is highly satisfactory and a marked improvement has been noticed in consequence of the large number of visitors coming into San Francisco to see the Exposition. The management expects a continual improvement and is well pleased with the effect of the Exposition on trade.

Abhorrent Hypocrisy of San Jose Baptists.—The Rev. Clide Kelly of the First Baptist Church of San Jose was accused some months ago of improper conduct by a young woman of his congregation, Miss Eva M. Caton. Following is the statement made by Miss Caton to the board of trustees and deacons of the church.

"I hereby make affidavit that your pastor, Rev. Claude Kelly, has repeatedly within the last few years, and as late as August, 1914, made many improper advances toward me.

"His conduct has been such as no gentleman would manifest toward a lady, and his advances have been made in the church offices, in my father's home in San Jose, and at Twin Lakes.

"Until recently I have revealed these facts to no one because of his professed penitence and pleadings, and, at other times, threats.

"For the purpose of warning other girls who have not come under his evil influence, and with thankfulness to my Lord for his preserving care and praying His cause shall not further suffer, I am constrained to make this affidavit.

"EVA M. CATON."

The father of the young woman, Mr. F. E. Caton, San Jose socialist, was ousted from the board of deacons at the meeting following the presentation of the affidavit.

Pastor Kelly was not present at the meeting. His wife stood before the congregation and made a dramatic denial of the charges, but pleaded with the deacons to accept his resignation that he might respond to a call from a Santa Cruz church.

The resignation was unanimously refused and a committee appointed to induce Dr. Kelly to reconsider.

About a year ago Dr. Kelly was involved in similar charges when Florence Clark, a pretty young violinist in the church, was named. He was acquitted and the trouble split the church into two factions, one forming the Grace Baptist Church of San Jose.

After much agitation in the church over the charges made by Miss Caton the board of trustees and deacons finally decided to allow the Rev. Kelly to resign and to hie to pastures new.

It has since transpired that other young women of the congregation were about to make charges against the reverend gentleman, who was one of the prohibition leaders of Santa Clara County, and that the board of trustees and deacons had decided to facilitate the escape of the preacher from further investigation by allowing him to resign and go away.

What is most abhorrent about the conduct of the trustees and deacons is their hypocritical method of dealing with Miss Caton and her father. These trustees and deacons deliberately tried to bring discredit upon these two members of the congregation for no other reason than to shield a delinquent preacher.

Of what use is it for two decent members of a congregation to try to maintain the respectability of a church when the governing body of the church oppose them in such an unscrupulous way in the interests of hypocrisy?

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DESERT ITEMS.

On the fourth of May the voters of Reno, Nevada, defeated by three to one a proposition to reduce the number of saloons in the city. The drys failed to carry a single ward. The vote cast was the largest in the history of Reno, women for the first time exercising their right of franchise. The vote of the women showed a slight majority in opposition to the reform movement.

The Mint Saloon at Winnemucca has been purchased from Olds and Wilkinson by Mr. F. M. Williams.

At Naco, Sonora, the liquor business is prospering amazingly owing to the enforced dryness at Bisbee and other border towns.

At Bisbee a novel "blind tiger" has been uncovered in a lodging-house, the find due to a broken bottle within a trunk at the depot. The trunk was followed to the lodging-house, where there was seized 112 quarts of low-grade whisky, which cost in El Paso \$7.25 for a case of twelve bottles. The method of sale was unique. The thirsty initiate ostensibly would want to rent a room and to pay \$2.50 for its use. Usually, after introduction to his quarters, he found them unsatisfactory and promptly emerged, probably closely watched by the innkeeper to see that there was not more than one round bulge visible beneath his outer clothing.

The Southern Pacific Railroad was the unwitting accomplice of some unknown individual, to whom at Globe, in the name of James Crosby, was billed three barrels of asphalt. Sheriff Haynes of Gila County in merely looking around the freight room of the Globe station, smelled a familiar odor and his impressions were confirmed by several of his keen-nosed deputies. Like lining out a bee trail, the scent led to the three barrels of asphalt. Within each of these, imbedded down in the black and sticky mass, was found a fifteen-gallon keg of whisky.

One hundred and seventy-five cases of wine and other liquors, 139 barrels of beer and some hundreds of gallons of cheering fluids differently called, together with their custodian, C. H. Smith, were abruptly released from the custody of the State of Arizona May 2.

The Arizona prohibition law specifically states that no liquor shall be transported into the State. It also declares specifically that no liquor shall be sold in the State. But it fails to determine what shall be done with liquor that happened to remain in the State when the law went into effect. It could not forbid the personal use of liquor for the reason that, on several occasions, Supreme Court decisions that held that to be an unconstitutional infringement on personal liberty.

The "licker" and Mr. Smith had been located in a warehouse at Phoenix and had been seized with a glad cry by Sheriff J. D. Adams of Maricopa County, following the receipt by the county authorities of some hundreds of reports to the effect that booze in unlimited quantities was to be had at that warehouse, in spite of

the ultra-drastic prohibition law in force in Arizona since January 1.

The release of the liquor and of Mr. Smith by Sheriff Adams said by those witnessing it to have closely resembled the action of a man who has inadvertently laid hold of the wrong end of a hot poker. It followed hard upon the heels of the discovery by the Arizona authorities that, so far from prohibiting, the new Arizona law permits any one to get any desired amount of intoxicants in Arizona, pay for it, take it home and consume it in the presence of his family—so long as the present warehouse stocks remain.

The method of getting rid of the stock that was left in the State when it dried up on the first of the year was unique and guaranteed unassailable by some of the best legal lights of California, Arizona. The principal stock thus left originally belonged to Melcher Bros. in Phoenix. They were identified in business with the Los Angeles concern of Joseph Melcher & Co. When prohibition carried they sold the balance of their cheering beverages to the Santa Clara Wine Company, also of Los Angeles.

Victor Marks, owner of the company that completed the transaction, says: "Any man holding a receipt for property in our warehouse could go there, properly identify it and take it out. The business was done openly and above board. There was no secret code, no sneaking of goods or any covert act that could be questioned as illegal or in contravention of the statute. The State officials knew all about it and I was rather surprised to hear of the seizure, but the release of the goods, as well as of the custodian of the warehouse, certainly vindicates us."

Warehouse receipts, from being ordinary business papers, suddenly became the most interesting kind of collateral obtainable and brought bigger dividend percentages than any railroad stock or municipal bond coupons ever offered in the State.

Any one holding such a receipt was worthy of many friends and had them. Some of the wise ones of the commonwealth managed to accumulate enough warehouse receipts to keep them well supplied for the next five years, by which time they argue, every one can get all that is wanted, the State being expected to reach its decision in the matter of remaining dry.

THE MODERN JOSHUA OF PROHIBITION GEORGIA.

Joshua Flanagan was a Georgia mountaineer who was many times convicted of moonshining. He had a wit that went well to his tongue, and was known far and wide for his repartee. He was on trial before Judge Emory Speer.

"Your name is Joshua?" questioned the jurist.

"Yes, sir," replied the prisoner.

"You are the man who made the sun stand still, are you?" asked the judge.

"No, sir," returned the prisoner, quickly. "I'm the man who made the moon shine."

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CONGRESSMAN MEEKER ON PROHIBITION AND COMPENSATION.

"the mob learns from prohibition that it can take without compensation the property of the brewer and distiller it will learn so that it can take over the property of the railroads and of the banks," said Jacob E. Meeker, Representative-elect from St. Louis, in a statement issued following his debate with Sam Small of Worcester, Mass., on the 28th of April.

"In some respects there is more justice abroad than in the United States, where we are prone to boast of our democratic fairness to one another and the fact that there are equal rights under the law for all.

"For example, I note that Mr. Charles H. Randall, a prohibition party Congressman-elect from California, has outlined a series of proposed laws to destroy the legitimate liquor interests without providing in any way any compensation for the loss of the business, notwithstanding the fact that the United States government has leaned so heavily for support on these liquor interests and their business has been fostered and built up under the laws, national, State and local.

"The agitation for prohibition in England during the war serves to demonstrate how differently these things are done abroad and elsewhere they recognize property rights and the necessity of protecting the individual in those rights. While they are considering prohibition as an expedient war measure, there is a great reluctance to put it into effect; first, because of its interference with the personal liberty of their citizens and more especially because of Great Britain's spirit of fairness to her merchants, as the government felt it to be imperative to compensate those whose trade and business would be cut off. Therefore, instead of decreasing prohibition the government from the king down has set an example of voluntary abstinence during the war, but along with every suggestion for prohibition is coupled the purpose of the government to provide full compensation."

"This guarantee of compensation to those who would be affected financially by prohibition in England is in decided contrast with the action taken in this country, where saloons, wholesale liquor houses, breweries and distilleries, whose business has been built up under the protection of our laws, is absolutely destroyed without any suggestion of compensating the innocent traders, for the loss on their stocks of goods on hand, their property and franchises that can be only utilized in the liquor business, or their will or franchise when a district or a State is put under prohibition under local option and prohibition laws.

"It is not in England alone, however, that the doctrine of compensation is unequivocally maintained, when any part of the legal liquor traffic is destroyed or wiped out, ostensibly, for the welfare of the people. The Board of License Commissioners for the Province of Quebec, Canada, for example, has decided on a cancellation of seventy licenses for the retailing of liquors in the city of Montreal for the year beginning May 1, 1915, in order to bring the number of licenses in that city down to the legal maximum of 100. This action will cost the province \$350,000, as each holder of a license will be paid as compensation for his loss of business a sum of \$5,000.

"In France, a recent law went into effect to prevent the manufacture and sale of absinthe, as it was claimed that the citizens of that country were consuming too much of this beverage for their own good. Contrary to what happens in this country when the manufacture and sale of liquor is stopped by law, the French Chamber of Commerce passed a bill allowing the sum of 14,800,000 francs, approximately \$2,160,000, as reimbursement for taxes paid by liquor dealers on absinthe in their possession and for the purchase of their stock on hand.

"Even these measures, which are so liberal in comparison with the lack of any compensation provided for in this country, are all so meagre when compared with the splendid example set to the world for fairness and justice to its citizens by the little republic of Switzerland, when it decreed prohibition of the manufacture, distribution and consumption of absinthe. Switzerland not only compensated to the fullest extent the manufacturers, the wholesalers and retailers of absinthe, but went beyond that to the growers of the herbs used for the manufacture of absinthe, and even the workers

in the field who gathered these herbs, remunerating them all for the loss occasioned by the prohibition law.

"It should be noted in regard to the workmen, however, that this feature has not been lost sight of in England, as the government is considering the necessity of finding employment for the thousands of men and women, who would be thrown out of work if it should finally decide on prohibition, before doing so. It should also be noted in connection with this subject that in Russia, the other European country, where, as a temporary war measure, certain forms of prohibition, especially in regard to vodka, have been put into effect, private individuals have not suffered loss like under prohibition in this country, for the vodka shops have all been operated by the government which had a monopoly on this traffic, and, therefore, when it decided to close up these shops during the war, it was the government only that suffered financially."

ARTISTIC BOOKLET ISSUED BY THE GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY.

The Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company has issued an illustrated booklet which contains a story of the foundation of the company, descriptive matter relating to the vineyards, cellars and various brands of Bacchus wines which have made Rhinefarm, Sonoma County, known in all the centers of population on the North American continent. This booklet is from the press of the Schmidt Lithograph Company of San Francisco, and it attests fully to the high class of typographical and photo-engraving work done by that company.

A handsome binding adds to the attractiveness of the booklet. The front cover shows that this year is the fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company and the last page shows the work that has been done by the company during the fifty-seven years in the production of fine wines, the quality of which has been attested by medals and diplomas of merit received at fourteen expositions, namely, Philadelphia, 1876; Tepic, Mexico, 1883; New Orleans, 1885; Paris, 1889; Chicago, 1893; Atlanta, 1895; Guatemala, 1897; Paris, 1900; Buffalo, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Portland, 1905; Seattle, 1909; San Francisco and Sacramento.

BREWING SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

The situation facing the immense brewing interests of Bavaria is serious in the extreme. With imports of barley from Russia, Austria and other countries restricted, with governmental control of all domestic grains, with the restriction that but sixty per cent of the amount formerly used is permitted the industry, and with a probable reduction in output by one-half, conditions hold out but little hope for the future.



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Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, May 26, 1915.

IN the case of the W. J. Vanschuyver Company, wholesale liquor dealers of Portland, Oregon, against Oscar Breedman, saloon-keeper of McCarthy, Alaska, in a suit to recover \$800 for whisky, United States Judge F. M. Brown held that the Vanschuyver company was doing business in Alaska and had failed to file articles of incorporation, or appoint a service agent, or pay the federal tax and therefore could not sue in the district court. If Judge Brown is sustained it means that all Seattle and Portland merchants must pay the federal tax the same as Alaska corporations, and also file incorporation papers and appoint an agent.

As a sample of Alaska justice the recent action of Judge Jennings of Juneau may be taken. On the 30th of April Judge Jennings appointed men to take a census of all the voters in the Juneau and Douglas saloon district, holding that a majority of the voters, whether they participate in the election or not, must affirmatively approve the saloons, or else they must go out of business. This means that all persons not voting will be counted against saloons.

Juneau on May 24 voted 1,549 against and 1,035 for prohibition, giving a majority of 514 against.

As the same policy will be followed in other towns, the liquor interests claim that the ruling is arbitrary, because they believe the saloon or no saloon ought to be decided upon the majority of the actual number of votes cast at the election and not on the majority of the total census enumeration.

The right of the State to collect a full year's fee of \$25 from saloon men for license to sell liquor for the remainder of this year is likely to be contested by the liquor interests, according to some of the saloon men of Seattle.

While the city, which pays over to the State ten per cent of the fees for city licenses it collects from the saloon men, is now prorating the fees according to the portion of the year which the saloons may yet operate. Assistant Attorney General E. W. Allen has rendered an opinion that the State may not follow suit.

"The State board of tax commissioners," says Mr. Allen in his opinion, "is vested with no discretion in the matter of the collection of the State liquor license fee, but is charged with the mere ministerial duty of collecting the \$25 State license fee annually in advance.

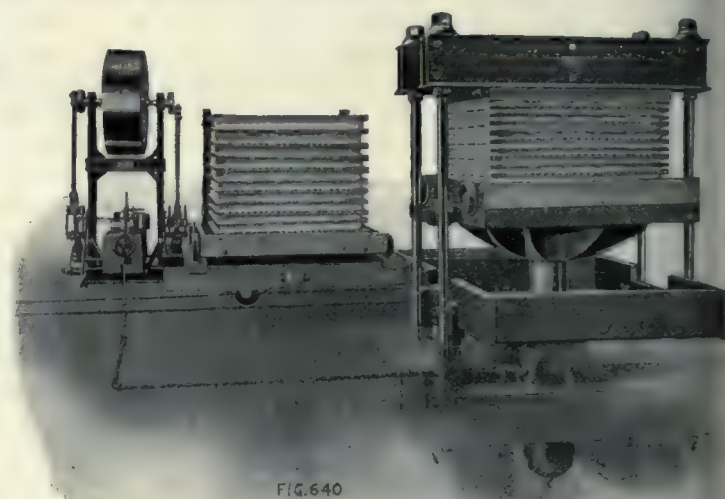
"Although the question is not wholly free from doubt in view of the fact that there are decisions of the courts of this and other States upholding recovery in certain instances of portions of annual license fees where the licenses have become inoperative because of matters beyond the control of the licensees, nevertheless we are of the opinion that the board should collect the full annual license fee prescribed by law."

Because of the small individual amounts of money involved, it is unlikely, according to some of the local saloon men, that any individual saloonkeeper will out of his own interests and solely and wholly at his own expense carry the matter into the courts; but that it is considered likely that the saloonkeepers of the city or of the State will co-operate for such action, as the total amount involved will be large.

When the prohibition law becomes effective January 1, 1916, Sullivan's bar, in the Ridpath Hotel building, on Sprague avenue, Spokane, conceded to be one of the finest establishments of the kind west of the Mississippi River, the furniture and fixtures having cost approximately \$40,000, will be converted into a high-class ice cream and refreshment parlor, according to announcement made by Mr. William Sullivan, managing owner of the bar and the St. Germain cafe, who secured a long-term lease on the Ridpath Hotel, and took charge Saturday morning, May 8.

The bar fixtures and furniture, including the booths, are of Circassian walnut, inlaid with mother of pearl, and the equipment is of the latest sanitary construction and material. The booths all are upholstered in Mexican hogskin, and the establishment can be converted into an ideal ice cream and confectionery dispensary with little expense, the arrangement being such that practically no changes will be required. Plans now are being prepared by an ar-

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We have additional data on this subject which we know will interest you. Let us talk over the matter of wine presses with you. There is no obligation to you.

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EXHIBITORS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PALACE OF MACHINERY, BLOCK ELEVEN

direct for an indirect lighting system for the apartment, which will cost about \$3000 to install. The ceiling will be of glass, into which the electrolights will be set, and the other illuminating fixtures will correspond.

At Portland, Oregon, on the third of May Messrs. S. Julius Maer, M. Monte Mayer and B. H. Goldstein filed articles for a perpetual mail order liquor house to do business in Oregon and California. The incorporators have a warehouse under construction at Hornbrook, Siskiyou County, Cal., for occupation when Oregon goes dry January 1. Hornbrook is just across the State line.

Congressman C. N. McArthur, representing the third district of Oregon, has fanned the flames of fanaticism by writing a letter to R. P. Hutton, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon. The Congressman declared in his letter that he will never support any national prohibition amendments, whether coming from Hobson or any other professional agitator in the national legislature. As showing how enraged the High Church party is by the following declarations from Hutton may be quoted:

"McArthur must go.

"The saloon is the arch enemy of the church. The united church vote can remove this Congressman. To that task the Anti-Saloon League—the federated church, the 'church in action against the saloon'—will dedicate its energies."

This would indicate that the prohibition movement is closely identified with the Church in Action. It is time that the people of the United States were advised of this and by just such a man as Hutton. We will soon see whether or not the people of the United States believe in the separation of Church and State.

Hutton realizes that the Church in Action is going to be put out of action at an early date. He expresses his fears in the following language ascribed to him by the Portland "Journal":

"The next thing is national prohibition. We must elect men to Congress between now and 1920 who will submit a national prohibition amendment to the people.

"The new national census of 1920 will send forty new members to the House of Representatives from cities, for the growth of population is almost altogether in cities at present. To counterbalance this wet vote in Congress we would have to get eighty dry representatives, for it takes a two-thirds vote to submit a constitutional amendment.

"Therefore the thing for us to do is to see that Senators and Representatives already there and elected before 1920 are pledged to give the people a chance to decide this great question.

"As an amendment takes two-thirds majority, we should have to convert eighty just to offset this addition. We can win on the present representation; we could not overcome this handicap. It is now or never.

"McArthur must be removed.

"The United States constitution has only been amended at rare intervals, with fifty year periods of conservatism between those intervals. We are now drawing to the close of one of those periods. The amendment must be submitted within the next five years or the opportunity is gone."

Under the Idaho law shipment of liquor into dry territory is to be prohibited after May 7. Accordingly, users of liquors are preparing for a long, dry summer. Shipments to north Idaho have been heavier during the last thirty days than ever before. Whisky

shipped into Idaho by the barrel and beer by the case, the evident plan being to get enough of the latter to last throughout the summer.

A typically illogical resolution was passed recently by the "Safety First" group of prohibitionists at Boise, Idaho. It reads:

"Whereas, Our Lord in the fifth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel has stated, 'That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.'

"And, whereas the church has always based its teachings on the truth of this statement; and

"Whereas there is an increased laxity in regard to re-marriage after divorce secured on other grounds than that of adultery,

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convocation views with alarm the movement to diminish the drink evil, and that we pledge ourselves, as far as possible, to encourage by our personal example and active effort those who are seeking to promote better conditions in securing the necessary legal and moral restraint."

Those who understand this know English better than the writer does.

On the 21st of April Rabbi Wittenberg of the Temple B'nai Israel, Butte, Montana, delivered an address before two hundred members of the Bartenders' Union. He attacked the self-constituted reformers who wish the rule of the minority to override that of the majority because of the abuse of certain privileges by a small per cent of the people. Rabbi Wittenberg said:

"In the United States one-half of one per cent of the population are drunkards. Is it right to deprive ninety-nine per cent of the population of the liberty to drink because of the viciousness of one per cent. Hospital statistics show that less than two per cent of the patients received at hospitals because of alcoholic indulgences contracted the liquor habit because of a natural craving for it or a liking for it. Poverty, with unsettled industrial conditions and unhappiness from many causes independent of the liquor question, started them to alcoholic excesses as a means of forgetting their troubles.

"If Christ should come to earth tomorrow he would be excluded by the fanatical reformers, some of whom style themselves prohibitionists. I believe in strict regulation and control but not prohibition."

San Diego Prohibition Ordinance on Last Legs.—The sweeping San Diego County prohibition ordinance was given a fatal blow in the justice court of San Diego in connection with the hearing of a demurrer to a complaint against L. C. Smith and Lyle Smith on a charge of illicit liquor selling at San Luis Rey. In the arguments on the demurrer the attorney for the defendants contended that the ordinance was invalid for the reason that the supervisors had not passed an enacting clause as imperatively required by a State code provision, and that the ordinance was unreasonable in its attempt to exercise police power. It prohibited sales of liquor throughout San Diego County outside of incorporated cities and provided for sentences of heavy fines and terms of county jail imprisonment upon conditions for violations of the ordinance.

Justice Solon Bryan indicated his strong opinion that the ordinance was invalid for the reason that it had no enacting clause as provided by the code.



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Modern Method of Retaining Grape Pomace to Receive Pressure

BY COURTESY OF THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTURING CO., MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO.

BOTH grape juice and wine have been used since the early history of the human race. The earliest records disclose here and there the growth and culture of extensive vineyards and tell us of the use of a wine press in some form. The fundamental method of obtaining the juice from the grapes has undergone little change with the passing of time—pressure in its various forms, crude and otherwise, always having been used. The method of applying this pressure, however, underwent many changes before the modern hydraulic press of our day was employed. But to rival these many changes in the method of applying the pressure the primitive manner of retaining the grape pomace to receive the pressure practically remained unchanged until a comparatively recent date. Up to this time the grape pomace was received into a "basket" or a round receptacle in which the pressure was applied. Only within the past four decades has this retaining method been revolutionized and now in place of the old style "basket" or round receptacle retaining devices, racks and cloths are used. These furnish easier means of obtaining more juice of a better quality from the pomace and with less effort.

The first known method used to exert pressure upon the grape pomace was a very crude one. It was accomplished by first placing the pomace into a "basket" or round receptacle; second, by placing a round flat stone into the basket or receptacle over the top of the pomace; later other stones were placed onto the flat stone to furnish pressure by their weight. This method was finally discarded for the lever pressure method, which consisted of a long and heavy pole fastened at one end. A short distance from this fastened end an appliance was attached to project into the "basket" when the weight was put upon the loose end—the weight usually being that of the operators. This laborious method was later dispensed with and the screw pressure method in its various forms was used. The screw press was employed many centuries before it was supplanted by the modern application of the hydraulic principle. Today in nearly every modern grape juice factory or winery the hydraulic press with the rack and cloth system is used because it obtains more juice, a better quality, and at a less cost.

Another type of press which was at one time quite extensively used, and still in use in some wineries producing a low grade product, was what is known as the continuous press. This press consisted of a single unit machine equipped with a revolving spiral blade for a continuous operation. The chief objection to this press is the manner in which it beats up the pomace to a pulp and allows so much sediment to pass away with juice. Another objection is that only a small portion of the juice is obtained by this method. In only rare cases is this type of press now used. It is almost entirely supplanted by the modern hydraulic press with the rack and cloth system of retaining the pomace.

There was little need of changing the manner of retaining the pomace until wine and grape juice making was done on a large scale. Fairly satisfactory drainage from the center of the cheese was obtained from the "basket" or curb retainer so long as it remained small in size, and only a small capacity of juice was desired. But when the expansion of the industry necessitated the enlargement of the retainer a better method of securing the juice from the center of the cheese was required. The modern rack and cloth system employed on the hydraulic press is the result. Here perfect drainage is obtained from the center of the cheese as well as from the outside, no matter how large the cheese. This system when employed with the modern hydraulic press is the most satisfactory method known today of obtaining all of the juice from the grape pomace because of the perfect drainage obtained and the easy control of the press to deliver any pressure desired. The grape pomace when retained in cloths separated by racks is very easily handled, one man being able to readily lay up the ordinary sized cheese. Neither does the cheese built up with racks and cloths require as frequent handling as when the pomace is retained in a "basket" or curb retainer. It can be readily seen that this system

is also much more sanitary, because the pomace is received into cloths from an overhead chute opening from the tanks located on the floor above where the crusher and stemmer are usually operated.

The pumps which furnish the pressure against the ram of the press are invariably equipped with knockout attachments which can be set to automatically limit the maximum pressure to whatever amount is desired. It has been found by experience that a greater pressure can be applied on a cheese laid up with the rack and cloth system, than when the pomace is retained in a "basket" curb retainer, without giving the juice a taste of stems or even a dark color, though black grapes are used.

A prominent wine manufacturer in the United States operates a battery of seven 250-ton hydraulic wine presses from which he obtains an hourly capacity of 3,000 gallons. This is a very conservative figure when compared to the capacities of some wineries and grape juice factories where more and larger presses are operated.

As shown in the accompanying cut, the racks used between layers of pomace are made of wooden slats firmly clinched together with copper plated staples. A space of about 5-16 inches is allowed between each slat. This space between the slats allows ample drainage for the juice from the center of the cheese. The cloth used for wrapping the pomace is made from the best quality and highest grade of cotton warp. All threads are properly and evenly spaced, each square inch of cloth having the same number of threads, all of which are tied at the edge. Enough space is allowed between the threads to provide for the usual shrinkage or fulling after being wet up.



Double Rack.

The manner in which a cheese is built with the rack and cloth system is a very simple one, as shown in the accompanying cut. The crushed grapes are placed in layers of cotton press cloth, separated by racks, on the truck. In building the cheese a rack is first placed on the truck. Next a cheese form is placed in position on the rack. The cloth is then placed diagonally over the form in such a manner as to allow the corners of the cloth to drop over the sides of the form. The cloth is then pressed to place inside the form with the hands, especially down well into the corners. The cloth is now ready to receive the grape pomace. After a sufficient amount of pomace has been placed in the cloth to fill the form, the pomace is leveled with the top of the form, care being



Method of Laying up the Cheese

thus completing the cheese. The pressure is then applied and the juice from the center of the cheese follows the slatted spaces in the racks to the outside of the cheese and to the juice receptacle. Just as much pressure as may be necessary is applied, the pressure gauge indicating the amount. The knockout attachment limits the

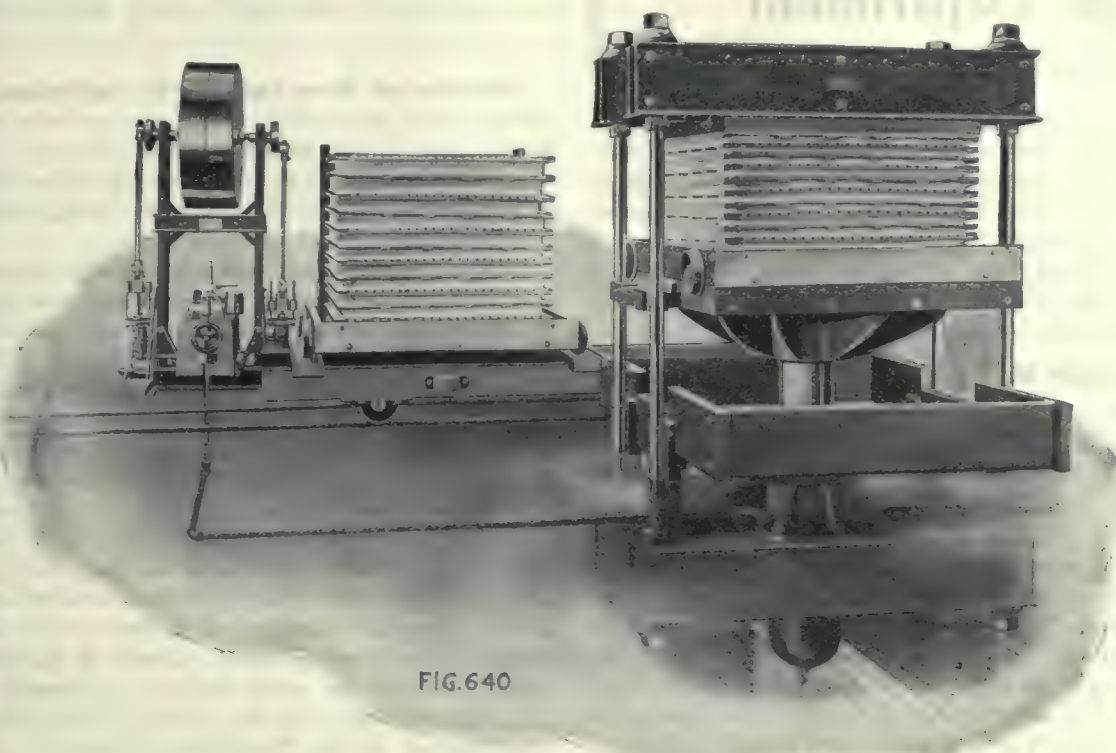
taken not to round up. The corners of the cloth are thrown up over the pomace, but not drawn tight. The form is now removed and another rack with the form and cloth are placed directly over the layer. Another layer is then formed in the same manner as before. This operation is repeated until the desired number of layers are built up.

pressure when the maximum desire is reached and automatically follows up any decrease in pressure on account of shrinkage of the cheese caused by the juice draining from it.

In large wineries where an immense output of juice is required a battery of presses is usually operated. One grape crusher and stemmer may serve a number of presses, depending upon their size. When a battery of presses are installed the transfer car system is employed. This system consists of trucks running on rails laid upon the floor between the presses and loading stand for transferring loaded and unloaded trucks between the presses and loading stand.

The cut here illustrates the transfer car system. The crusher and stemmer are not shown. One cheese is in the press under pressure and another is in waiting.

There is a notion among some wine men that the pressure exerted by a hydraulic press is too great to produce a good wine or champagne. This is a mistaken idea, because the hydraulic press system is easily controlled to deliver any pressure that the pomace may require. There is no danger of getting the flavor of the seeds, stems, etc., when the maximum pressure required is determined upon before beginning the pressing operation. The pumps furnishing the pressure are equipped with knockout attachments which can be set to limit the maximum pressure to whatever amount required. The pressure gauge indicates to the operator exactly the pressure delivered by the pump. The hydraulic press with the rack and cloth system is the most modern, automatic and the easiest controlled of any pressing system upon the market today.



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Brewers' Department

THERE has been a general improvement in the trade during the past month. It is the opinion of brewers that still better times are ahead. Weather conditions should continue to favor the trade for the next six months. As compared with the corresponding period of last year there has been an increase in sales amounting to at least fifteen per cent. Most of the increase has been in the San Francisco bay region, but there has been a satisfactory increase in the interior of the State.

HOP MARKET.

Oregon.—Dullness has been the chief characteristic of the market. There are some transactions in 1915 hops, but not enough to excite interest. Contracts are being made on a basis of 11½ to 13c. The Hop Growers' Association has secured control of the acreage and should be in a position to maintain prices.

Washington.—Dealers do not show any anxiety to buy, and the growers are reluctant to sell at the prevailing prices. There are about 700 bales in the hands of the growers, who are beginning to adopt a concessionary policy. While most holders have been insisting on a price of 15c a pound there are some who are willing to dispose of stocks at 12½ and 13c, but it is probable that even a lower price will have to be set before sales can be made.

California.—There is a general stagnation in the trade for spot goods. Prices in Sonoma County range from 6c for poor stocks to 12c for the best. Even these prices have not resulted in transactions. In the Sacramento Valley 1914 hops can be bought at 9c. Good hops can be purchased at 9½c from the growers.

There is some activity in the market for 1915 hops in Sonoma County. Prices are on a basis of 12c. Contracts for 1915, 1916 and 1917 hops range from 12 to 14c, the average being about 13c. In the Sacramento Valley hops are selling on a basis of 10½c for 1915, 1916 and 1917 crops.

New York.—There is very little activity. The brewers appear to be very well stocked and are not in the market. Holders are not parting readily with their goods, as there are good prospects for export business. Most of the stocks held in the interior of the State are inferior. Prices for these range from 5 to 7c. Better grades are selling at from 8 to 10c, choice command from 12 to 13c, and the best qualities are being disposed of at from 14 to 15c.

STORM DAMAGES HOPS IN SONOMA COUNTY.

During the first week of May the storm did considerable damage to the hopyards of Sonoma County. The strings on many acres were blown down. While the yards have been re-strung the growth of the vines has been seriously interfered with.

HOP CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The 1914 crop for the entire empire is estimated at 365,000 centners (a centner equals 50 kilos or 110 pounds) or 40,150,000 pounds; the crop for Prague district amounted to 190,000 centners or 20,900,000 pounds, and for the remainder of Bohemia 70,000 centners or 7,700,000 pounds. The Saaz crop last year was a small one—78,000 centners, or 9,580,000 pounds.

By November 15 eighty per cent of the crop had been sold and prices had declined, and from that time on prices have remained steady, at an average of 21 cents per pound for the best, 18 cents for good middle, and 16 cents for others.

Great Britain is the principal buyer of the small Bohemian hops, but since this market is now closed the only sale for hops of this grade is a speculative one, in the hope of selling conditions improving soon.

HOME BREWING INCREASES IN ENGLAND.

The new beer tax in England has had the effect of reviving the obsolete art of home brewing in the country districts. If home brewing becomes widespread, one of the main sources to which Lloyd George has been looking to raise funds for the war will be cut off. The brewing industry will suffer. Ale can be brewed at home at 1½ cents a pint, or 4½ cents cheaper than it can be bought at a public bar. Small householders paying less than \$50 a year

in taxes are allowed to brew for home use free from any excise tax. Empty casks are bought up to store the home brews, and brewing coppers are loaned among neighbors.

Situation of Wine Industry in Argentina.—The Mendoza wine industry and particularly the grape growers are going through the worst crisis in the history of the province. The price of grapes, which fell from \$1.91 per Spanish quintal of 46 kilos (101.4 pounds) in 1912 to \$1.49 in 1913, dropped during the 1914 vintage to 10 cents, and in some cases to 21 cents.

Owing to deficient commercial organization of industry, general business depression, and the adulteration of wines, a market for the entire 1914 vintage could not be found, and wine prices dropped. The Province of Mendoza produces over 100,000,000 gallons of wine a year, or about eighty per cent of the entire Argentine output. It is calculated that over 50,000,000 gallons will remain in stock in the province on April 1, 1915, when storage capacity will be required for the new vintage.

The principal vintners, numbering 115 out of a total of about 1,100, have for the most part sufficient capital to carry a stock. The small vintners who have neither storage nor financial facilities, and especially grape growers who must sell their grapes as soon as ripe, are the first to suffer. As it is, the future of a distinctly Argentine industry, valued at \$150,000,000 for vineyards and \$21,000,000 for wine cellars, is seriously menaced.

A representative of the Buenos Aires Prensa made a thorough investigation of the Mendoza situation in April, 1914, and came to the conclusion that the root of the evil should be sought not in overproduction but in overadulteration. He estimated that wine after leaving Mendoza and before reaching the ultimate consumer increased in volume by any amount up to one hundred per cent through successive processes of adulteration. In order to save the industry a national "pure-wine" law, to be enforced by national authorities, was recommended. Other recommendations were increased credit facilities for small concerns, formation of co-operative cellars to relieve grape growers of necessity of selling grapes at any price, and a better sales organization. Profits realized by middlemen taking no part in production or elaboration were estimated at \$24,000,000, whereas the average value of the grape crop would not exceed \$15,000,000.

Numerous schemes for assisting grape growers and vintners have been devised during the year. The government of the Province of Mendoza has undertaken to purchase certain quantities of grapes and wine. The bill presented to the National Congress for a "pure-wine" law has not yet been acted upon.

Trade in Wines from Greece.—Exports of wine from Greece amount to 1,200,000 gallons, worth \$2,400,000 per year. France is by far the heaviest importer, shipments to that country amounting annually to about forty-five per cent of all wine exports. The next best customer during the pre-war period was Germany, which took some fifteen per cent of the total wine exports. Austria, Italy and Switzerland competed, in the order named, for third rank. The Netherlands, Great Britain and Turkey came next, the last named taking only about two per cent of the exports. Very small shipments of these wines are made to the United States, the export for 1914 being only 6,480 gallons. In addition to these beverages there are exported small quantities of cognac and brandy; of the former, \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year, and of the latter some \$40,000 to \$80,000. Turkey is the best customer in both articles.

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Prohibition and the Country Church

By Frederick E. J. Lloyd, D.D., LL.D.

THE most serious menace confronting the country church to-day is, singularly enough, a home product. Last October Ohio witnessed a wet and dry campaign on a large scale. The fact that the wets won is of no importance to this article. The fact that the dries lost, however, is. The country church is, generally speaking, at the head and front of the prohibition movement. It, therefore, stands to win or lose on that proposition. It must be prepared for whatever results from its side and intimate, and (may it be hoped) sincere adherence to the more or less popular movement to make the country dry.

Choice or necessity or both may have determined the attitude of the country church toward prohibition. If choice, there can be no looking back; if necessity, there must be no weakening. And, yet it is entirely true to say that, without the country church prohibition would quickly surrender to the forces of reason and justice that are arrayed against it in the country and wet and dry fights would be "sent to Coventry."

Cities everywhere are wet and liberal, the country, in general, is dry and puritanical. The church in the country is, apparently, the one enlightened and enlightening organization. If, therefore, the liquor evil be as great as is so violently alleged by the leaders of the prohibition movement, the rural church must be the central illuminant on that particular subject for all those who live around about it, or to whom it makes any sort of appeal.

But the cry of diminishing congregations is heard in the country as in the cities. The number of men, women and children who go to church and Sunday school is growing smaller every day in the rural districts, and hundreds of their churches are being closed because congregations, once large and flourishing, have vanished, and pastors cannot be hired for such forlorn hopes. In the days gone by the country church was powerful, influential and wholesome, moreover, it was the pride of its members. The pastor was the most trusted and the best thought of member of the community. Preaching was evangelical, strong, sometimes perfervid, but it adhered pretty closely to what we might call fairly gospel lines. Congregations were appealed to to forsake sin, to turn away from iniquity and to seek reconciliation with their Maker. The Man of Sorrows was held up as the example for and the Savior of all men. The story of Bethlehem, with its appeal of love wooed, fascinated and regenerated those who heard it. The pews, in those days, were always filled, the church treasury in satisfactory condition, and Sunday was Sunday, because it was church day.

Today, so radically have conditions changed that there is not left as much as a vestige of the early, happy, edifying, uplifting, comforting and cheering appeal once belonging to and issuing from the church on the country side.

What has all this to do, it may be asked, with, for example, the recent wet and dry fight in Ohio? Much, as will presently appear. In the first place, Ohio is the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The evangelical churches, so-called, of that State are a main source of the sinews of war for carrying on the work of the league. At least one sermon a year is preached on behalf of its interests and the collection on that day is sent to headquarters. In some instances a minister whose salary may be poorer than usual is paid for this annual sermon, on condition that the collection produced by his eloquence is forwarded to the league treasury. Saving Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, and, of course, the Jewish, the churches of Ohio are in complete control of dry forces. The old fashioned gospel is no longer preached from their pulpits. The pews are no longer filled with eager people. The fine old hymns are cashiered in favor of ditties describing, in more or less startling terms, the alleged evils of alcohol, the blessings of prohibition, and the seventh heaven into which the State will be transmuted when it goes dry. A well-to-do, highly respected farmer in Huron County, Ohio, related to me, in detail, the genesis and

the passing of the church near to his farm, its beginning, decay and dissolution. He "well remembered" the time when it was crowded by people from the country side and entire families were in their pews, singing the familiar hymns that never grow old, hearing a good "gospel" sermon, and "afterwards," returning home to the old fashioned Sunday dinner, the minister going along, most likely, with one or another of the families that had been to the "meetin'." He told me of the character of the change, longed for the good, old days, and attributed the disaster to the advent of a dry preacher, who firmly believed that the only sin in the sight of God or crime in the eyes of man was the use of alcohol. No longer were the wholesome, saving truths of the gospel sufficient for that pulpit. They were sidetracked. Every sermon became a prohibition harangue. By and bye the entire neighborhood became inflamed with the prohibition idea. The thing worked so on the minds and feelings of those men and women until "the Master," to quote my friend once more, "was drove clean out of the church." While some of the men continued for a time to stand for the new order of things, they began, eventually, to lose interest and, finally, no one went to "meetin'" but women and children, and, in time, even they fell away. Today the church is fast becoming a ruin and its chance of ever being reopened is remote indeed. This is but one of many similar incidents I might use to illustrate the serious decadence of the church in the country.

I visited many counties and cities during that campaign in Ohio and I am well within the limits of truth when I state that in one hundred per cent of the evangelical churches of the State, named above, the only subject spoken of from these pulpits was the wet and dry contest then in progress. And I saw scores of church buildings decorated with great, glaring signs on which announcements such as these, which I copied, were blazoned forth: "This church is against the saloon," "This church is opposed to the liquor traffic," "How can home-wreckers be home-rulers?" "This church is dry," and many others of like degrading character. Nothing more unseemly, nothing more seriously detrimental to the appeal of a professedly Christian church can well be imagined. It gave me grave pause time and time again, and I wondered what those preachers were thinking about when they allowed such "decorations" to be attached to their houses of prayer; signs that fairly screamed their own condemnation. Often there rushed to my mind the remarkable confession of Keir Hardie, the great British labor leader, that if he were only a younger man he would give up politics altogether and devote the remainder of his life to the preaching of Christ's gospel. He longed for the privilege which the modern typical evangelical preacher has set at naught and laughed to scorn. He is so busy preaching politics that he has no time, no inclination, indeed, for the gospel of Christ.

I am abundantly convinced that the prohibition movement by its latest developments, and the astonishing hold it has secured on the country preacher, has done more than any other single agency of modern times to weaken the influence and nullify the appeal of the rural church, and, as in numberless cases, to completely close its doors. Another plague that assails it, and with its poison saps its life, is the Anti-Saloon League, and nothing can stay its ravages on its main sources of revenue unless the more enlightened, determined and fearless preachers are given the wisdom to recognize conditions as they really are.

The determination of the people of Ohio to defeat the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution, which they did by about 90,000, in the face of the efforts of the combined forces of the evangelical churches, has discredited beyond hope of repair in many sections of that State the Christian appeal. Since prohibition has become so prominently and so unreservedly political, the danger to those churches that line up with it will be constantly becoming greater until their force as a religious influence has been utterly destroyed.

It is plain to me that the country church has to choose between prohibition and Christianity. If it is to exist at all as a religious organization it must apply itself with diligence to the preaching of the gospel, relegating prohibition and all its enormities to the background. Thus and only thus will the people be rewon to the country church. Let prohibition, if we are to have it, go to the politicians to whom it belongs, and let the preacher stick to the gospel. This will insure a continually open, and what is far better, an attractive and influential church.

EASTERN PROHIBITIONISTS BEAT THEIR CALIFORNIA BRETHREN IN LYING.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS of Frankfort, Kentucky, have just issued a circular calling attention to "errors made by prohibitionists" in declarations relative to revenues derived from Kentucky distillers by the United States government. The Kentucky firm, of which Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., is the head, deals very charitably and courteously with the prohibitionists and tries to set the prevaricators right by furnishing them with real figures. Colonel Taylor is to be admired for the gentlemanly dignity, so characteristic of Kentuckians, with which he treats even prohibitionists. The REVIEW takes pleasure in reproducing the contents of the Taylor circular, not only because of the important statistics which it contains, but as well because of the elegant language which shows how decorously the Taylor company can handle an ugly subject and stands as a crowning proof that the liquor men are foremost in temperance in all things.

Frankfort, Ky., May 7, 1915.

I.

So many grave errors have been recently put into circulation before the people of Kentucky regarding the scope of the revenues involved in Kentucky distilleries, that we feel reluctantly compelled as Kentucky distillers, conversant with the undisclosed facts, to herein call attention to the official figures which disclose them.

In consonance with a plan of a foreign corporation, known as the Anti-Saloon League, three political speakers are touring Kentucky, advocating the abolition of the State, county, municipal and Federal revenues involved in Kentucky's distilling and brewing industries.

In stating the amount of the tax they propose to demolish they fail to do themselves and their project the justice of accuracy.

II.

One of the political speakers, an ex-Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, for instance, is reported in a speech at Mayfield as having said:

"In Kentucky distilled spirits pay, we will say, \$140,000 a year to the State—and dogs pay about as much," and he intimates that the dog tax can be substituted for the distilleries as a financial resource for the State and the nation.

Another speaker, a prohibition candidate in a Democratic primary, is reported as saying: "We find that there is paid into the State treasury annually from the liquor business, about \$637,977."

This speaker also is represented as recommending that the dog tax shall be made to replace the revenues from the distilleries as a compensative financial resource for the State and the nation.

The third speaker, the junior United States Senator from Kentucky, is reported as saying: "The amount of money invested in that industry has been grossly exaggerated, and the figures show an astonishingly small amount."

The Senator is then credited with the suggestion that the distilleries with their tax payments be discontinued and converted into non-revenue producing "canneries."

III.

In other words, the revenues involved in the distilling and brewing industries of Kentucky have apparently received little or no study by these three speakers, since they indicate the revenues, as they understand them, as of trifling consequence.

Such arguments advanced with regard to the revenues involved in the several States that have already been taken over by the Anti-Saloon League cannot be advanced as to Kentucky.

The Kentucky situation, unlike that presented in said States, offers one of the largest financial problems the Anti-Saloon League, its advocates or any other political or business corporation has yet undertaken to solve with dog taxes and similar non-productive expedients. LET US SEE!

IV.

Between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, at an interest of between \$600,000 and \$900,000 a year, is loaned by the banks of Kentucky on distillers' warehouse receipts as collateral.

Besides this, the banks buy millions of dollars worth of distillers' sales paper.

The Kentucky distilling business is largely an inter-state commerce business.

The industry brings into Kentucky over over \$60,000,000 a year in clearance.

\$687,469,104.22 is the precise sum Kentucky distilleries alone have paid into the Federal treasury, inclusive of the fiscal year 1914. (These official figures were received this day from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue). This does not include the millions of dollars paid the government in Kentucky distillery tax payments during the current fiscal year 1915, which have already increased the total sum to considerably over \$700,000,000.

This stupendous amount has constituted one of the most important individual financial resources of the nation.

\$183,076,414 was the income asset accumulated for the Federal government by the Kentucky distilleries in accrued taxes on the stocks of whisky in the bonded warehouses of the Kentucky distilleries (166,433,106 original gauge gallons) at the close of the fiscal year 1914.

This is reserve income held by the Kentucky distilleries to the credit of the Federal government.

It is collectable upon the withdrawal of the whisky from bond or matures upon the expiration of the bonded period.

Wantage allowances, of course, will have to be made in accordance with inspections at the time of withdrawals, but deduction therefor will to no appreciable extent reduce the magnitude of the figures.

\$42,493,560 is Kentucky's assessed valuation placed upon the whisky now lying in the bonded warehouses of the Kentucky distilleries (166,433,106 gallons), assessed at the rate of \$12.00 per barrel.

This \$42,493,560 has nothing to do with the assessed value of distillery properties, or trade marks, good will, etc.

The counties in which these distilleries are located will collect on this same whisky lying in bond approximately the same aggregate amount as is to be paid to the State.

The municipalities in which distilleries are located will also collect their quota.

\$30,931,614 was paid to the Federal government, last year by Kentucky distilleries alone upon withdrawals. More than the whole Federal Individual Income tax (\$28,233,533); an approximate equivalent to the whole Federal Corporation Income tax of the United States (\$32,456,663); about three times the total of the whole Federal Corporation Excise tax (\$10,671,077).

\$41,409,667 is the asset which Kentucky distilleries accumulate for the Federal government in taxes involved in the whisky produced by Kentucky distilleries for the single fiscal year 1914, viz 37,645,132 original gauge gallons.

Leakage and evaporation will reduce these figures in some measure prior to tax payment, but the magnitude of the same will not be appreciably diminished.

Kentucky distilleries in the fiscal year 1913 produced 43,189,181 original gauge gallons.

This made an added asset in 1913 for the Federal government in added taxes accrued at Kentucky distilleries of \$47,508,102. Leakage and evaporation by the time of tax payment will not appreciably reduce the magnitude of this amount.

During the fiscal year 1912 Kentucky produced 43,622,098 gallons, thereby accumulating an asset in taxes on original gauge gallons for the government, at the rate of \$1.10 a gallon, to the amount of \$47,984,307.

\$31,387,000 is the amount at which the distilleries and breweries of Kentucky are capitalized as shown by the last census.

\$2,290,000 is the amount of salaries and wages paid annually by said industries.

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\$49,309,000 is the amount at which the census fixes the value of the finished products of the distilleries and breweries of Kentucky. \$2,405,000 a year is the amount which the census fixes as paid out by the Kentucky distilleries and breweries for coal and barrels. To make these barrels requires 14,800,000 staves secured at a cost of \$1,184,000.

\$2,000,000 a year is less than is spent by these industries for bottles, cases, labels, etc.

\$6,500,000 a year is paid out for grain. The exact number of barrels is recorded in each fiscal report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Now these are direct payments from the manufacturers alone. No complete estimate of their broad, economic bearing on the prosperity and finances of Kentucky can be made without also considering subsidiary and collateral enterprises and expenditures.

\$571,254.15 was paid into Kentucky for the fiscal year 1913 in taxes and licenses from the industry. These figures are shown in the official report made to the Legislature of Kentucky by the Auditor's office in response to a resolution of enquiry at the last session. It covered the items of taxes on whiskies withdrawn from bond, on rectified and blended goods, on breweries, on wholesale liquor dealers, tavern licenses, retail licenses, distillers' licenses, merchants' liquor licenses, druggists' liquor licenses, brewery agencies, after deducting five per cent commission of county clerks for collecting.

\$350,000 was paid in taxes to the counties of Kentucky, the cities of Kentucky, and the school districts in counties, cities, etc., for the fiscal year 1913 as approximated in the official report of the chief clerk of the Corporation Department of the auditor's office, said report being dated February 25, 1914. ("Wealth, Debt and Taxation," issued by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce and Labor, for 1913, puts Kentucky's revenue from "Liquor licenses and other imposts, incorporated places," at \$757,519.)

Now the dog tax paid net into the Kentucky treasury for the fiscal year 1914, \$46,688.

The dog tax of Kentucky, of course, produced no revenue for the Federal government.

Were not the zeal and sincerity of the proponents of the dog tax beyond question, one might doubt the earnestness of their proposition to substitute it for the revenues above described.

\$3,131,679 was paid the Federal government by Woolford and Franklin counties alone, in taxes on whisky withdrawn from their distillery bonded warehouses during the single fiscal year 1914. The dog tax paid NOTHING, of course.

\$24,872, according to figures from the sheriff's office of Franklin County, under date of April 16, 1915, was the amount that Franklin County received from distilleries last year in taxes. The dog tax netted the county NOTHING.

\$20,999, according to figures from the sheriff's office of Woodford County, under date of April 21, 1915, was the amount that Woodford County received from distilleries last year. The dog tax netted the county NOTHING.

We cite two counties as illustrative, their figures being readily accessible at this writing.

Each county and each city in the State where distilleries are located receives revenue in the same manner from distilleries located therein.

Yours truly,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS (Incorporated),
Distillers, Frankfort, Ky.

CALIFORNIA WINES WIN ITALIAN GRAND PRIZE.

California wines have taken the diploma of gold at the Genoa, Italy, exposition, according to word received here May 31 by Andrea Sbarboro. The news came from Bernardino Frescura, director-general of the Genoa exposition. This is the third grand prize that California wines and champagnes have won in European expositions. The exhibit was sent to Italy by the Italian Swiss Colony.



DOINGS OF THE PAST MONTH AND PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE.

At a meeting held by executive committee of the Liberal League at Wielert's Hall on Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, Mr. Geo. Lehusen presided.

A communication was received by this league requesting all of its members to attend the annual outing of the German American Alliance to be held at Reichrath's Park, Cincinnati, on June 12.

A committee was appointed to represent the employees of Cigar Manufacturers and Ice Manufacturers, who applied to become members of the league.

It was decided that the league hold an outing at Coney Island July 24th, and it is anticipated that 20,000 people will attend this affair.

On May 14 Secretary Joseph Debar and Publicity Manager Clinton Wunder of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association attended the first annual meeting of the Liberal League of Hamilton, Ohio. They report that a thousand members of the league attended this meeting, which was enthusiastic throughout.

On May 18 the employees of the Liquor Dealers and Allied Trades held an enthusiastic meeting at the Gibson House, Cincinnati. This is a branch of the Liberal League, comprising 5,000 active members. The meeting was represented by seventy-five delegates of various liquor firms and allied trades of Cincinnati.

Fred P. Schnieders, secretary of the Liberal League, read a number of communications of organizations in various States.

The meeting represented 25,000 men in Cincinnati alone who are fighting for a livelihood. The meeting was presided over by John Daly, representing Millcreek Distillery Company, who acted as chairman, and Oscar Haeusser, representing Nivison-Weiskopf Company, secretary.

George H. Kuhlman, representing James Walsh & Co., member of the publicity committee, bids fair to state to all indications that this parent organization of Cincinnati alone will soon number 10,000 members.

Mr. F. P. Schuster on Outing to Sonoma County.—Mr. F. P. Schuster, secretary of the Union Brewing and Malting Company, left San Francisco on the 29th of May for an automobile trip through Sonoma County. Perfect weather conditions prevailed and presaged an enjoyable outing. Mr. Schuster was accompanied by his family and by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Heise of San Francisco.

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THE RELIGIOUS CARD PLAYER.

Richard was taken before the magistrate of Glasgow for playing cards in church during divine service. The account of it is given in the English Journal.

The sergeant commanded the soldiers at the church, to whom the parson had read the prayers, to take the text. Those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither a Bible or a common prayer book, but pulling out a pack of cards he spread them out before him. He first looked at one and then at the other. The sergeant of the company saw him and said, "Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them." "Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over, the constable took Richard a prisoner, and brought him before the mayor. "Well," says the mayor, "What have you brought him here for?"

"For playing cards in church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you more than ever, so proceed."

"I have been," said the soldier, "six weeks on the march. I have neither Bible nor prayer book; nothing but a common pack of cards, yet I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions. (Then spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace.) When I see the ace, it reminds me that there is but one God; when I see the deuce, it reminds me of the Father and Son; when I see the tray, it reminds me of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; when I see the four, it reminds me of the four Evangelists that preached, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; when I see the five, it reminds me of the five wise virgins that trimmed the lamps—there were five wise, but five were foolish and were shut out; when I see the six, it reminds me that in six days God made heaven and earth; when I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work and hallowed it; when I see the eight, it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife and his three sons and their wives; when I see the nine, it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleansed by one Simeon, there were nine out of ten that never returned thanks; when I see the ten, it reminds me of the ten commandments that God handed down to Moses on the tablets of stone; when I see the King, it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty; when I see the Queen, it reminds me of the Queen of Shebah who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought him fifty boys and fifty girls all dressed in boys' apparel, for Solomon to tell which were boys and which were girls. Solomon sent for water for them to wash; the girls washed to their elbows and the boys to their wrists. The King told by that."

"Well," said the mayor, you have told me of all the cards of the pack but one."

"What is it?"

"The Knave," said the mayor.

"I will give you a description of that if you will not get angry."

"I will not, if you do not call me the Knave."

"The greatest Knave that I know is the constable that brought me here."

"I don't know," said the mayor, "if he is not the greatest Knave, he is the greatest fool."

"When I count the number of spots in the pack of cards, I find 365, as many days as there are in the year; when I count the number of cards in a pack, I find there are 52, the number of weeks in a year; I find four suits, the number of weeks in a month; I find twelve picture cards, the number of months in a year; and on counting the tricks, I find thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter. So, you see, a pack of cards serves for a Bible, almanac and common prayer book."

Power to Grant Liquor Licenses in Alaska.—The power to grant licenses in Alaska now rests solely with the judges of the United States courts. Heretofore the licenses have been granted by the court on presentation of a petition of the citizens of the community where the saloon was to be maintained.

GEORGIA MOONSHINERS' DEFENSE.

Revenue officers last year destroyed 1,320 illicit distilleries in Georgia and Alabama and seventy per cent of them were in Georgia. More than fifty moonshiners are imprisoned in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta. A dozen are in the Fulton County tower and several more, all for short terms, are imprisoned in other county jails throughout Georgia.

This is the way Jim Treglin, a moonshiner, now acting as trusty in the Fulton County jail, defends moonshining:

"Why did I do it? Because I got a wife and eight children. Ain't that reason enough for anything? Now, listen to these figures. Up in our country you can't raise anything to speak of but corn. You can sell a bushel of corn for \$1, maybe a little more. But suppose you make it into whisky? You can get two gallons of liquor from one bushel of corn, and you can sell every gallon you make for \$2 or \$2.50.

"That's the reason I make moonshine. We needed the money and I didn't see any other way to get it. You can't hire out on a farm or in a factory up in our country. You won't find any big farms there, and there ain't any factories, except sawmills, and there ain't enough work at them for a living for a man. We've had hard times up our way, just as you have had down here. I don't have any young stock to sell, and there didn't seem to be any way to get the money except by moonshining.

"We don't blame the government and the revenue officers. Of course, when you've raised the corn it's yours, and it looks like you might do what you want to with it. But when the government men found me I said it was all right. They didn't need to bring any guns along. It was their business to find stills, and I told them whenever they found me making whisky they needn't look for trouble, but just to walk right up.

"Then we came on down here, and Judge Newman or Judge Speer he does the best he can for us. But if we haven't any money to pay our fines we come over here to spend a while, and during that time there's nothing but a little corn and potatoes at home. Judge Newman is the best judge that ever had feet under him.

"But, Bud, we don't make liquor for fun or to get a bank account. We just naturally do it to get bread and meat. It cost about \$30 for a still, and we have it shipped in to us."

GEORGE A. KESSLER AMONG THE SURVIVORS OF THE "LUSITANIA."

Mr. George A. Kessler, American representative of the Moët & Chandon Wine Company, and a millionaire, well known in San Francisco, was saved from death among the victims of the "Lusitania" after a terrific struggle in the water lasting three hours.

Mr. Kessler has many friends in San Francisco, his wife having lived here before her marriage. He was in San Francisco at the time of the great fire in 1906 and was a guest at the Palace Hotel. Shortly afterward he left for Omaha, and from there he sent to this city three carloads of provisions for the needy.

He divides much of his time between costly homes in New York and London.

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RESULTS IN ALASKAN ELECTIONS.

Juneau, Alaska, May 24.—Southeastern Alaska towns, except Ketchikan and possibly Wrangell, today went wet, in the hottest local option poll ever taken in this district.

Ketchikan undoubtedly is dry. Out of a total registration of 888 the wets polled 396 votes, the drys 192, but under the ruling of Judge Robert W. Jennings all not voting were counted as dry, and it was up to the wets to produce a majority of the total registration in all instances.

Kagway went wet. The vote was 203 wets and 130 drys. Thirty votes were sworn in, three thrown out, with 384 registration.

aines went wet, with 87 wets, 32 drys and 12 not voting. Wrangell is in doubt. With a 277 registration the wets polled 128 the drys seventy-eight. Thirty were sworn in. The sworn-in votes must be counted by the court before the issue can be decided. Eight of these sworn-in votes are needed by the wets for a majority.

Juneau, out of a total vote of 2,584, the wets cast 1,549 and the drys 1,035.

The Petersburg registration was 185. The wets cast eighty-nine votes, the drys fifty.

Douglas the total registration was 660. The wets cast 497, the drys 227. Five ballots were thrown out.

PURE FOOD DECISION.

No. 3556. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called Old Bass Island Brand Ohio Port. U. S. v. The Mihalovitch Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

In March 24, 1914, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Mihalovitch Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 13, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of so-called Old Bass Island Brand Ohio Port which was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance other than port wine, namely, an unfinished wine insufficiently fortified with alcohol, had been substituted wholly or in part for port wine. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Old Bass Island Brand Ohio Port," borne on the package in which the article was shipped and delivered for shipment as aforesaid, was false and misleading, because it conveyed to purchasers of the article the false impression that it was port wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not port wine, but a substance other than port wine, namely, an imitation port wine or an unfinished wine insufficiently fortified with alcohol; further, for the reason that the article was an imitation of port wine consisting of an unfinished wine which had been insufficiently fortified with alcohol, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of port wine; and, further, for the reason that the article was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a port wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not port wine, but was an unfinished wine fortified with alcohol.

On October 23, 1914, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

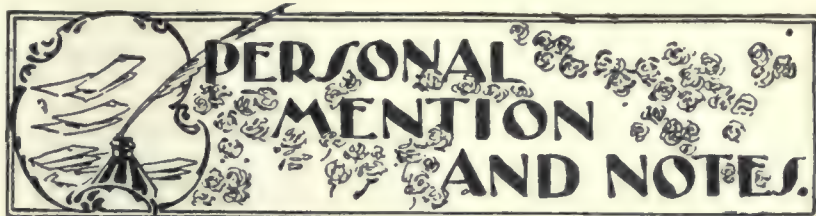
REPORT OF ESTATE OF GEORGE DELAPORTE.

A noticeable improvement in business occurred during the months of April and May, according to the Estate of George Delaporte. Sales of Yellowstone Whisky were materially increased in the San Francisco bay region. Trade throughout California was steady.

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Mr. Henry Kunz, general manager of the Charles Meinecke Company, left San Francisco for Los Angeles and other southern centers on the 12th of May. Mr. Kunz spent nearly two weeks in the southland before returning to the Golden Gate city.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, representative of Chauche & Bon, arrived in San Francisco during the third week of May from Sacramento and Stockton, where he had spent some time on propaganda in behalf of Mont Rouge wines. Mr. Bozarth will leave San Francisco during the first week of June for Los Angeles and San Diego, where he will visit the trade.

Mr. L. Monte Verde, the vineyardist of Angels Camp, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of May on a trip combining business and pleasure.

Mr. F. H. Montgomery, who is prominently identified with the brewing industry of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of May on business in connection with his interests.

Mr. G. R. Swetmann, wholesale liquor dealer of Petaluma, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of May.

Mr. Robert Kiewert, manufacturer of machinery and appliances for breweries, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of May from Milwaukee to spend some time on the Pacific Coast on business and recreation.

Mr. Charles Barber, one of the well-known liquor dealers of Lakeport, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the last week of May.

Mr. W. D. Eastman, one of the prominent vineyardists of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 26th of May. Mr. Eastman will spend some time in the Exposition city on business and pleasure.

Mr. Charles T. Faulkner, who is prominently identified with the viticultural industry of Kings County, arrived in San Francisco on the 26th of May and spent the month-end on business and pleasure.

Mr. F. J. Hasek, the expert champagne maker who has been for twenty-six years connected with the firm of F. Korbel & Brothers at Korbel, Sonoma County, retired on the first of May from service with that firm and will henceforth devote his attention to his own vineyard adjoining the Korbel firm's property.

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY'S REPORT.

This company reports a very substantial improvement in trade in the interior of the State, especially in the Sacramento Valley and Fresno district, and in the State of Nevada. Volume of business in Nevada has increased greatly owing to the liberal policy of the people of the State. There is much more animation than has been evident for some time past. In Los Angeles and San Diego a quiet trade is going on. Prospects are good for better times in San Diego owing to the liberal policy adopted by the management of the Exposition. Throughout the northern part of the State of California and in the San Francisco bay regions conditions remain unchanged.

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DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION WILL PAY OFF FLOATING DEBT.

Interests in the Distillers' Securities Corporation say that by July 1 President Julius Kessler expects to have the floating debt of the company paid off. Since October, 1913, when he came into the management of the property, there has been liquidated \$9,500,000 in obligation, leaving about \$2,500,000 out of a total of \$12,000,000.

The payment of the remainder of this debt will be largely facilitated by an increase in earnings reported by the subsidiaries, in the main the United States Industrial Alcohol Company. This latter concern showed earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1914, of \$653,000. This year it is expected they will reach at least \$1,400,000.

The increase in earnings results from large demands for the company's product from the powder companies. Altogether the concern has sold 25,000,000 gallons and is operating at full capacity.

The position of the Distillers' Securities Corporation after July 1, if Mr. Kessler is able to carry out his program, will be one of freedom from debt, and the way will then be open for a resumption of dividends on a moderate scale. The company in its fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, showed a surplus after charges of over \$700,000. No part of this was disbursed in dividends. The balance sheet surplus on the date mentioned was given at \$4,240,558. The company discontinued dividends after October 31, 1912.

New Oakland Liquor Zones.—In the election at Oakland on May 11 the voters, by a majority of approximately 4500, adopted an amendment to the ordinance regulating the liquor traffic of the city. The amended ordinance was initiated by the Municipal Emergency League and that organization made the fight for its support. The ordinance as amended provides for "liquor zones" and for "dry zones" in the city. The "liquor zone" generally comprises the business districts of the city and the "dry zones" include the residence districts. The amended ordinance prohibits the transfer of any liquor license from the "liquor zone" to the "dry zone" and the transfer of a license to any part of the "liquor zone" when objected to by a majority of the residents within 750 feet of the proposed new location of a saloon, or place where liquor is to be sold. No increase is permitted in the number of liquor licenses in the city and should a license be allowed to lapse or be revoked for any cause within the dry zone no new license is to be issued in any part of the city in its place.

New Anti-Jug Law of Berkeley.—At midnight on the third of May the new Anti-Jug Law went into effect in Berkeley. Under the new law it is made a misdemeanor punishable with heavy fine for common carriers or delivery wagons to bring alcoholic beverages into Berkeley. Here are the two sections of the law which contain the meat of it:

Section 1. It shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, whether as principal agent or otherwise, or as common carrier or otherwise, to bring into the city of Berkeley, or to carry or deliver, or cause to be carried or delivered, within the city of Berkeley, any spiritous, vinous, malt or mixed liquors, or any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors of any kind.

Section 2. Provided, however, that this ordinance shall not be held to apply to transportation to, or delivery to, or by, any licensed druggist in the city of Berkeley in the due course of business, as provided in Subdivision 29, Section 49, Article IX of the charter of the city of Berkeley; or to any carrying through the city of Berkeley without stopping in transit; or to any carrying by any church officer for sacramental purposes; or to any carrying by any person for his or her own individual use, or for bona fide use in the arts, or for bona fide chemical, scientific or mechanical purposes.

Amendment to the Liquor Ordinance of Martinez.—By a vote of three to one the city trustees of Martinez on the third of May passed an amendment to the liquor ordinance and then granted the Columbus Hotel, at Fairview, the privilege of selling liquors. This increases the saloons in the city to twenty-two. Trustees Ingraham, McClellan and Howard favored the measure, while Trustee Colton voted against it. Trustee McNamara was away. The license will be issued to Thomas Campbell and Eliza Savage. The amendment to the ordinance now permits any person starting a hotel to petition for a license and obtain one if the board so desires.

In fact it also specifies business houses, thus removing the ban completely and allowing any number of saloons which the board may see fit.

Prospective Change of Ordinance at Vallejo.—Five months ago the twenty-five successful applicants for liquor licenses in Vallejo raised the compensation fund with which to pay those who were deprived of their business because of the reduction of the number of licenses. Those who went out of business were paid sums varying, according to the amount of money the saloons had netted, from \$500 to \$1000 and \$1200, these being the three grades into which the saloons were divided.

By the terms of the ordinance introduced at the council meeting by Commissioner W. P. Blake May 17, any one of these former saloon men can secure a license under the guise of a restaurant or hotel with a bar.

Prohibition and the Demon Rum.—The San Francisco "Examiner" of May 1 says: "Facts and figures are stubborn things and unpalatable as well may be the naked truth to the millions of zealous citizens who are striving to secure prohibition throughout the length and breadth of this land, the annual report of the Distillers' Securities Company—sometimes called the 'whisky trust'—which reached this desk yesterday, seems to show conclusively that the 'demon rum' still continues to prosper, even in the so-called 'dry States.' In a circular letter, signed by T. H. Wentworth, secretary of the company, comment is made on the significant fact that in Maine, Kansas and Georgia, where prohibition laws have been in force for several years, the records show the consumption of distilled spirits for 'medicinal' and other 'non-beverage purposes' only a slight diminution in per capita consumption below the figures which obtained before the prohibition laws became operative. Speaking of the whole United States, Secretary Wentworth says this to say:

"The annual records of the Internal Revenue Commission show the production and withdrawal from bond for consumption of every tax-paid gallon, and indicate that the consumption in the United States, including so-called 'dry' territory, is maintained about the same figure."

As for the Distillers' Securities Corporation itself, it would appear to be doing pretty well, thank you. The annual report shows a decrease of \$5,806,722 in liabilities and an increase in net assets of \$298,399."

West Side Wine Company's Litigation.—On the 28th of April Mr. A. T. Mosalemos, who recently conducted the Olympia Cafe at 1751 Seventh street, Oakland, filed suit, charging four partners in the West Side Wine Company with attempting to "freeze" him out of the company. Mr. Mosalemos wants an injunction restraining R. J. Callahan, C. L. Wines, William Wilde and A. C. Dill from excluding him from the affairs of the company and the management of the cafe. He says that the company was organized shortly before he was naturalized and that it was agreed to carry his stock on the books until he became a citizen. Mosalemos charges they have forcibly taken possession of the cafe.

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CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

Pau Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inghook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo West & Son, Incorporated..... Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wenore-Bowen
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Itain Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Naj & Sonoma Wine Co.
..... 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siea Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. I. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Laihan & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frach American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Itain-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Scoma Wine & Brandy Co.
..... 8, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Checa-Lombardi Wine Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Cluche & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Godlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
..... Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Liederdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
..... 467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.
..... 214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
..... 34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
..... 14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.....
..... 943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co.
..... 811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co. Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
..... Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
..... Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.Toulouse & Delorieu Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.**WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.**United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.**SURETIES.**U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.**BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.**Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BITTERS.**Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York**BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.**Niernan & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, EnglandOccidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR SUPPLIES.**A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
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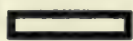
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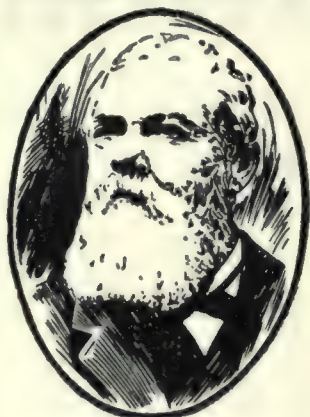
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SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, JUNE 30, 1915

No. 8

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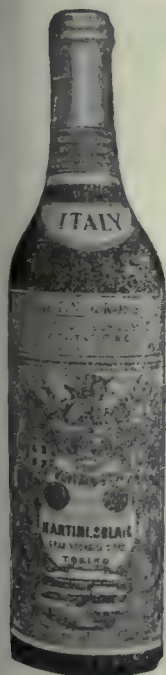
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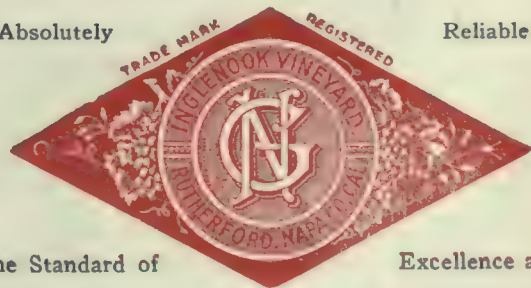
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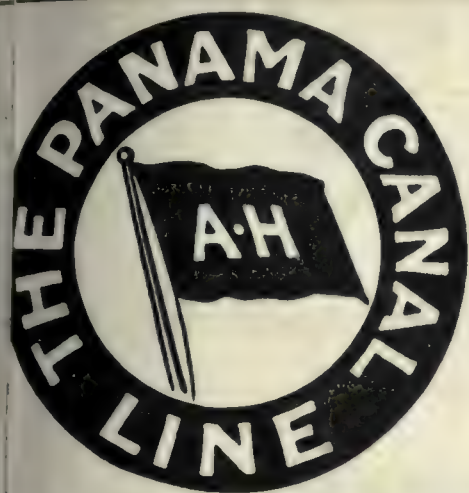
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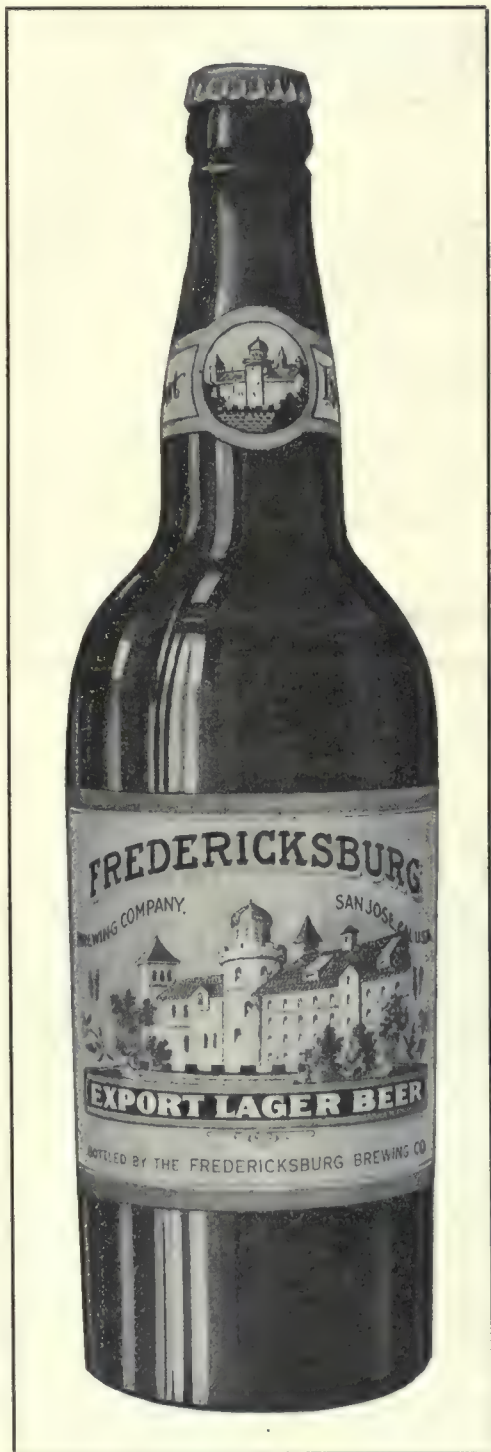
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Recognized Representative of the California Wine and Brewing Industries and Trades.

Circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California, the dealers in California wines and brandies throughout the United States and the liquor dealers and brewers of the Pacific Coast.

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CAUSES OF MISDEEDS AND CRIMES.

There is an interesting and valuable sidelight on the question of crime, we note the following summary of the claims settled by the American Surety Company of New York for the month of December, 1914:

	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Claims Paid
Liquor, gambling and immorality	17	\$14,900.94
Speculation	None	
Extravagance and high living	15	5,221.81
Illness	5	2,178.38
Careless negligence	9	1,537.82
Wife embezzlement	73	29,302.33
Cases not disclosed	53	4,073.29
Miscellaneous	33	15,752.38
Totals.....	205	\$72,966.95

There is nothing in the foregoing statement to show that drink is responsible for any amount of crime to any extent. The truth is, that avarice, greed, and plain stealing are the principal factors in causing the larger percentage of ordinary misdeeds and crime.

HOW PROHIBITION WOULD AFFECT CHICAGO.

By A. P. Daniels, Business Manager of Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association.

The question of the so-called prohibition has passed the stage of considering only the selling and drinking of liquor. It is now a question of taxation and panics, as anyone knows that the taking of money out of circulation causes panics.

Supposing national prohibition should prevail, as prohibitionists assume it will, what then?

Have the prohibitionists themselves any conception of the disaster which would follow the answer to their prayers?

Have the people who follow the leadership and emotional campaigns of the prohibitionists any idea where they are going?

The removing of the licensed saloon is a minor detail of so-called prohibition. It is the tremendous effect that it will have on business in general, as ninety-five per cent of the commercial world deals directly or indirectly with the breweries, distilleries and kindred industries.

Take your classified telephone directory, open at any page, put your finger on any name, then trace the business. We will guarantee the person or firm bearing the name does business directly or indirectly with breweries, distilleries or kindred industries.

The question of so-called prohibition is now in the hands of the tax-paying business men.

There is not a department store, factory, hotel, merchant, railroad or professional man that will not be affected seriously by so-called prohibition, as any business that pays into the United States government \$333,000,000 yearly and pays out every year \$139,199,000 for raw materials, not saying anything about supplies, machinery, auto trucks, lithographs, labels and thousands of other things that amount to twice as much as raw materials, and gives Chicago \$7,251,000 yearly for city licenses alone, must be reckoned with seriously by business men in every branch.

The Anti-Saloon League Year Book, just issued for 1915, gives the following, which is a very low estimate of money invested in distilleries, breweries and vineyards. We use the Anti-Saloon League's own figures, so they cannot be disputed. Should so-called prohibition take even the money acknowledged to by them out of circulation, what will happen? The commercial world will be shaken off of its foundation. Here are the figures:

Number establishments	2,317
Proprietors and firm members	1,438
Salaried employes	13,421
Wage earners	62,920
Total	77,779
Capital	\$771,516,000
Salaries	25,655,000
Wages	45,252,000
Cost of materials	139,199,000

You will notice the capital invested, \$771,516,000 yearly, wages \$45,252,000, and salaries \$25,655,000, making a total of \$70,907,000. These figures are large enough to cause any taxpayer and business man to "sit up and take notice," but in reality this is about one-fourth the amount paid out and about one-fourth the amount of capital invested.

Figures compiled by the liquor industries and from the internal revenue reports show that there are directly employed 1,852,381 people, nearly 2,000,000, whose means of livelihood the theorists propose to take away, without supplying any other means.

At a very low estimate, if each of the above employes spends \$2 a day with the "butcher, baker and candlestickmaker," it amounts to \$3,704,662 a day, or \$1,296,631,007 a year.

In calling your attention to these figures, which are authentic and estimated very low, would it not be wise for merchants, manufacturers, statesmen and newspaper editors to analyze this so-called prohibition question?

Up to now the taxpayers and the business men have not given a serious thought to the question of so-called prohibition, yet it is a question which must be settled by taxpayers and business men, not by theorists.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF CALIFORNIA WINE MEN AT SAN FRANCISCO FAIR.

AT the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the wines of California won many honors which entitles them to be regarded everywhere as "most excellent." Awards to the different exhibitors were given by a Wine Jury upon which all the civilized countries were represented. The winning of the awards proves that California wines rank high among the best wines of the world.

It required a great expenditure of time, wealth, toil and intelligence to enable the California wine industry to achieve the victories at the International Exposition. Those victories show what the wine men have done for the development of their industry. They show that the wine industry of California has been placed on the same high level as that of France, Spain and Italy.

When so much has been accomplished is it not astounding that there exists in California an element of people dominated by the desire to destroy the wine industry, an element that is led entirely by paid agitators imported from States where wine is practically unknown?

WINE DAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

ELABORATE preparations are being made for Wine Day at the Exposition on Wednesday, July 14th, which will follow the International Viticultural Congress that is to be held on July 12th and 15th. In the morning the delegates are to be given an interesting trip around the bay with the great storage plant of the California Wine Association at Winehaven as their destination. At one o'clock the delegates will land at the Exposition ferry, where they will be met by the Exposition officials and accompanied to Old Faithful Inn by military escort and band. A remarkable collection of Chilean wines is to be served at the viticultural luncheon, which will be attended by representative winemen and grape growers from every section of the State.

At two o'clock a concert will be given in the Grape Temple of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association in the Food Products Palace, where claret punch will be served to visitors. Souvenirs of all kinds will be distributed by the thirty-two firms that made up the collective wine display, and at 5 p. m. the Lucky Number Contest which the winemen have inaugurated will be decided and four winners will have a case of choice California wines sent to their addresses, no matter how distant their homes may be.

Punch is to be served in all the leading wine producing county exhibits in the California Building and also in the pavilions of the foreign countries that are famous for their wines.

The committee that has the Wine Day celebration in charge consists of C. J. Wetmore, chairman; S. Federspiel, E. M. Sheehan, H. F. Stoll, Bismarck Bruck, Ford, Frohman, C. E. Bundschu, Theo. Gier, Secondo Guasti, H. P. Gundlach, Wm. Hoelscher, Louis Wetmore, A. L. Jacobi, Leo Korbel, A. Mattei, E. H. Rixford, Andrea Sbarbora, William Wehner.

Sinister Record of Price Cutting.—In his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee Mr. Nicholas Ehrlich, president of the Retail Tobacconists' Association of America, said: "Price-cutting drove out of business 1,252 cigar manufacturers in 1912; price-cutting closed the doors of 716 cigar manufacturers in 1913; price-cutting in New York alone has reduced 10,000 cigar dealers to a minimum, the most of them ruined and many of them having committed suicide.

NEWSPAPER MEN TO HAVE DAY AT FAIR.

One of the biggest July celebrations at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be "Newspapermen's Day," Saturday, July 24. On this date the active newspaper men of San Francisco will join forces with their brother workers throughout California and give a program of events that for novelty and sensational features promises to stand out as one of the most ambitious undertakings of the opening of the Fair. Not only will the California newspaper men take an active part in the day's proceedings, but special writers representing publications in all parts of the world will be prominent on the various committees.

The events to take place on "Newspapermen's Day" will include, in addition to a downtown street parade at 10 a. m., athletic sports, Olympian games, aquatic races, music, pageantry, baseball, a vaudeville program to be given by the "Pals," San Francisco social and theatrical club; a gigantic sham battle between United States sailors and marines and troops on shore, and a Joy Line Carnival at night, in which many prominent national characters will be burlesqued and satirized for the amusement of the general business men.

"Hearty revelry and wholesome fun" is to be the slogan of "Newspapermen's Day," and all who visit the Exposition on July 24 may be sure of sufficient entertainment to make the trip worth while.

A NOTABLE VITICULTURAL BANQUET.

About 150 places have already been reserved for the banquet in honor of the visiting delegates to the International Viticultural Congress, that is to be held at Tait's Pavo Real on Tuesday evening, July 13th.

The banquet is the first one of importance held by the wine-makers and grape growers of this State and it will be the first occasion of this kind to which women have been invited.

All sorts of novelties are being planned for the banquet, and in addition to some notable speakers, the guests will be offered a selection of California wines that is sure to prove a revelation, especially to the Eastern visitors. Only those firms which have engaged places will have their wines served.

The guests of honor will include a number of city and State officials, foreign commissioners and the P. P. I. E. wine jury, which passed on the three hundred entries of California wines.

At 10 o'clock the floor will be cleared and dancing will begin in order.

Those desiring tickets for the banquet may secure same by applying to Mr. C. J. Wetmore, Mr. S. Federspiel and Mr. C. Bundschu, who have the arrangements in hand.

CHAUCHE & BON BRANDS CAPTURE MANY MEDALS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

As a result of the contest for awards at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the firm of Chauche & Bon, producers of the famous Mont Rouge brands of wines, has obtained five coveted medals. The firm had five exhibits and every one of these captured a medal. The white and red dry wines produced by the firm were distinguished with four Medals of Honor, and the sparkling wine of which the firm makes a specialty captured a Gold Medal. It is worthy of note that all the wines exhibited by Chauche & Bon were taken out of the shelves of the firm's establishment without any discrimination as to selection and were precisely the same as of wines as are sold regularly to the trade.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VITICULTURE TO BE LAVISHLY ENTERTAINED.



ALL the plans have been completed for the entertainment of the delegates who are to attend the two days' session of the International Congress of Viticulture, which will take place at Recital Hall in Festival Hall, P. P. I. E., on July 12th and 13th.

The Eastern delegates, according to a telegram received from President Hiram Dewey of the American Wine Growers' Association, will leave New York on July 1st, as per schedule, and their itinerary for their stay in California will be as follows:

Wednesday, July 7.—Party arrives from Salt Lake City at Riverside, Cal. Welcomed by California Committee. Party will be taken to the cellars and vineyards of Chas. Stern & Sons at Ukiahville, where they will be entertained at a barbecue.

Thursday, July 8.—Arrive in Los Angeles and visit the Italian Vineyard Company's plant at Guasti.

Friday, July 9.—Leave for Fresno in the evening.

Saturday, July 10.—Visit vineyards in the neighborhood of Fresno. Leave for San Francisco that night.

Sunday A. M., July 11.—Meeting at 10 o'clock of Eastern and Western officers and chairmen of committees of the International Viticultural Congress for general conference.

Sunday, 3 P. M., July 11.—Sightseeing trip around San Francisco in the afternoon.

Sunday, July 12, A. M.—Congress called to order 9:30 A. M. at Recital Hall in Festival Hall. Lasts until 12:30.

Sunday, July 12, P. M.—Afternoon session, continues from 1:30 until 4:30.

Monday, July 13, A. M.—Second day's program of International Congress at Convention Hall. Continues until 12:30. Followed by afternoon's session from 1:30 to 4:30.

Monday, July 13, P. M.—Banquet at 6:30 P. M. at Tait's Pavillion. California wines only served.

Tuesday, July 14.—Wine Day at Exposition. Delegates sit in Winehaven in the morning. Return to Exposition grounds at 1 o'clock. Viticultural luncheon at Old Faithful Inn at 1:30 o'clock. Chilean wines served.

Wednesday, July 15.—Leave for visit to Asti. Arrive at Asti 11 A. M. Return 3:30 P. M. Arrive in San Francisco 7 P. M.

Thursday, July 16.—9:45 A. M. leave for Mt. Tamalpais. Lunch at the Tavern. Return at 4 o'clock.

Friday, July 16.—8:30 P. M. delegates leave San Francisco via Coast Route to Portland, Oregon. Return via Canadian Pacific to New York.

Among the Easterners who have subscribed to the membership of the Congress are the following:

Wood, Wm. B., Charlottesville, Va.; Booth, James W., G. F. Heublein & Bro., 196 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.; Bock, H., Scientific Assistant in Viticulture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Brenner Wine Co., Jacob, 115 South Main Street, St. Joseph, Mo.; Conlon, Mrs. Margaret Farrell, 115 Main Lane, New York, N. Y.; Caton Jr., John H., 70 Arnold Avenue, Edgewood, R. I.; Caton Jr., Mrs. John H., 70 Arnold Avenue, Edgewood, R. I.; Crerar Library, John, Chicago, Ill.; Lucas, A. C., Brotherhood Wine Company, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Montebello & Co., Alfred, 110 Broad Street, New York; Keating, Charles, Scientific Assistant in Viticulture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dewey, Ralph C., 138 Main Street, New York; Dewey, Mrs. R. C., 1001 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emerson, Edward R., Brotherhood Wine Company, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Farrell, Mrs. Annie Thompson, 115 Main Lane, New York, N. Y.; Farrell, Wm., 115 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.; Farrell, Miss Helen Thompson, 115 Maiden

Lane, New York, N. Y.; Fucik, Jan J., F. Korbel & Bros., 1621 W. 12th Street, Chicago; Hildreth, W. E., Urbana Wine Company, Urbana, N. Y.; Heublein, G. F., G. F. Heublein & Bro., 196 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.; Husmann, Fred L., Viticultural Superintendent, 2nd and Seminary Streets, Napa, Calif.; Husmann, Geo. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Kahnweiler, B., California Wine Association, 410 West 14th Street, N. Y.; Kessler & Co., G. A., 20 Beaver Street, New York; Koch, Henry, Lachman & Jacobi, 65 N. Moore Street, New York; Klingel, Mrs. H. H., 2925 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.; Maxfield, Miss Jane S., Naples, N. Y.; Maxfield, Miss Helen L., Naples, N. Y.; Maxfield, Hiram, Naples, N. Y.; Maxfield, D. H., Naples, N. Y.; Oesterlein, E. L. Spellman & Co., 792 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.; Olwell & Co., James, 118 West Street, New York; Renault, Felix N., Renault Importing & Exporting Company, Egg Harbor, N. J.; Reinhart, W. H., Sweet Valley Wine Company, Sandusky, Ohio; Renken, Frederick, Munn Champagne & Importing Company, 35 W. 39th Street, N. Y.; Rossati, Guido, 226 Lafayette Street, N. Y.; Spellman, E. L., E. L. Spellman & Company, 792 Washington Street, N. Y.; Stern & Sons, Chas., 153 Hudson Street, N. Y.; Shaw, Munson G., Alex. D. Shaw & Company, 76 Broad Street, N. Y.; Schuster, J. J., The Schuster Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Schueler, Chas., California Winery, 74 Cortland Street, N. Y.; Volz, Michael, Brotherhood Wine Company, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Wile, Alfons, Julius Wile Sons & Company, 9th Avenue and 15th Street, N. Y.

The California delegates to the Congress will be: Ash, Charles, California Wine Association, 180 Townsend Street, S. F.; Alberts, F., Cloverdale, Calif.; Bunschu, Carl E., Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, 20 California Street, S. F.; Barry, George W., 453 Second Street, S. F.; Bettoli, R. G., Italian Swiss Colony, Battery and Greenwich Streets, San Francisco; Beveridge, George P., California Wine Association, 180 Townsend Street, S. F.; Bosch, John, California Wine Association, 180 Townsend Street, S. F.; Bruck, Bismarck, Charles Krug Winery, St. Helena, Calif.; Beringer Bros. Inc., Los Hermanos Vineyards, St. Helena, Calif.; Beach, J. E., Fair Oaks, Calif.; Bourland, Geo., Winters, Calif.; Barlotti, J. A., Italian Vineyard Company, 1234 Palmetto Street, Los Angeles; Bornhorst, Wm. F., St. Helena, Calif.; Bioletti, F. T., University of California, Berkeley; Chauche & Bon, S. F.; Covick, J. A., California Wine Association, 180 Townsend Street, S. F.; Ciprico, E. S., Lachman & Jacobi, 116 Main Street, S. F.; Concannon, J. L., Livermore, Calif.; Carpy, Chas., Oakville, Calif.; Colton, J. E., Martinez, Calif.; Dondero, A. G., Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company, Battery and Green Streets, S. F.; De Veaux, P., Mission San Jose; De Latour, G., Rutherford, Calif.; Dufour, Henry, Oakville, Calif.; Da Roza, E., Elk Grove Winery, Elk Grove, Calif.; Federspiel, S., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; French-American Wine Company, 1821 Harrison Street, S. F.; Fontana, M. J., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Frohman, F., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Flossfeder, F., University Farm, Davis, Calif.; Field, E. I., Mt. Hamilton Vineyard, San Jose, Calif.; Foulks, G. W., Elk Grove, Calif.; Frye, E. H., Franklin, Cal.; Gundlach, H. R., Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, San Francisco; Gould, Ralph A., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Grau & Werner, Los Amigos Vineyard, Irvington, Calif.; Guasti, Secondo, Italian Vineyard Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Guasti, Secondo Jr., Italian Vineyard Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gier, Theodore, Theo. Gier Wine Company, Oakland, Cal.; Gianinni, F., Tulare, Calif.; Granz Estate, Fresno, Calif.; Hoelscher & Company, Wm., 1873 Mission Street, S. F.; Humbert, C. E., Cloverdale, Calif.; Jacobi, J. J., Lachman & Jacobi, San Francisco; Jacobi, A. L., Lachman & Jacobi, San Francisco; Jordan, Rudolf, A. Repsold Company, 104 Pine Street, S. F.; Korbel, Leo, F. Korbel & Bros., Guerneville, Calif.; Kittredge, B. R., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Keyes & Co., W. S., St. Helena, Calif.; Kunde, Louis, Glen Ellen, Calif.; Landsberger & Sons, Sheldon Building, San Francisco; Lange, Herman, B. Arnhold & Company, Inc., San Francisco; Leichter, W., C. Schilling & Co., San Francisco; Lachman, Arthur, 453 Second Street, S. F.; Lachman, Henry, Mission San Jose, Calif.; Lyons, E. G. & Raas Co., 535 Folsom Street, S. F.; Lyman, W. W., St. Helena, Calif.; Light, E., Calistoga, Calif.; Lawrence, G. E., Lodi, Calif.; Learnard, Tracy, Gilroy, Calif.; Lint,

P. F., Los Gatos, Calif.; Munier, Leon, Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Miller, C. O. G., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Morrow, A. R., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Malcolm, Frank, California Wine Association, San Francisco; Mel, Louis, Livermore, Calif.; Margherita Vineyard, Fresno, Calif.; Masson, Paul, San Jose, Calif.; Mattei, A., Malaga, Calif.; Mangels, Louis, Cordeila, Calif.; Malesani, F. T., Madera, Calif.; McLaughlin, Stiles, Lemoore, Calif.; O'Meara, J., Oakley, Calif.; Owens, Len D., Aetna, Calif.; Ohrwall, Dr. H., Hollister, Calif.; Peterson, Sheridan, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Priber, E. C., 79 Scott Street, S. F.; Palmtag, Wm., Hollister, Calif.; Rosenblatt Company, 300 Second Street, S. F.; Rossi, R. D., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Rossi, E. A., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Roessler, F. M., Fresno, Calif.; Rasmussen, Andrew, Napa, Calif.; Rixford, E. H., La Questa Vineyard, 105 Montgomery Street, S. F.; Ritter, John G., Palmdale, Calif.; Siegfried, A. H., C. Schilling & Company, San Francisco; Schilling, C., C. Schilling & Company, San Francisco; Schraubstadter, Ernst, A. Finke's Widow, 809 Montgomery Street, S. F.; Sbarboro, A., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Sommer, W., Lachman & Jacobi, San Francisco; Salmina & Company, F., St. Helena, Calif.; Smith, Mrs. Sara B., Livermore, Calif.; Sheehan, E. M., Sacramento Valley Winery, Sacramento, Calif.; Samuel, Paul, 247 Bush Street, S. F.; Stoll, H. F., 12 Geary Street, S. F.; Shoemaker, A. B., Modesto, Calif.; Stearns, Alfred, Chas. Stearns & Son, Los Angeles, Calif.; Simons, U. S. N., M. H., Rancho Manzanita, St. Helena, Calif.; Stevenson, T. J., Elk Grove, Calif.; Tarpey, M. F., La Paloma Winery, Tarpey, Calif.; Tarpey, Arthur B., Tarpey, Calif.; Twilight, E. H., Italian Vineyard Company, Guasti, Calif.; Towne, Burton A., Lodi, Calif.; Valsangiacomo, W. P., Columbus Wine Company, 150 Columbus Avenue, S. F.; Van Sicklen, G. W., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Viera, M., Antioch, Calif.; Wetmore, C. J., Cresta Blanca Wine Company, 166 Eddy Street, S. F.; Wetmore, L. S., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Walsh, N. V., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Wentz, C. H., Livermore, Calif.; Wheeler, John H., St. Helena, Calif.; Wehner, Wm., San Jose, Calif.

LIST OF PAPERS TO BE READ AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VITICULTURE, SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 12 and 13, 1915.

Botanical and Varietal Questions—Propagation and Improvement of Varieties—Historical Papers.

Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Charlottesville, Va.—“Chemical Composition of Native American Grapes.”

Mr. G. C. Hussmann, Pomologist in charge of Viticultural Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—“Resistant Vines.”

Mr. E. M. Sheehan, Secretary State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, Sacramento, Cal.—“The Work of the California Viticultural Commission.”

Prof. A. W. Miller, University of California—“Introduction of Viticulture in the Schools.”

Prof. R. D. Anthony, University of California—“Grape Breeding.”

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.—“Vitis Vinifera in Eastern America.”

Mr. H. F. Stoll, Secretary California Grape Protective Association, San Francisco, Cal.—“A Campaign of Wine Education.”

Mr. R. D. Stephens, Sacramento, Cal.—“The Table Grape Situation in California.”

Mr. Lee J. Vance, New York City—“The Love of the Vine.”

Mr. Henry Lachman, Mission San Jose, Cal.—“Early History of the California Wine Industry.”

Cultural Questions—Fertilizers—Regional Studies.

Prof. Walter E. Hildreth, Urbana, N. Y.—“The American Champagne District.”

Prof. F. T. Bioletti, University of California—(1) “Relation of Stage of Maturity of the Grapes to Quality and Quantity of the Raisins.” (2) “Viticultural Regions of the Pacific Slope.”

Prof. E. H. Twilight, Guasti, Cal., U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station—“Grape Growing in the Idaho-Washington District.”

Prof. F. E. Gladwyn, University of California—(1) “Training and Training American Varieties.” (2) “Fertilization of the Vineyard.”

Prof. A. B. Ballantyne, Provo, Utah—“Grape Growing in Utah.” Prof. C. J. Lewis, Corvallis, Oregon—“Grape Growing in Oregon.”

Prof. Fabian Garcia, State College, N. M.—“Grape Growing in New Mexico.”

Prof. O. M. Morris, Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.—“Grape Growing in Washington.”

Mr. Walter E. Packard, Agronomist, University of California—“Grape Growing in the Imperial Valley.”

Diseases and Insect Enemies.

Prof. O. R. Butler, New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.—“The Methods of Preparation and Relative Values of Botanical Mixtures.”

Dr. L. C. Shear—“Grape Anthracnose.”

Prof. Donald Reddick—(1) “Grape Black Rot.” (2) “Prevention of Mildew of Grapes and its Control in the United States.”

Prof. Frederick Z. Hartzell—(1) “The Grape Root Worm.” (2) “The Grape Berry Moth.” (3) “The Grape Leaf Hopper.” (4) “The Grape Flea Beetle.” (5) “The Grape Blossom Midge.” (6) “The Rose Chafer.”

Mr. R. L. Nougaret, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal.—“Phylloxera in California.”

Dr. C. T. Gregory—“Downy Mildew of Grapes.”

Prof. A. L. Quaintance, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—“Relative Importance and Distribution of the Principal Grape Insects East of the Rocky Mountains.”

Prof. Fred Brooks—(1) “The Grape Vine Root Borer.” (2) “The Grape Curculio.”

Prof. C. H. Gray, University of California—“Sulphur and its Uses in the Vineyard.”

Prof. H. J. Quayle, University of California—“Insects Injurious to the Vine in California.”

Manufactured Products—Chemical Papers.

Mr. E. T. Meakin, San Francisco, Cal.—“The Engineer's Part in the Advancement of the Viticultural Industry.”

Mr. A. V. Stubenrauch, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.—“The Fundamental Factors Underlying the Success of Shipping and Storage of Table Grapes.”

Prof. W. V. Cruess, University of California—“Results of the Application of Pure Yeasts and SO₂ in California Wineries.”

Prof. Cruess and Prof. Bettoli, University of California—“Rapid Method of Volatile Acid Determination.”

Prof. Bettoli and Prof. La Belle, University of California—“Influence of the Composition on the Effervescence of Champagne.”

Prof. E. H. Twilight, Guasti, Cal.—“Studies in Fermentation.”

Mr. Chas. S. Ash, chemist, San Francisco, Cal.—“The Chemistry of Wine Making.”

Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Charlottesville, Va.—“The Normal Composition of Eastern Wines.”

E. G. LYONS & RAAS COMPANY AWARDED HIGHEST HONOR FOR MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

In the distribution of prizes given by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company of San Francisco was distinguished with the Gold Medal, the highest award to be obtained, for its exhibition of Maraschino cherries. This company has already won a national reputation for the intrinsic merits of its Maraschino cherries, but the distinction which it gained in the contest for prizes at the San Francisco World's Fair must be regarded as a notable triumph, which adds to the fame of the firm. For use in connection with cocktails the Maraschino cherries of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company have for long time enjoyed the favor of the discriminating public so that this achievement at the Exposition must be considered not only as creditable to the company but as a tribute to the good taste of thousands of people all over the land who use these cherries.

High Honors for California Wines and Brandies at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

GRAND PRIZE

CALIFORNIA VITICULTURAL EXHIBIT ASSOCIATION	COLLECTIVE DISPLAY WINES, BRANDIES, GRAPE JUICE.
California Wine Association	Greystone, Hock.
Blanca Wine Co.	Cerrito, Sauterne.
Bundschu Wine Co.	Johannisberg Riesling.
Yok Vineyard	Chateau Gundlach.
Swiss Colony	Old Private Stock Sherry.
	Golden State Extra Dry Champagne.
	Asti Rouge Burgundy.
	Chateau d'Asti Rouge.
	Chablis.
	Tipo Red Wine.
	Angelica.
	Barbera.
	Zernosek.
	Sauvignon Vert.
	Malaga.
	Cabernet.
	Oeil de Perdrix.
	Vestal Vintage Tokay.
	Lomas Azules (Chateau Yquem type).
	California Brandy.

MEDAL OF HONOR

California Wine Association	Dulzura Tokay.
	Rockdale Chablis.
	Vinecliff Riesling.
	Chablis Jurancon.
	Grand Vin Claret.
	Sparkling Moselle.
	Port.
	Zinfandel.
	Sherry.
	Sweet Sauterne.
	California Claret.
	Rubi Bueno.
	Rubi Grande Claret.
	Vestal Vintage Sweet Sauterne.
	Sauterne.
	Burgundy.
	Riesling.
	Haut Sauterne.
	La Poema (Moselle).
	La Perla (Johannisberg type).
	Grape Brandy.
	El Napa Burgundy.
	Sparkling Sauterne.
	Burgundy.
	Bacchus Riesling.
	Loma Prieta.
	Bacchus Burgundy.
	Bacchus Chambertin.
	Bacchus Sherry.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Tipo White.
	Burgundy.
	Vermouth.
	Grape Brandy Cognac.
	Grapiac Grape Brandy bottled in bond.
	Muscat.
	Madeira.
	Muscat.
	Grand Pacific.
	Red Chianti.
	Burgundy.
	St. Julian Claret.
	White Port.
	Tokay.
	Port.
	Burgundy.
	Sherry.
	Champagne.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Muscat Brandy.
	Superior Angelica.
	Mattevista Angelica.
	Old Muscat.
	Mattevista Muscat.
	Mattevista Port.

GOLD MEDAL

California Wine Association	Angelica.
	Winehaven Claret.
	La Loma Burgundy.
	Calbeta Malaga.
	Cabernet Claret.
	Wahtoke Port.
	Wahtoke Sherry.
	Champagne.
	Sauterne Souvenir.
	Haut Souvenir.
	Chateau Cresta Blanca.
	St. Julian Souvenir.
	Cabernet Sauvignon.
	Grape Brandy.
	Franken Riesling.
	Sonoma Sauterne.
	Traminer.
	Johannisberg Riesling.
	Kleinberger Riesling.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	California Burgundy.
	Sauterne.
	Zinfandel.
	Sauterne.
	Brandy.

A. Finke's Widow	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Brandy.
	Port and Sherry.
	Burgundy.
	Zinfandel.
	Cabernet.
	Sauterne Pride of Livermore.
	Riesling Private Stock.
	Burgundy Private Stock.
	Brandy Private Stock.
	Zinfandel Private Stock.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Sauterne.
	Medoc.
	Santa Maria.
	Bacchus Cabernet.
	Huichica Table Claret.
	Mesa Blanca Sauterne.
	Rodunsteiner.
	Bacchus Cabinet Riesling.
	Bacchus Hock.
	Bacchus Port.
	Bacchus Muscat.
	Bacchus Angelica.
	De Turk Three Star Cognac.
	De Turk Zinfandel.
	De Turk Burgundy.
	De Turk Haut Sauterne.
	De Turk Angelica.
	De Turk Three Star Sherry.
	De Turk Three Star Port.
	Inglenook Sec Champagne.
	Haut Sauterne.
	Private Stock Port.
	Private Stock Angelica.
	Private Stock Muscat.
	Private Stock Tokay.
	Private Stock Madeira.
	Private Stock Malaga.
	Sparkling Sauterne.
	Sparkling Moselle.
	Brandy, Claret, Medoc.
	Burgundy, Zinfandel.
	Chianti, Sauterne.
	Hock, Burger, Riesling.
	Grignolino.
	Burgundy.
	Sherry.
	Port.
	Marsala.
	Malaga.
	Marsala, Sherry.
	Pinot Blanc.
	Gutedel.
	Muscat Brandy.
	Angelica.
	Sauterne.
	Chateau d'Asti.
	Cabernet.
	Zinfandel.
	Grappa Brandy.
	Porto.
	Claret.
	Zinfandel.
	Burgundy.
	Melnik Burgundy.
	Traminer.
	Grape Brandy Cognac.
	Zinfandel.
	Burgundy.
	Muscat.
	Haut Sauterne.
	Angelica.
	Apollo Port.
	Apollo Sherry.
	Cabernet Sauvignon.
	White Chianti.
	Madeira.
	Zinfandel.
	Superior Port.
	Old Sherry.
	Mattevista Sherry.
	Superior Sherry.
	Superior Muscat.
	Old Angelica.
	El Prado Port.
	Old Port.
	El Prado Sherry.
	El Prado Zinfandel.
	El Prado Muscat.
	El Prado Angelica.
	Cabernet.
	La Questa Claret.
	Angelica.
	Muscat.
	Sauterne.
	Palomino.
	Trousseau.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Sparkling Moselle Sec.
	Cantaria.
	Montelindo.
	Carmelita.
	Casa Buena.
	Montecito.
	Mirando—Burgundy type.
	Amoroso (Zinfandel).
	Cavaleria.
	Moselgold.
	Three Star Cognac Brandy.
	Vestal Vintage Cabernet.
	Vestal Vintage Dry Sauterne.
	Vestal Vintage Port.
	Vestal Vintage Sherry.
	Vestal Vintage Angelica.
	Vestal Vintage Sweet Muscat.
	Vestal Vintage Brandy.
	Sauvignon.
	Cabernet.
	Zinfandel.
	Burgundy.

(For further awards see next page)

P. F., Los Gatos, Calif.; Munier, Leon, Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Miller, C. O. G., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Morrow, A. R., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Malcolm, Frank, California Wine Association, San Francisco; Mel, Louis, Livermore, Calif.; Margherita Vineyard, Fresno, Calif.; Masson, Paul, San Jose, Calif.; Mattei, A., Malaga, Calif.; Mangels, Louis, Cordeila, Calif.; Malesani, F. T., Madera, Calif.; McLaughlin, Stiles, Lemoore, Calif.; O'Meara, J., Oakley, Calif.; Owens, Len D., Aetna, Calif.; Ohrwall, Dr. H., Hollister, Calif.; Peterson, Sheridan, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Priber, E. C., 79 Scott Street, S. F.; Palmtag, Wm., Hollister, Calif.; Rosenblatt Company, 300 Second Street, S. F.; Rossi, R. D., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Rossi, E. A., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Roessler, F. M., Fresno, Calif.; Rasmussen, Andrew, Napa, Calif.; Rixford, E. H., La Questa Vineyard, 105 Montgomery Street, S. F.; Ritter, John G., Palmdale, Calif.; Siegfried, A. H., C. Schilling & Company, San Francisco; Schilling, C., C. Schilling & Company, San Francisco; Schraubstadter, Ernst, A. Finke's Widow, 809 Montgomery Street, S. F.; Sbarboro, A., Italian Swiss Colony, San Francisco; Sommer, W., Lachman & Jacobi, San Francisco; Salmina & Company, F., St. Helena, Calif.; Smith, Mrs. Sara B., Livermore, Calif.; Sheehan, E. M., Sacramento Valley Winery, Sacramento, Calif.; Samuel, Paul, 247 Bush Street, S. F.; Stoll, H. F., 12 Geary Street, S. F.; Shoemaker, A. B., Modesto, Calif.; Stearns, Alfred, Chas. Stearns & Son, Los Angeles, Calif.; Simons, U. S. N., M. H., Rancho Manzanita, St. Helena, Calif.; Stevenson, T. J., Elk Grove, Calif.; Tarpey, M. F., La Paloma Winery, Tarpey, Calif.; Tarpey, Arthur B., Tarpey, Calif.; Twilight, E. H., Italian Vineyard Company, Guasti, Calif.; Towne, Burton A., Lodi, Calif.; Valsangiacomo, W. P., Columbus Wine Company, 150 Columbus Avenue, S. F.; Van Sicklen, G. W., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Viera, M., Antioch, Calif.; Wetmore, C. J., Cresta Blanca Wine Company, 166 Eddy Street, S. F.; Wetmore, L. S., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Walsh, N. V., California Wine Association, San Francisco; Wenthe, C. H., Livermore, Calif.; Wheeler, John H., St. Helena, Calif.; Wehner, Wm., San Jose, Calif.

LIST OF PAPERS TO BE READ AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VITICULTURE, SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 12 and 13, 1915.

Botanical and Varietal Questions—Propagation and Improvement of Varieties—Historical Papers.

Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Charlottesville, Va.—“Chemical Composition of Native American Grapes.”

Mr. G. C. Hussmann, Pomologist in charge of Viticultural Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—“Resistant Vines.”

Mr. E. M. Sheehan, Secretary State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, Sacramento, Cal.—“The Work of the California Viticultural Commission.”

Prof. A. W. Miller, University of California—“Introduction of Viticulture in the Schools.”

Prof. R. D. Anthony, University of California—“Grape Breeding.”

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.—“Vitis Vinifera in Eastern America.”

Mr. H. F. Stoll, Secretary California Grape Protective Association, San Francisco, Cal.—“A Campaign of Wine Education.”

Mr. R. D. Stephens, Sacramento, Cal.—“The Table Grape Situation in California.”

Mr. Lee J. Vance, New York City—“The Love of the Vine.”

Mr. Henry Lachman, Mission San Jose, Cal.—“Early History of the California Wine Industry.”

Cultural Questions—Fertilizers—Regional Studies.

Prof. Walter E. Hildreth, Urbana, N. Y.—“The American Champagne District.”

Prof. F. T. Bioletti, University of California—(1) “Relation of Stage of Maturity of the Grapes to Quality and Quantity of the Raisins.” (2) “Viticultural Regions of the Pacific Slope.”

Prof. E. H. Twilight, Guasti, Cal., U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station—“Grape Growing in the Idaho-Washington District.”

Prof. F. E. Gladwyn, University of California—(1) “Pruning and Training American Varieties.” (2) “Fertilization of the Vineyard.”

Prof. A. B. Ballantyne, Provo, Utah—“Grape Growing in Utah.”

Prof. C. J. Lewis, Corvallis, Oregon—“Grape Growing in Oregon.”

Prof. Fabian Garcia, State College, N. M.—“Grape Growing in New Mexico.”

Prof. O. M. Morris, Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.—“Grape Growing in Washington.”

Mr. Walter E. Packard, Agronomist, University of California—“Grape Growing in the Imperial Valley.”

Diseases and Insect Enemies.

Prof. O. R. Butler, New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.—“The Methods of Preparation and Relative Values of Bordeaux Mixture.”

Dr. L. C. Shear—“Grape Anthracnose.”

Prof. Donald Reddick—(1) “Grape Black Rot.” (2) “Powdery Mildew of Grapes and its Control in the United States.”

Prof. Frederick Z. Hartzell—(1) “The Grape Root Worm.” (2) “The Grape Berry Moth.” (3) “The Grape Leaf Hopper.” (4) “The Grape Flea Beetle.” (5) “The Grape Blossom Midge.” (6) “The Rose Chafer.”

Mr. R. L. Nougaret, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Walnut Creek, Cal.—“Phylloxera in California.”

Dr. C. T. Gregory—“Downy Mildew of Grapes.”

Prof. A. L. Quaintance, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—“Relative Importance and Distribution of the Principal Grape Insects East of the Rocky Mountains.”

Prof. Fred Brooks—(1) “The Grape Vine Root Borer.” (2) “The Grape Curculio.”

Prof. C. H. Gray, University of California—“Sulphur Fungicides.”

Prof. H. J. Quayle, University of California—“Insects Injurious to the Vine in California.”

Manufactured Products—Chemical Papers.

Mr. E. T. Meakin, San Francisco, Cal.—“The Engineer's Part in the Advancement of the Viticultural Industry.”

Mr. A. V. Stubenrauch, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.—“The Fundamental Factors Underlying the Successful Shipping and Storage of Table Grapes.”

Prof. W. V. Cruess, University of California—“Results of the Application of Pure Yeasts and SO² in California Wineries 1913-14.”

Prof. Cruess and Prof. Bettoli, University of California—“A Rapid Method of Volatile Acid Determination.”

Prof. Bettoli and Prof. La Belle, University of California—“Influence of the Composition on the Effervescence of Champagne.”

Prof. E. H. Twilight, Guasti, Cal.—“Studies in Fermentation.”

Mr. Chas. S. Ash, chemist, San Francisco, Cal.—“The Chemistry of Wine Making.”

Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Charlottesville, Va.—“The Normal Composition of Eastern Wines.”

E. G. LYONS & RAAS COMPANY AWARDED HIGHEST HONOR FOR MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

In the distribution of prizes given by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company of San Francisco was distinguished with the Gold Medal, the highest award to be obtained, for its exhibition of Maraschino cherries. This company has already won a national reputation for the intrinsic merits of its Maraschino cherries, but the distinction which it gained in the contest for prizes at the San Francisco World's Fair must be regarded as a notable triumph, which adds to the fame of the firm. For use in connection with cocktails the Maraschino cherries of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company have for a long time enjoyed the favor of the discriminating public so that the achievement at the Exposition must be considered not only as most creditable to the company but as a tribute to the good taste of the thousands of people all over the land who use these cherries.

High Honors for California Wines and Brandies at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

GRAND PRIZE

CALIFORNIA VITICULTURAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION	COLLECTIVE DISPLAY WINES, BRANDIES, GRAPE JUICE.
California Wine Association	Greystone, Hock.
Jesta Blanca Wine Co.	Cerrito, Sauterne.
Bundschu Wine Co.	Johannisberg Riesling.
Inglenook Vineyard	Chateau Gundlach.
Italian Swiss Colony	Old Private Stock Sherry.
	Golden State Extra Dry Champagne.
	Asti Rouge Burgundy.
	Chateau d'Asti Rouge.
	Chablis.
	Tipo Red Wine.
	Angelica.
	Barbera.
	Zernosek.
	Sauvignon Vert.
	Malaga.
	Cabernet.
	Oeil de Perdrix.
	Vestal Vintage Tokay.
	Lomas Azules (Chateau Yquem type).
	California Brandy.

MEDAL OF HONOR

California Wine Association	Dulzura Tokay.
	Rockdale Chablis.
	Vinecliff Riesling.
Chane & Bon	Chablis Jurancon.
	Grand Vin Claret.
Crest Blanca Wine Co.	Sparkling Moselle.
J. L. & Rosa Estate	Port.
	Zinfandel.
	Sherry.
A. Fike's Widow	Sweet Sauterne.
A. E. sold Co.	California Claret.
	Rubi Bueno.
	Rubi Grande Claret.
Sacramento Valley Winery	Vestal Vintage Sweet Sauterne.
T. Scmina & Co.	Sauterne.
	Burgundy.
	Riesling.
G. Selling & Co.	Haut Sauterne.
	La Poema (Moselle).
	La Perla (Johannisberg type).
	Grape Brandy.
Fren. American Wine Co.	El Napa Burgundy.
Theo. Gier Wine Co.	Sparkling Sauterne.
Graut Werner	Burgundy.
Gundach-Bundschu Wine Co.	Bacchus Riesling.
	Loma Prieta.
	Bacchus Burgundy.
	Bacchus Chamberlin.
	Bacchus Sherry.
Inglenook Vineyard	Sparkling Burgundy.
Italian Swiss Colony	Tipo White.
	Burgundy.
	Vermouth.
	Grape Brandy Cognac.
	Grapinac Grape Brandy bottled in bond.
	Muscat.
	Madeira.
Italian Vineyard Co.	Muscat.
	Grand Pacific.
	Red Chianti.
	Burgundy.
	St. Julian Claret.
	White Port.
	Tokay.
	Port.
	Burgundy.
	Sherry.
	Champagne.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Muscat Brandy.
	Superior Angelica.
	Mattevista Angelica.
	Old Muscat.
	Mattevista Muscat.
	Mattevista Port.

GOLD MEDAL

California Wine Association	Angelica.
	Winehaven Claret.
	La Loma Burgundy.
	Calbeta Malaga.
	Cabernet Claret.
	Wahtoke Port.
	Wahtoke Sherry.
Crest Blanca Wine Co.	Champagne.
	Sauterne Souvenir.
	Haut Souvenir.
	Chateau Cresta Blanca.
	St. Julien Souvenir.
Erst & Co.	Cabernet Sauvignon.
	Grape Brandy.
	Franken Riesling.
	Sonoma Sauterne.
	Traminer.
	Johannisberg Riesling.
	Kleinberger Riesling.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	California Burgundy.
	Sauterne.
	Zinfandel.
	Sauterne.
	Brandy.

A. Fike's Widow	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Brandy.
	Port and Sherry.
	Burgundy.
	Zinfandel.
	Cabernet.
Theo. Gier Wine Co.	Sauterne Pride of Livermore.
	Riesling Private Stock.
	Burgundy Private Stock.
	Brandy Private Stock.
	Zinfandel Private Stock.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Sauterne.
	Medoc.
	Santa Maria.
	Bacchus Cabernet.
	Kuichica Table Claret.
	Mesa Blanca Sauterne.
	Rodensteiner.
	Bacchus Cabinet Riesling.
	Bacchus Hock.
	Bacchus Port.
	Bacchus Muscat.
	Bacchus Angelica.
	De Turk Three Star Cognac.
	De Turk Zinfandel.
	De Turk Burgundy.
	De Turk Haut Sauterne.
	De Turk Angelica.
	De Turk Three Star Sherry.
	De Turk Three Star Port.
Inglenook Vineyard	Inglenook Sec Champagne.
	Haut Sauterne.
	Private Stock Port.
	Private Stock Angelica.
	Private Stock Muscat.
	Private Stock Tokay.
	Private Stock Madeira.
	Private Stock Malaga.
	Sparkling Sauterne.
	Sparkling Moselle.
	Brandy, Claret, Medoc.
	Burgundy, Zinfandel.
	Chianti, Sauterne.
	Hock, Burger, Riesling.
Italian Vineyard Co.	Grignolino.
	Burgundy.
	Sherry.
	Port.
	Marsala.
	Malaga.
Italian Swiss Colony	Marsala, Sherry.
	Pinot Blanc.
	Gutedel.
	Muscat Brandy.
	Angelica.
	Sauterne.
	Chateau d'Asti.
	Cabernet.
	Zinfandel.
	Grappa Brandy.
	Porto.
	Claret.
Kunde, Louis	Zinfandel.
	Burgundy.
F. Korbel & Bros.	Melnic Burgundy.
	Traminer.
Los Hermanos Vineyards	Grape Brandy Cognac.
	Zinfandel.
	Burgundy.
	Muscat.
	Haut Sauterne.
	Angelica.
	Apollo Port.
	Apollo Sherry.
	Cabernet Sauvignon.
	White Chianti.
	Madeira.
	Zinfandel.
A. Mattel	Superior Port.
	Old Sherry.
	Mattevista Sherry.
	Superior Sherry.
	Superior Muscat.
	Old Angelica.
	El Prado Port.
	Old Port.
	El Prado Sherry.
	El Prado Zinfandel.
	El Prado Muscat.
	El Prado Angelica.
	Cabernet.
Mt. Hamilton Vineyard	La Questa Claret.
E. R. Rixford	Angelica.
J. L. da Rosa Estate	Muscat.
	Sauterne.
A. Repsold Co.	Palomino.
	Trousseau.
	Sparkling Burgundy.
	Sparkling Moselle Sec.
	Cantaria.
	Montelindo.
	Carmelita.
	Casa Buena.
	Montecito.
	Mirando—Burgundy type.
	Amoroso (Zinfandel).
	Cavaleria.
	Moselgold.
	Three Star Cognac Brandy.
Sacramento Valley Winery	Vestal Vintage Cabernet.
	Vestal Vintage Dry Sauterne.
	Vestal Vintage Port.
	Vestal Vintage Sherry.
	Vestal Vintage Angelica.
	Vestal Vintage Sweet Muscat.
	Vestal Vintage Brandy.
	Sauvignon.
	Cabernet.
	Zinfandel.
	Burgundy.
F. Salmina & Co.	
C. Schilling & Co.	

(For further awards see next page)

Beclan.
Riesling.
Zinfandel.
Medoc.
Sauterne.
Choice Old Port.
Choice Old Angelica.
Choice Old Muscat.
Sweet Sauterne.

William Wehner

SILVER MEDAL

California Wine Association
Cresta Blanca Wine Co.
J. L. da Roza Estate

Dresel & Co.

A. Finke's Widow
Chauche & Bon
French-American Wine Co.

Theo. Gier Wine Co.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.

Inglenook Vineyard
Wm. Hoelscher & Co.

Italian Swiss Colony
F. Korbel & Bros.
Louis Kunde
Charles Krug Winery
Lachman & Jacobi

Los Hermanos Vineyards

A. Mattel

Mt. Hamilton Vineyard

A. Repsold Co.
Sacramento Valley Winery

C. Schilling & Co.

San Martinho Madeira.
Sparkling Burgundy.
Claret.
Riesling.
Sonoma Burgundy.
Semillon.
Sparkling Sauterne.
Sparkling Sauterne.
Riesling.
Hock.
Johannisberg Riesling.
Cabernet, Pride of Livermore.
Bacchus Cabinet Gutedel.
Bacchus Dry Sauterne.
Gutedel.
Dry Sauterne.
Riesling.
Hock.
Claret.
Hock.
Johannisberg.
Cabernet Sauvignon.
Cabernet Medoc.
Moselle.
Sauterne.
Cabernet.
Hock.
Dry Sauterne.
El Prado Claret.
Mattevista Zinfandel.
Riesling.
Johannisberg Riesling.
Burgundy.
Sparkling Sauterne.
Claret.
Vestal Vintage Burgundy.
Vestal Vintage Red Unfermented
Grape Juice.
Choice Old Sherry.
Cabernet Sauvignon.

BRONZE MEDAL

A. Finke's Widow

Grau & Werner

Lachman & Jacobi
Louis Kunde
A. Mattel

A. Repsold Co.

Gold Seal Extra Dry.
Widow Finke's Brut.
Moselle.
Riesling.
Johannisberg Riesling.
Riesling.
Mattevista Hock.
Mattevista Claret.
Sabroso Gutedel.

HONORABLE MENTION

Italian Swiss Colony
Italian Vineyard Co.
Louis Kunde

Los Hermanos Vineyard
A. Mattel

Riesling.
Riesling.
Semillon.
Sauterne.
Riesling.
El Prado Hock.
El Prado Riesling.
Mattevista Riesling.

AWARDS TO THE B. ARNHOLD COMPANY.

The Superior Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has made the following awards to the firm of B. Arnhold & Company, whose famous Inglenook Vineyard is located at Rutherford, Napa County:

Grand Prize—Old Private Stock Sherry.

Medal of Honor—Sparkling Burgundy.

Gold Medals—Champagne, Inglenook Sec, Old Private Stock Port, Vintage 1903; Old Private Stock Muscat, Vintage 1903; Old Private Stock Madeira, Vintage 1910; Old Private Stock Brandy; Sparkling Sauterne; Sparkling Moselle; Black Letter Claret, Vintage 1907; Zinfandel, Vintage 1906; Chianti, Red, Vintage 1906; Burger, Chablis Type, Vintage 1906; Old Private Stock Angelica, Vintage 1903; Old Private Stock Tokay, Vintage 1910; Old Private Stock Malaga, Vintage 1910; Red Letter Claret, Medoc Type, Vintage 1906; Burgundy, Reserve Stock, Vintage 1903; Sauterne, French Type, Savignon, Vintage 1907; Haut Sauterne, Vintage 1906; Hock, Rhenish Type, Vintage 1907; Riesling, Johannisberg Type, Vintage 1906.

The company had twenty-two entries and received an award for each and every one.

A. REPSOLD COMPANY AWARDED FOURTEEN GOLD MEDALS.

The A. Repsold Company was awarded fourteen Gold Medals and two diplomas on wines exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. All the wines exhibited by the Repsold Company were produced in Napa County. The awards attest to the excellence of the wines of Napa County.

HIGH HONORS FOR ITALIAN SWISS COLONY'S WINES

Wines of the Italian Swiss Colony won high honors at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. They captured many of the most coveted prizes given by the Exposition. Among the awards were five "Grand Prix," seven Medals of Honor, and sixteen Gold Medals. Altogether, the Italian Swiss Colony received thirty-five high honors. These were all given for the superior California wines exhibited.

A notable triumph of the Italian Swiss Colony was in the capture of the "Grand Prix" for Golden State Dry Champagne. California State was especially distinguished. This is the fourth "Grand Prix" that Golden State has won at International Exposition. It was awarded the prize at Turin, Italy, in 1911, at Ghent, Belgium, in 1913, and at Genoa, Italy, in 1914. The wine trade had generally expected that this champagne would carry off highest honors in view of its intrinsic merits have been recognized everywhere.

The complete list of prizes received by the Italian Swiss Colony at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is as follows:

"Grand Prix"—Golden State, Extra Dry Champagne; Chateau d'Asti; Chateau d'Asti Rouge (Sparkling Burgundy); Chateau d'Asti; Chateau d'Asti Vermouth; Grapinac, Grape Brandy bottled in bond; Grape Brandy (cognac).

"Gold Medals"—Claret; Zinfandel, Cabernet, Gutedel, Sauternes, Pinot Blanc, Chateau d'Asti Blanc; Port; Sherry; Angelica; Marsala; Grape Brandy (Muscat), and Grappa Brandy.

"GRAND PRIX" FOR THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.

The Wine Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, consisting of ten men, five of whom were from foreign countries, awarded to the Italian Vineyard Company one grand prize, one gold medal, one medal of honor and honorable mention for its products.

The awards are as follows: Grand Prize, Angelica and Barbera; Medal of Honor, Muscat; Gold Medal, Grignolino, Burgundy, Sherry, Port, Marsala and Malaga; Honorable Mention, Riesling.

These prizes were gained in a contest in which there were more than a hundred entries, including one hundred white wines, eighty-five red wines, seventy-four sweet wines, nine champagnes, five sparkling Burgundies, one Moselle wine, fourteen carbonated wines and sixteen brandies.

This remarkable series of awards to the wines of the Italian Vineyard Company should be considered as full proof by the people of the United States who buy domestic wines that American wines are as good and often better than the wines imported. The American wines were placed in competition with the highest grade of foreign wines. The securing of so many awards for Southern California means a great deal to the Italian Vineyard Company. This is the first time in any International Exposition held in the United States or in any foreign country that the Exposition Grand Prize has been awarded to Southern California Dry Wine, and this achievement is a distinction for the Italian Vineyard Company which should be particularly gratifying to Southern Californians.

SHORT COURSES TO BE HELD BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT UNIVERSITY FARM, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA.

October 4 to November 12, 1915.

Viticulture.—In this course special methods useful to grape growers will be considered. Particular attention will be given to those parts of the subject which beginners should understand in order to avoid the common mistakes to which failure is often due, and modern methods used by successful vineyardists will be explained and illustrated.

Field demonstrations will be made as complete as is practicable at this season, illustrating nursery work, grafting, planting, pruning and the control of phylloxera.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

IMPORTERS

314 Sacramento Street

San Francisco, Cal.

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Bordeaux, France CLARETS, Etc.

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Islay, Scotland "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY

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Importers and Handlers of

FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY

FEDERAL DISTILLING CO.'S Double Eagle Gins

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY WINS MANY AWARDS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR.

The founders of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company were among the first pioneers in the wine industry of the State of California. At Rhinefarm, along the gentle slopes of the Huichica Mountains, near the historic town of Sonoma, the Bacchus Vineyards were planted in the year 1858. They were the earliest extensive plantings of the grape vine in the State of California. They were developed rapidly under a co-partnership formed between Jacob Gundlach and Charles Bundschu. Ever since the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company was established those who have the destinies of the firm in hand have concentrated their energies on the production of fine wines, on bouquet and flavor rather than on gallons and barrels. They have grown the choicest grapes and perfected wines for over half a century, with the result that they have won friends and kept them in every part of the civilized



world. Their labors have been rewarded by the beautiful vintages that have crowned the Bacchus Vineyards and the exquisite wines which have won fame for the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company.

On former occasions the good work of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company was attested to by the medals and diplomas of merit adjudged to it by the following International Expositions:

Philadelphia, 1876; Tepic, Mex., 1883; New Orleans, La., 1885; Paris, 1889; Chicago, Ill., 1893; Atlanta, Ga., 1895; Guatemala, C. A., 1897; Paris, 1900; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; St. Louis, Mo., 1904; Portland, Ore., 1905; Seattle, Wash., 1909.

But it remained for the latest and greatest of International Expositions, that now in full swing at San Francisco, to pay the highest tribute to the wines of this company. The company entered for competition nineteen wines and one brandy and obtained nineteen awards with one wine not as yet heard from. The awards were as follows:

Grand Prizes—Chateau Gundlach, Cabinet Cognac Brandy
Medals of Honor—Bacchus Riesling, Bacchus Burgundy, Bacchus Sherry, Bacchus Loma Prieta, Bacchus Chambertin
Gold Medals—Bacchus Santa Maria, Bacchus Huichica, Claret, Bacchus Rodensteiner, Bacchus Hock, Bacchus Cabernet, Bacchus Mesa Blanca Sauterne, Bacchus Cabinet Riesling, Bacchus Port, Bacchus Angelica, Bacchus Muscat.

Silver Medals—Bacchus Cabinet Gutedel, Bacchus Dry Sauterne.

ITALIAN SWISS COLONY'S WINERY AT KINGSBURG.

In its "Scandinavian Special Edition" the Kingsburg "Recorder" publishes an article on the Italian Swiss Colony's wine at Kingsburg. The following paragraphs are taken from the article.

The Italian Swiss Colony's establishment is one of the new places around Kingsburg. Located along the track of the Southern Pacific railroad at the north edge of Kingsburg, its many fine buildings and the attractive appearance of the grounds and surroundings at once catch the eye and engage the attention of all who pass. At any season of the year it is observed there are always signs of activity, although the period of full operation is a short one. There is a ceaseless work of maintenance and improvement—always men are at work tending vines and plants, or painting or repairing buildings, or erecting new buildings, or overhauling the machinery and other equipment. The plant is kept at a high state of efficiency by close attention to every detail. All of this work has at least two results which are plain to all who observe: First, the quality and cleanliness of the product, and pleasant surroundings for the employees.

Many of the earlier settlers remember with deep gratitude the immense service the Italian Swiss Colony's Kingsburg establishment was to them. It was at the period when raisins were selling below the cost of production; mortgages were coming due, or were past due, and the labor of years and the expectations and hopes of a life time hung by a slender thread. Many families faced ruin. There was only one agency in all the world that could help them. That agency, a profitable market for their products, was furnished by the Kingsburg winery of the Italian Swiss Colony. It gave them cash when cash was mighty scarce, and enabled them to pay their bills and be carried over to the time of better conditions. Is it any wonder that in many homes in the Kingsburg district the Italian Swiss Colony is highly regarded for the character of its business methods?

Aside from being the outlet of our grapes, the Italian Swiss Colony, a staunch upholder of home industry, purchases all the supplies for the winery from our merchants in Kingsburg, expending thousands of dollars yearly in groceries and merchandise, adding much to our merchants to look forward to as a generous asset to our city.

Most of the grape growers of the Kingsburg district are now prosperous, but they should not lose sight of the fact that in the event of adverse legislation, the contributor to their good fortune and supporter, the Italian Swiss Colony will be compelled to demolish the winery. The amount of grapes that now find a profitable channel through our local winery will be lost to the grower. Furthermore, the required quantity of grapes for raisins sufficient for a staple market will be exceeded. Over-production, then, will be the result of the misadventure and the grape cultivators will again suffer the consequences of lower than cost of production prices.

STEAMER TO BE BUILT BY W. R. GRACE COMPANY ON PACIFIC COAST.

As the vessel is to be operated exclusively in the North Pacific Central American West trade, W. R. Grace & Company, operating the Grace liners and a number of chartered vessels, will ask Seattle and other coast shipbuilding yards to bid on the construction of a new steamer of the "Colusa" type, costing close to \$800,000. The vessel will be the fourth big steamer laid down for the Grace company this year. Announcement of the company's decision to build a fourth new vessel and its desire to have the work come to the Pacific Coast, if possible was made by W. R. Robinson, Seattle agent for the line.

POLICY OF THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION IN FRESNO DISTRICT.

The following is the text of a message from the California Wine Association to Mr. W. O. Blasingame at Fresno:

Replying to your inquiry as to the probable effect upon the market for wine grapes this fall, of the present tax of 55 cents on duty used in fortifying and the subsequent letter of the honorable Commissioner of internal revenue dated April 21st, stating that the tax could be increased to \$1.10 on January 1, 1916, which was published in a special bulletin to vineyardists and wine manufacturers of California by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

It should be apparent to the grape grower that the financial burden placed upon the winemaker would require in the first case more than double, and in case the commissioner's ruling held, more than four times the amount of money than in the past, making it financially difficult for the association to handle as many grapes as last year, and manifestly plain that they should not be expected to care for any growers other than those they consider regular customers. Existing conditions that now effect the demand for wine are so liable to change that we do not consider it advisable to determine upon a permanent policy at this time.

However, growers should make arrangements with those wineries which have heretofore purchased their crops to assure themselves of a market, and for such portion as they may be unable to sell to take steps toward making their arrangements for drying.

We will certainly understand the situation more definitely by August 1, and, anyhow, will indicate our views and policy as to the change as much earlier as possible, so as to give grape growers time to arrange for the marketing of their grapes.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

MR. A. SLAVICH DRILLS SOME RAW ANTI-PROHIBITION RECRUITS INTO SHAPE.

Mr. A. Slavich, the well-known San Francisco cooper, recently made an inspection of his force of workers at 704 Sansome street to determine on their fitness for the defense of the nation. After having found that all his employees were full-fledged citizens of the United States Mr. Slavich was astounded to discover that but few of them were voters, they having failed to register.

Like a good military commander, Mr. Slavich immediately took his employees to task. He showed to them that they were to all intents and purposes in the Indian country and that they had on all sides of them roving bands of prohibitionists ready to commit depredations whenever there was an opening. He made them feel as though they were like a band of settlers surrounded by Apaches but without any weapons to defend themselves, their wives and their children in case of attack. He convinced them that the only weapon that they had within their reach for defense was the ballot and that they had failed to avail themselves of it.

It is hardly necessary to say that after Mr. Slavich had talked to them his employees made haste to have themselves duly registered as voters. When the next attack of the wild-eyed prohibitionists is made the employees of Mr. Slavich will be found fighting solidly in the front ranks of the defenders of liberty, and they will wield the ballot to good effect. They know now that they are fighting against prohibition for their livelihoods and the welfare of their wives and children, and this is the very next thing to fighting for life itself.

Let us hope that the example of Mr. Slavich will be turned to profit by other employers and that, like good military commanders, they will put the men who depend on them for their bread and butter and who look to them for protection, in a position where they will be able to fight to the best advantage.

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FALL REQUIREMENTS

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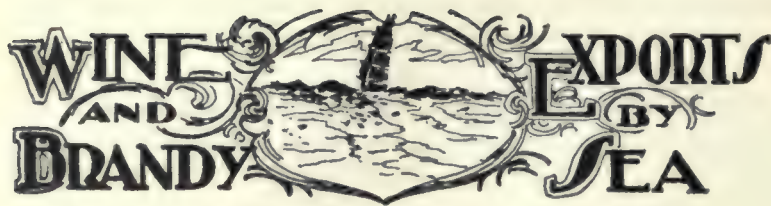
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THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1915.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	36	645	\$ 501
" British Columbia	..	12,183	2,351
" Mexico	1	397	281
" Central America	20	9,883	3,880
" South America	..	1,787	709
" Hawaiian Islands	339	43,736	22,913
" Japan	6	8,436	2,938
" China	14	578	222
" Philippine Islands	6	1,881	881
" Dutch East Indies	..	158	40
" Samoan Islands	10	....	41
" Society Islands	50	2,907	1,436
" Sweden	9	....	61
" New York	447	422,454	147,126
" Philadelphia	220	14,211	6,205
" Boston	..	68,295	22,537
Total.....	1158	587,551	\$212,122

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	5	48	\$ 231
" British Columbia	5	48	165
" Mexico	1	96	316
" Central America	8	....	70
" Hawaiian Islands	100	388	1,151
" New York	56	11,708	24,142
" Philadelphia	1	220	509
" Boston	..	1,637	3,368
Total.....	176	14,145	\$29,952

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	24	755	\$ 1,895
" British Columbia	1351	....	6,755
" Mexico	..	60	124
" Central America	116	192	1,025
" South America	4	....	30
" Hawaiian Islands	365	190	2,768
" Korea	5	....	27
" China	..	30	61
" New York	..	315	800
" Philadelphia	..	65	300
Total.....	1865	1,607	\$13,785

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	8	\$ 110
" Central America	183	857
" South America	60	329
" Hawaiian Islands	606	3,770
" Philippine Islands	85	442
" Dutch East Indies	150	953
" Korea	47	338
" New Zealand	51	282
" Australia	250	1,737
Total.....	1440	\$8,818

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To Alaska—10 barrels Soda Water, 27 cases Mineral Water, 32 cases Grape Juice, 1 case Ale, 1 case Stout, 2 cases Liqueurs, 2 cases Lime Juice, ¼-case Bitters, 2 cases, 1½ barrels Alcohol, 1 case Fernet, 2 cases, 15 gallons Gin, 1 case Spirits, 1 case, 99 gallons Rum, 12 cases Vermouth, 40 pounds hops, 4 cases Creme de Menthe. Total value—\$1,102.
" British Columbia—1861 gallons Sake, 25,665 pounds Malt, 210 pounds Hops. Total value—\$1,920.
" Mexico—52 cases Vermouth, 2 barrels Cognac, 53,080 pounds Malt, 623 pounds Hops, 52 cases Gordon Dry Gin. Total value—\$2,457.
" Central America—92 gallons Spirits, 10 cases Mineral Water, 17 cases Grape Juice, 64,760 pounds Malt, 425 pounds Hops. Total value—\$2,050.
" South America—30 cases Champagne, 373 pounds Hops, 50,206 pounds Malt. Total value—\$2,486.
" Hawaiian Islands—69 cases Mineral Water, 65 cases Vermouth, 27 cases Liqueurs, 18 cases, 1 barrel Alcohol, 25 cases Spirits, 5 barrels, 7 cases Gin, 13 cases Cordials, 1 case Ginger Ale, 5 cases Amer Picon, 4 cases Curacao, 6 cases Benedictine, 10 cases Grenadine, 2 cases Creme de Menthe, 1 case Pucin, 4 cases Champagne, 1 case Ale, 1 case Stout, 66,060 pounds Malt. Total value—\$4,062.

" Japan—1694 pounds Hops, 484,780 pounds Malt. Total value—\$16,132
" Philippine Islands—15 cases Grape Juice, 25 cases Creme de Menthe, 1 Cocktail, 300 pounds Hops, 181,500 pounds Malt. Total value—\$8.1
" Siam—3 cases Lime Juice. Value—\$12.
" China—4 barrels Spirits, 1 case Champagne, 390 pounds Hops. Total value—\$226.
" Samoan Islands—10 cases Grape Juice. Value—\$41.
" Australia—1 case Mineral Water, 4 barrels Root Beer, 2 barrels Ginger, 3 cases Grape Juice, 1 case Liqueurs, 21,404 pounds Hops. Total value—\$3,611.
" Sweden—2 cases Champagne. Value—\$41.
" New York—4 cases, 1 barrel, 1275 gallons Vermouth, value \$2,621; 30 gallons Cordials, value \$61; 70 gallons Gin, value \$166; 3 cases gallons Rum, value \$683; 8 cases Sake, value \$70; 13 cases Liqueurs, value \$98; 205 cases Grape Juice, value \$2,300; 4 cases Mineral Water, value \$50; 135,275 pounds Malt, value \$4,600; 133,752 pounds Hops, value \$9,579. Total value—\$20,228.
" Boston—1 case Mineral Water, value \$12.
Grand total value—\$62,587.

CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY RECEIVED AT NEW YORK BY SEA.

Discharged May 16 to 31.

California Wine.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Hattie Luckenbach."
1184 bbls.
From San Francisco, S. S. "Harry Luckenbach."
665 "
California Brandy.
From San Francisco, S. S. "Hattie Luckenbach."
90 "
24 hf.-bbls.
From San Francisco, S. S. "Harry Luckenbach."
25 bbls.....

Discharged June 1 to 15.

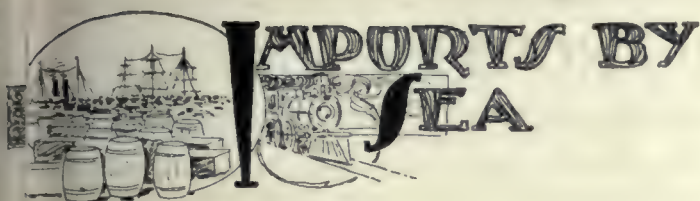
California Wine.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Hawaiian."
65 bbls.....
167 "
149 "
112 "
125 "
From San Francisco, S. S. "Honolulan."
140 "
275 "
500 "
75 "
260 "
185 "
75 "
From San Francisco, S. S. "J. L. Luckenbach."
462 "
From San Francisco, S. S. "Carolyn."
1979 "
California Brandy.
From San Francisco, S. S. "Honolulan."
10 "
15 hf.-bbls.
From San Francisco, S. S. "J. L. Luckenbach."
13 bbls.....
From San Francisco, S. S. "Carolyn."
22 "

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Hotels Reduce the Cost of Living.—The high cost of drinking has climbed down off the roof June 1 when the Palace and Fairmont Hotels fixed the price of drinks at 15 cents. The St. Francis Hotel joined the band wagon June 2. Drinks at 20 cents, it is said, will not make the flowing bowl flow freely nor the chiming cash register chime cheerily.

Fire in Wholesale Liquor District.—A fire broke out in the wholesale district June 12 in the Lemile Levy liquor house, 228-230 Clay street, which sent sheets of flame up the air shaft and menaced many buildings. It is believed the fire was due to spontaneous combustion of the spirits, causing a loss of approximately \$5,000.



FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1915.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Frederick Luckenbach," May 22.

912 allons Whisky San Francisco.
 260 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM BOSTON per steamer "Ohioan," May 22.

62 ctons Beer San Francisco.
 45 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 66 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 15 barrels Gin San Francisco.
 16 cases Gin San Francisco.
 13 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 18 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 28 cases Wine San Francisco.
 1 case Bitters San Francisco.
 25 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 4 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 19 cases Vermouth San Francisco.
 10 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut," May 22.

84 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM TOPELOBAMPE per steamer "Grace Dollar," May 23.

99 cases Alcohol San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Pennsylvanian," May 26.

15 cases Cider San Francisco.
 132 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.
 150 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 3 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 5 cases Fruit Juice San Francisco.
 3 cases Orange Gin Portland.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," May 26.

750 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Texan," May 29.

35 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 377 allons Grape Juice San Francisco.
 154 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.
 1 barrel Rum San Francisco.
 12 cases Rum San Francisco.
 100 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 3 cases Cordials San Francisco.
 7 cases Hoch Wine San Francisco.
 520 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 8 1/2-barrels Gin Los Angeles.
 7 barrels Gin Los Angeles.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," May 29.

140 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 110 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 270 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 140 1/4-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Lewis Luckenbach," May 29.

200 casks Beer San Francisco.
 130 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 50 cases Champagne San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Nevadan," May 31.

28 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 151 cases Champagne San Francisco.
 831 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 4 1/2-barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 200 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.
 4 cases Grape Juice Los Angeles.
 2 barrels Wine Los Angeles.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Mongolia," June 1.
 1366 cases Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut," June 2.

990 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 150 casks Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "S. V. Luckenbach," June 4.

4 barrels Gin San Francisco.
 17 barrels Wine San Francisco.
 11 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM GENOA per steamer "Jutiandia," June 5.

200 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 252 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 2800 cases Vermouth San Francisco.
 510 cases Wine San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," June 5.

704 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Student," June 7.

105 casks Mineral Water San Francisco.
 100 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 1220 cases Gin San Francisco.
 5 cases Bitters San Francisco.
 50 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 227 cases Wine San Francisco.
 25 cases Spirits San Francisco.
 125 cases Beer San Francisco.
 50 cases Stout San Francisco.
 25 cases Ale San Francisco.
 881 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 34 casks Whisky San Francisco.
 45 octaves Whisky San Francisco.
 100 barrels Ginger Ale San Francisco.
 300 cases Champagne San Francisco.
 150 cases Benedictine San Francisco.
 3 1/4-casks Sherry San Francisco.
 175 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 411 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.

FROM STOCKHOLM per steamer "Kroonland," June 8.

374 cases Champagne San Francisco.
 285 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 6 hogsheads Fruit Juice San Francisco.
 6 octaves Fruit Juice San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Dakotan," June 9.

25 cases Champagne San Francisco.
 600 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," June 9.

309 Hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 102 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 340 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut," June 12.

1019 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Peter H. Crowell," June 13.

53 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 5 1/2-barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 125 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Persia," June 14.

25 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," June 16.

922 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SAN PEDRO per steamer "George W. Elder," June 17.

250 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Merchant," June 19.

1305 cases Gin San Francisco.
 3075 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 10 casks Whisky San Francisco.
 45 octaves Whisky San Francisco.
 348 barrels Stout San Francisco.
 42 barrels Ale San Francisco.
 8 casks Wine San Francisco.
 24 octaves Wine San Francisco.
 1472 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 50 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 1000 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, June 26, 1915.

DURING the past month the leading item of interest in the Pacific Northwest was the test case to determine the constitutionality of Idaho's stringent liquor law known as Senate Bill No. 50, now effective in dry counties and applicable to the State as a whole on and after January 1, 1916.

This made its appearance on the 3rd of June in the Supreme Court at Boise in the form of an application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of one Ed Crane, a resident of Moscow, from the county jail there where he is held on the charge of having in his possession one bottle of whisky. Moscow is in a dry county, Latah. The writ asks that the Supreme Court direct Sheriff J. J. Campbell to release Crane.

The outcome of this case will be watched with wide interest because it involves a question of paramount importance to Idaho not only now but later when the entire State goes dry. It is conceded that the local option amendatory act as passed by the last legislature furnishes the machinery and the teeth for enforcing the banishment of intoxicating liquors from this State. In a number of other counties, particularly Bannock, a similar issue as the one involved in the Latah County case have come to the attention of the authorities.

The direct attack on the law in so far as its constitutionality is concerned is raised in the application for the writ of habeas corpus. It is alleged therein that on May 16 of the present year Crane was arrested for having a bottle of whisky in his possession and, on default of bail, was committed; that his arrest was made under the provisions of sections 2, 15 and 22 of chapter 11, session laws of 1915, which he sets forth "are unconstitutional in that they are in contravention of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and also section 13 of article 1 of the constitution of the State of Idaho," and "that the provision of said sections is not a reasonable exercise of the police power of the State and is for that reason void."

Judge J. H. Forney, one of the prominent attorneys for northern Idaho, a candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination last year, is counsel for Crane. In a brief filed with the court he represents at length an argument in support of the alleged unconstitutionality of the local option law. Numerous authorities are recited in this brief to show that the law is not a reasonable exercise of police power as well as unconstitutional.

It is alleged in this brief further that the law is in violation of section 1 of amendment 14 to the constitution of the United States particularly that portion of the section which says: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Those sections of the law which are attacked in particular as unconstitutional make it unlawful for any person, firm, etc., to sell, manufacture or dispose of any intoxicating liquors or have in their possession unless secured under a permit; to import, sell, transport or deliver or receive liquor.

In an "obiter dicta" statement concluding his brief Judge Forney says in part:

"Regulate and restrict liquor as we do drugs. That is all right. But prohibit them absolutely, no! Because we can't do it successfully. Because if we could, we would drive men and women to other and worse evils. The State can't save anybody's soul. The individual must do that. If the State goes in for soul-saving most of us will find that the process will amount to telling us our souls are not our own. Welcome, the inquisition. The liquor evil diminishes. Prohibition is not the cause, but education, enlightened self-interest, realization that it is best to let liquor alone if one is to get the best of life. The liquor evil dies because men keep themselves from drinking, not because the State keeps liquor from men.

Men learn through pain. That seems to be the law of life—the wisdom of suffering. We cannot be legislated either wise or moral."

When the German Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Eastern Washington and Idaho was holding its twenty-eighth annual meeting June 6 in Turner Hall, a delegate threw the men and women present into a flutter by suggesting that because of Washington being dry next year the 1916 meeting be held in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. But another of the delegates quickly recovered from the shock and evoked laughter by shouting:

"Nothing doing with Coeur d'Alene next year; Idaho is to be twice as dry as Washington under their new prohibition."

This shows that insurance men even in a dry region do not look kindly to prohibition.

Mrs. Marie Giroux, special agent of the detached service of the department of justice and immigration department of the federal government, fired a few broadsides at conditions in Spokane's underworld when she addressed the civic committee of the City Federation of Women's Organizations at the Palace clubrooms in part Mrs. Giroux said:

"Spokane for the last two years has been under the operation of one of the latest freaks of legislation, that expresses at once the most stringent attitude and the most serious error that society has taken and made in its treatment of prostitution. I am referring to the redlight abatement act, under which the social evil theoretically can not exist, because the penalties that are imposed for its violation run not only against the woman herself, the landlady or landlord, who operates a disorderly house, but also against the owner of the property used for the purpose.

"From the time that it went into effect, in spite of provisions that are placed in it giving private citizens the right to take steps to see towards its prosecution, the law has been nothing more than a farce, staged by the police, the courts, the juries and the prosecutors of this city.

"It seems to me that the only honest, common sense course for the city of Spokane, having failed signally in what every other city that attempted it has failed, namely, the suppression of the social evil, is to face the conditions.

"For the safety of young girls, for the safety of the families and the future of the city, it seems time to abandon this ostrich policy, quit hiding our heads in the sand, and recognize the existence of these conditions.

"Having once done so, we shall abandon the attempt to reform all humanity in one generation, and prepare for the coming of a better day by putting these things in the open. If you can't stop the evil out, you can at least let in the air and light, rather than court the danger of degeneration by covering and cultivating it."

In a communication to the Portland "Oregonian," Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway calls upon the women of Oregon to reform the preachers. Mrs. Duniway's communication was in part as follows:

"Vote according to the laws of human freedom, as you understand them, and as they work out with your own husbands in your own homes. Do you think you can make any law to control your own husband that he would obey against his own will? Control your preacher. That ought to be your first step. Teach him to make friends and companions of all the young people of his parish, including the barkeeper and his employer. Tell him to open his church to them daily, or nightly. See that he provides rational amusement, recreation and light refreshments for them all, including the strangers within the gates. Teach him to preach less of sin and more charity toward every sinner whom Jesus died to save. Show him that it isn't every man that saith 'Lord, Lord' that shall enter the kingdom, but he that doeth the will of our Father which is in heaven. Lead him to see that the church is made for man and not man for the churches. Divest all preachers of both sexes who need such teaching (and their name is legion) of their 'I am holier than thou' attitude toward the liquor seller as well as the buyer and drinker) and, above all things, use the power of the ballot to relieve all women from the servitude without."

What now affects the vast majority of married mothers. Thus shall you do your part to establish and maintain happiness, peace, temperance and prosperity in every home, by luring men away from the evils of intemperance through the innate power of your individual and collective selfhood."

The "Oregonian" publishes a statement from Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League. This contains the following pointed paragraphs in reference to Mr. R. P. Hutton:

"see that R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, is quoted as having said in a church on Sunday. The liquor men are preparing to discredit the prohibition law of Oregon."

"That statement is false. The liquor men of Oregon are preparing to retire from the business. However, it is not necessary for anyone to discredit the so-called prohibitory law of this State. That law was discredited by the Anti-Saloon League when it was drawn, because every precaution was taken to insure its failure as a prohibitory measure. The prohibitory law of Oregon, like the law in all other so-called prohibitory States, was drawn by the Anti-Saloon League and its defects cannot be charged against the liquor trade."

"When your so-called prohibitory measure goes into effect it will destroy millions in private properties; it will close some of Portland's chief industries; it will ruin some of Portland's most progressive citizens; it will throw thousands out of employment; it will deprive the State and the municipality of a large and much-needed revenue, and it will keep thousands of tourists from visiting this beautiful city, but it will give everyone the legal right to order as much liquor as they can use, and it will invite the mail-order liquor dealers to ship their cheap whiskies to your citizens without any permit and without any tax."

The Anti-Saloon League has never advocated a law, but on the contrary, has opposed every law that prevented the shipment of liquor from 'wet' to 'dry' States and by insisting upon the drinker having his liquor it has built up in the army of bootleggers a criminal class of gigantic proportions."

If the people of Oregon want prohibition, they can easily have it by prohibiting not merely the manufacture and sale, but the shipment into the State for any purpose whatever."

Such a law would permit the Webb-Kenyon act to become operative and gain the co-operation of the United States Government. Such an act would mean prohibition, whereas, your present law means a flood of cheap whisky."

Will Mr. Hutton openly favor such an act? If he will, I, as president of the National Model License, will gladly sign his petition. I am fighting for the regulation of the liquor traffic. I am fighting for the lawabiding brewer, distiller and dealer."

I contend that liquor is either a blessing or a curse. If a blessing its sale should be regulated; if a curse, it should be stamped out as ruthlessly as we would stamp out the germs of the black plague."

Under the farce adopted in Oregon, the people, following Mr. Hutton, will destroy the lawful, license-paying manufacturer and dealer, but they will legalize that element in the liquor trade known as the mail-order element, which does only an interstate business, dealing direct with the consumer and the bootlegger supplying the cheapest of whisky and beer and selling at prices and in quantities that insure an enlarged consumption."

If Mr. Hutton wants prohibition to prohibit in Oregon, then he must ask for an amendment prohibiting the shipment into the State for personal use. Will he do it?"

Attorneys differ in opinion as to what the prohibition law means in Oregon. One day it looks like those two quarts of whisky and

twenty-four quarts of beer that a lawabiding citizen might import in a period of four weeks could be consumed only as a sacrament. Next day it looks like those same two and twenty-four quarts may be lawfully purchased and imbibed for the pure joy they impart. Of course all this appertains to any time after January 1, 1916, when the prohibition amendment and law go into effect."

Attorney Robert F. Maguire, law partner of Judge E. V. Littlefield, who was chairman of the house committee on alcoholic traffic in the last legislature, says the point raised is a quibble and should not be taken seriously. That point was that the affidavit, which every purchaser of liquor must sign before he or she can obtain the delivery of the package from the railroad company or other common carrier, must contain the declaration "that the liquor is for sacramental purposes only."

This declaration is contained in the affidavit form set forth in the statute. In the same paragraph and section which prescribes the two and twenty-four quart limit, the law says: "Provided, however, that all consignees shall be required to subscribe to the affidavit hereinbefore set out before the delivery of such intoxicating liquor to them."

Judge Littlefield, who had much to do with the framing of the prohibition bill, has been out of the city, but Attorney Maguire said that he and Littlefield had discussed this feature of the law and they are satisfied no court would hold that the affidavit form was mandatory to the extent of circumventing the apparent intention of the legislature in passing the law."

He points out that the first paragraph of section 12, which section contains the affidavit form, prescribes what the affidavit shall contain. It does not mention anything regarding liquor purchased for sacramental purposes. He further points out that another paragraph in section 12 says "that it shall be lawful for any priest, minister or commanding officer of any fraternal organization in which wine is used in administering the sacrament, to receive from any common carrier such quantity of wine as may be necessary for sacramental purposes only."

He says there is no limit to the amount of wine that may be imported for sacramental purposes, and that is why the affidavit form contains the sacramental clause. He says persons buying liquor for other purposes may merely ignore the sacramental clause and make affidavit as to quantity of liquor received during the month, their age, that they are not a habitual drunkard, etc."

He says the State will not be nearly so arid as some people might wish."

The Northwestern Fruit Products Company, just incorporated, will take over the plant of the Salem brewery and engage in fruit preservation and cold storage. The State-wide prohibition law which went into effect January 1 is responsible for the closing of the brewery."

Arguments were begun in the Thurston County Superior Court June 15 in the suit brought by a wholesale liquor dealer of Seattle to annul the prohibition law of Washington adopted by the voters at the 1914 election. In attacking the prohibition law, which becomes effective next January, counsel for the plaintiff questions the validity of the initiative amendment to the State constitution under which the prohibition act was submitted to the voters. It is their contention that the initiative amendment, adopted in 1912, was improperly submitted. It is also argued that even if the initiative amendment is valid, the prohibition law is void because the law requiring the Secretary of State to mail the "pink pamphlets" containing information about proposed laws to the voters was not strictly complied with. It is said that this is just the first step in the litigation, as the case undoubtedly will be appealed to the State Supreme Court and possibly to the Supreme Court of the United States."

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PROMOTION WINE & LIQUOR CO., INC.

Successors to the
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

They are Wines without a Medal
Never boasted with humbug
They are pure and appreciated
By good wine connoisseurs

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1915.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Cts.
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	2.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	61.8
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	2.0

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1915.

Produced and bonded in this district	Tax. Cts.
Received from Sixth District California	71.7
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	52.7
Exported	2.0
Tax paid from warehouse	43.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond May 31, 1915	3,348.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1915.

Brandy tax paid at distilleries	Tax. Cts.
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	0.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	7.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1915.

Produced and bonded in this district	Tax. Cts.
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California.....	80.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	8.4
Tax Paid from Warehouse	19.7
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in bond May, 1915	208.7

NO SWEET WINE PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA IN MAY, 1915.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

May, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	473,821
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated).....	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	587,551
Exports by sea, cases	1,158

Total bulk wine	1,061,372
Total cases	5,158

Brandy.

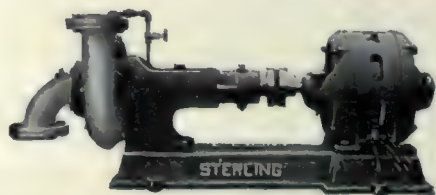
Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	15,631
Exports by sea, gallons	14,145
Exports by sea, cases	176

Total brandy exports, gallons	29,776
Cases by sea	176

Number of Liquor Licenses in Oakland.—Captain J. F. Lynch, acting chief of police, reported to the city council that there were in operation during the past month in Oakland 415 liquor licenses in the city.

PUMPS

For IRRIGATION
WINE, Etc.



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SAN FRANCISCO

THE LARGEST VINEYARD IN AMERICA

NESTLING in the lap of the fertile Cucamonga Valley, forty-three miles east of Los Angeles, in San Bernardino County, is the largest vineyard in America. This vineyard was started fifteen years ago, and has been added to until today it covers four thousand acres, planted to the very best varieties of wine grapes known.

This vineyard adjoins and parallels the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad for a distance of four miles. Adjoining the vineyard, directly on the railroad to facilitate shipping at Guasti station, are the company's wineries.

To facilitate the handling of the grapes from the vineyard to the winery the company operates its own narrow gauge railroad. It has a sixteen-ton locomotive, fifty cars and eight miles of track.

The company employs regularly about two hundred men, who know the wine business from the growing of the grapes to the finished product. During the vintage season three hundred extra helpers are required.



of grapes is handled separately. This insures that uniformity of quality, for which the Italian Vineyard Company's wines have become famous, rivaling in popularity the best production of the old world.

Every modern device known for the production of pure wines has been installed in the plant of the Italian Vineyard Company. Selected ferments and pure yeasts are propagated from day to day in sterilized must, and introduced in the fermenting tanks after the wild yeasts contained in the grapes have been destroyed or paralyzed. The temperature of the fermentation is watched very closely, being taken every two hours.

The most advanced methods are used in cellar manipulations, all of which are made out of contact with the air. All apparatus used in the cellar, such as refrigerators, pasteurizers, filters, blenders, etc., are made of aluminum or tinned copper, and are always thoroughly sterilized before using.

Near the wineries are located the cooper shops, where two hundred wine barrels per day are made. There is, too, the planing mill, where the lumber is dressed and prepared for the making of large wine storage tanks, and the mechanical shop, which takes care of all the repairs to the machinery of the company.

About a quarter of a mile from the wineries are the officers' quarters, and the residences of the workers which, with the school building which was erected by the company and donated to the county, forms a miniature city.



Grapes are picked when fully ripe, conveyed to the crusher, and from thence to the fermenting tanks the same day. Each variety

THE REDWOOD MANUFACTURERS COMPANY.

Attention of the readers of the REVIEW is called to the advertisement of the Redwood Manufacturers Company which appears in this issue. The Redwood Manufacturers Company throughout the strenuous campaign of 1914 supported the wine industry of the State of California in every way open to it. By financially aiding the liberals and by moral suasion among the wage earners in many weeks of life the company materially contributed to the victory of the wine men. The company has proven itself to be a staunch friend of the State of California and to be devoted to the interests of the wine industry and trade, which form one of the largest assets of the State. It is but natural that the wine men should appreciate the action of the Redwood Manufacturers Company and should recognize this company as being worthy of any support which they may be able to give to it. In war times especial care should be exercised toward the end of supporting friends only. Any support which the winemen may give to the Redwood Manufacturers Company will eventually add to the strength of the wine men, since the company can be depended upon to fight prohibition in the future as effectively as it fought the fanaticism in the past.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after the 28th of June the business offices of the California Wine Association will be located in the Grape Growers' Building, formerly known as the Exposition Building, at the north-west corner of Pine and Battery streets, San Francisco.

CHOICE OF DEATHS.

Hygienist (Prohibitionist) to British Soldier—Do you not know that whisky has killed more men than bullets have?

British Soldier.—I don't say that it hasn't, but I would thank you very much if you would extract the three bullets that I have in my body and allow me to put three shots of whisky in my stomach.—"Vinicultura Espagnola."

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Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD

Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2597

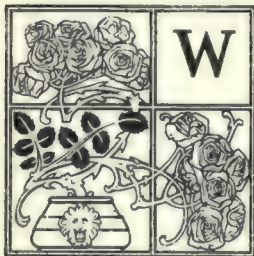
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

WINE DAY AT THE EXPOSITION.



WINE DAY will be celebrated at the Exposition on Wednesday, July 14th, following the sessions of the International Congress of Viticulture, to be held at Recital Hall, in Festival Hall, on July 12th and 13th.

On the morning of the 14th the delegates will be given an interesting trip around San Francisco Bay, with the great storage plant of the California Wine Association at

Winehaven as their destination.

At 1 o'clock the delegates will land at the Exposition ferry, where they will be met by the Exposition officials and accompanied to Old Faithful Inn by military escort and band. A remarkable collection of Chilean wines is to be served at the viticultural luncheon, which will be attended by representative winemen and grape growers from every section of the State. From two o'clock on interest will center in the Grape Temple of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association in the Food Products Palace, where a band will be stationed and claret punch will be served to visitors.

At 4 o'clock souvenirs of all kinds will be distributed by the thirty-two firms that make up the collective wine exhibit, and at 5 p. m. the Lucky Number Contest, which the winemen have inaugurated, will be decided and four winners will have a case of choice California wines sent to their addresses in any city in the United States.

During the afternoon claret and white wine punch is to be served in the exhibits of Alameda, Napa, Fresno, Sonoma, Santa Clara, and Sacramento counties in the California Building, and in the National Pavilions of several of the wine producing countries.

Production of Wine of Tuscany, Italy.—Advices from Florence are to the following effect: The production of wine, in gallons, for 1913 was 281,262,297, and for 1914 it was 233,051,184. The reasons given by exporters for the falling off in exports of Chianti are prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the United States and the increasing competition from California. The former is undoubtedly erroneous, but it is possible that the latter may be correct, since exports continue to decrease in spite of the fact that Chianti wines are offered at the same or at lower prices than last year.

GRAPE GROWERS TO PLACE COMPENSATION MEASURE ON 1916 BALLOT.



At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Grape Protective Association in San Francisco a few days ago it definitely decided to circulate petitions for an initiative constitutional amendment providing for compensation for the grape growers and winemakers in case prohibition ever carries in California.

The growers are determined that the voters of California shall have an opportunity of choosing between compensation and confiscation, and so they will ask the people of this State to pass a measure providing that "no law or constitutional amendment which shall damage, injure or destroy the value of or prevent the use of any vineyard, wine cellar, hop field, brewery, distillery or other property used in producing, growing, raising grapes or hops, or in manufacturing or producing or shipping wine, beer, malt or distilled liquors, existing at the time of the passage or adoption of such law or constitutional amendment, shall take effect until just compensation shall have been first made to be paid into court for the owner, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury is waived, as in other civil cases in a court of record, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

THE SHANNON LETTER.

While Governor of New Jersey, Mr. Wilson wrote what is known as the Shannon letter on the subject of local option. Following is the text of the Shannon letter:

Newark, N. Y., May 1, 1911.—My Dear Mr. Shannon: The question asked in your letter of April 27 about my attitude toward the important question of local option, is, of course, a perfectly legitimate one, and you are entitled to a very frank answer. I would have replied sooner had I not been prevented by imperative public engagements. I have explained my views to you in private, but, of course, have no objection to your making them public.

I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or of the withholding of licenses.

But the questions involved are social and moral, and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party programme. Whenever they have been made the subject of party contests they have only confused the lines of party organization and party action athwart to the utter confusion of political action in every other field. They have thrown every other question, however important, into the background and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together. So far as I am concerned, therefore, I can never consent to have the question of local option made an issue between political parties in this State. My judgment is very clear in this matter. I do not believe that party programmes of the highest consequence to the political life of the State and of the nation ought to be thrown on one side and hopelessly embarrassed for long periods together by making a political issue of a great question which is essentially non-political, non-partisan, moral and social in its nature. Very sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT TRANSFERRED.

Internal Revenue Agent B. M. Thomas, after thirty years' service in San Francisco, is to go to Portland in the near future for station. This transfer is in line with the policy of the present head of the service in Washington, W. H. Osborn, who in a letter dated June 8th, wrote Thomas that he believed better efficiency would be obtained if no agent was in one district for more than two years.

WILL POWER AND ALCOHOL.

PROHIBITIONISTS tell us: "Alcohol has an affinity, a deadly attack, for the top of the brain where resides the will power." This furnishes motive power for a long train of thought.

Let us consider some peculiar facts in relation to will power and alcohol. For instance, the aboriginal Indians of the North American continent existed at least 1,000 years before the Europeans came. They were numerous, had immense territory and knew nothing about alcohol. During these 1,000 years the Europeans were drinkers of alcoholic liquors. For thousands of years the Europeans had drunk wines and beers, since the year 1000 A. D. they drank brandy and since 1500 A. D. they drank whisky, gin, etc. etc.

Conquest of North America by the Spanish, French, Dutch and English was not commenced until after those people had become inveterate drinkers of alcoholic liquors, and not until after the Indians had developed for 1000 years without alcoholic liquors. If what the prohibitionists say is true, at the time America was discovered by Columbus the will power of the Europeans must have been practically nil, because of the constant attack of alcohol for 1,000 years, while the will power of the Indians must have been prodigious as a result of 1000 years of development without the interference of alcohol.

Could will power have had anything to do with the conquest of the North American Indians by the Europeans? Certainly not, if the claims of the prohibitionists are based on reason.

Leaving will power out of consideration, what accounted for the conquest? It must have been inventive genius, since it is generally conceded that the Europeans are highly inventive, while the Indians are just the reverse.

We have, then, a clear case of inventive genius as opposed to will power. It must be, if prohibitionists are right, that alcohol increases inventive genius or imagination, while it reduces will power and mankind, in the interest of progress, must choose between inventive genius and will power. Can it be that the world owes its progress more to invention than to will power?

Let us consider the case of the Arabians. Before the Arab Mohammed imposed prohibition upon his countrymen, the Arabians were a very inventive people. From their fertile imaginations they produced astronomy, algebra and arithmetic as civilization knows them. Since the imposition of prohibition the Arabians have invented nothing. In ancient times they had the reputation of being the most imaginative of peoples. Now they are regarded as a race of dullards. Abstinence from alcoholic liquors has reduced their inventive genius to a minimum.

Admitting, for the sake of the prohibitionists, that the Arabians, Turks and Moors have tremendous will power we should like to know what advantage has this given to them insofar as progress is concerned? Has the exchange of inventive genius for will power been beneficial to them? If it has been, then, sobriety must be considered as more desirable for a people than progress.

Of course prohibitionists do not believe that sobriety is more desirable than progress. They believe that sobriety and progress go together. They believe that the evolution of mankind is on the line of will power. And they hold that will power is lowered by alcohol.

Can the prohibitionists show that the will power of the Turks and Arabs has increased after 1,200 years of abstinence from alcoholic liquors? Can they show that the will power of the Germans, French and British has decreased after 1,000 years of drinking? Can they explain why the army and navy of Turkey are under German officers if will power has nothing to do with it?

Prohibitionists are prone to protest, "Let us not talk about the Turks." But, really, we can not discuss prohibition without referring to Turkey. This is because Turkey has been the bulwark of prohibition. It is not just to regard Turkey contemptuously at times, either, since, before prohibition obtained full sway, that country was progressive, and it is likely that she may be great again after the Germans revive alcoholism among the Turks. Indeed, we do not hark back to Turkey because we consider that Turkey is discreditable to prohibition, but because we believe that prohibition is discreditable to Turkey. We are unable to see how

prohibition has increased the will power of the Turks, and we do see how it has reduced the inventive genius of those people.

History indicates that will power has just as much to do with conquest as invention has. Conquests have nearly always been made by the races which indulge in alcoholic drinks. Why, then, may it not be claimed that alcohol has served to develop the will power as well as the inventive genius of mankind?

POSITION OF WEST VIRGINIA BANKS BECAUSE OF PROHIBITION.

The report of West Virginia banks for a period from July 1, 1914, the birth of prohibition, to September 12, 1914, covering a period of two months and twelve days, is one of the most interesting in years. Beginning with Wheeling, that city alone showed losses totalling \$1,685,000.

The loss was about equally distributed between all the banks in the city, and as the present industrial depression had not then hit Wheeling, it represents the direct cost of prohibition.

The net losses to the various banks, on individual ledger accounts, amounted to \$928,390.75; on time certificates, \$197,058.86; on savings accounts, \$34,497.46; on due to banks, \$529,259.04, amounting to the grand total of \$1,689,206.11. Out of the wreckage, however, there appeared a gain of \$3,272.07 in postal savings bank deposits, leaving a net loss of \$1,685,934.04 to be swallowed by the banking institutions of the city, making a daily average loss of \$22,770.00.

From September 12, 1914, to March 4, 1915, the bank reports showed a loss of \$735,000.00, making an average daily loss of \$4,152.00, and from July 1, 1914, to March 4, 1915, the bank reports show a total loss of \$2,420,000, making an average daily loss of \$9,797.57. The figures are appalling, and may well give pause to the prohibitionists.

West Virginia has no wheat crop, as Kansas has, to profit by the European war and save herself from the effects of prohibition. The State is an example of the way prohibition makes the banks "bulge with money."

GRAPE CROP IN COGNAC DISTRICT.

The prospects for a large crop of grapes in the two Charentes for the coming harvest are excellent. The vines are in good shape and the treatment against disease and pests is proceeding steadily, notwithstanding the shortage of labor. The one danger is in the possibility of continued rain developing plant diseases, which will destroy the fruit, unless active measures can be taken to give adequate treatment. The lack of labor will render these precautions difficult.—Consul Kenneth Stuart Patton, Cognac, France, May 31.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day—Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

BREWERS found conditions satisfactory throughout the past month. Wholesale liquor dealers reported an improvement in trade. Wine men complain against adverse circumstances arising from the imposition of the brandy tax. Contracts for wine grapes have been canceled during the month, making it certain that the vineyardists will suffer serious hardship.

DRY WINES.—There was a falling off in movement during the month. This was entirely normal, being due entirely to the season. Shipments to New York City from May 20 to June 20, 1915, were much larger than from May 20 to June 20, 1914, the records showing 422,454 gallons and 447 cases by sea for the 1915 period as compared with 346,190 gallons and 45 cases for the corresponding period of 1914. This is especially satisfactory, as it shows that California case goods are winning their way rapidly in New York.

Shipments by rail for the month amounted to 473,821 gallons, and by sea to 587,551 gallons and 1,158 cases.

Receipts by sea were 782 cases, 27 octaves, 19 barrels, 8 casks. Champagne 900 cases.

SWEET WINES.—Business during the month continued to be depressed as a consequence of the brandy tax. There was no production in California.

BRANDIES.—Movement during the month was in less volume than in the previous month. This was due to the same depressing conditions as existed for the several months past.

Production in the First District amounted to 71,751.2 gallons, and in the Sixth District to 800.3 gallons, a total of 72,551.5 gallons. Imports totaled 271 cases.

There remained in bond in the First District gallons, and in the Sixth District 208,767.8 gallons.

WHISKIES.—There was a fair improvement in the trade during the past month. Consumption is normal and retailers find it necessary to acquire stocks. Exports by sea amounted to 1,865 cases and 1,607 gallons, valued at \$13,785, nearly double the previous month. Imports amounted to 37,912 bulk gallons, 7,798 cases, 345 barrels, 90 octaves, 44 casks, 9 ½-barrels, more than double those of the previous month.

BEER.—Improvement in trade continued. Indications are that it will be even better during the coming two months. Shipments out of the State amounted to 1,440 packages, valued at \$8,818, fifty per cent larger than the previous month. Receipts totaled 6,836 barrels, 574 ½-barrels, 489 hogsheads, 410 casks, 125 cases, 104 ¼-barrels, 62 cartons, or more than twice the amount of the previous month.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The grand total value of miscellaneous exports was \$62,587, as compared with \$74,092.88 for the previous month, and \$13,095 for the corresponding month of the year 1914.

IMPORTATIONS.—During the past month importations were much larger than during the month previous, more than sustaining the improvement of the several months gone before. Importations by sea were: Whiskies, 37,912 bulk gallons, 7,798 cases, 345 barrels, 90 octaves, 44 casks, 9 ½-barrels; Rum, 1 barrel, 12 cases; Brandies, 271 cases; Wine, 782 cases, 27 octaves, 19 barrels, 8 casks; Champagne, 900 cases; Vermouth, 2,810 cases; Gin, 2,540 cases, 16 casks, 11 barrels, 8 ½-barrels; Beer, 6,836 barrels, 574 ½-barrels, 489 hogsheads, 410 casks, 125 cases, 104 ¼-barrels, 62 car-

tons; Sake, 1,366 cases, 25 casks; Stout, 348 barrels, 50 cases; 42 barrels, 25 cases; Ginger Ale, 100 barrels; Bitters, 6 cases; Claret, 15 cases; Orange Gin, 3 cases; Alcohol, 6,090 cases; Spirits, 5 cases; Benedictine, 150 cases; Cordials, 3 cases; Liqueurs, 1,600 cases; Lime Juice, 115 cases; Grape Juice, 33,875 bulk gallons, 4,410 cases; Fruit Juice, 6 hogsheads, 6 octaves, 5 cases; Mineral Water, 2,227 cases, 105 casks.

NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, June 23, 1915.

Bourbons.—There have been no new developments of any importance. Buying on the part of the jobbers has been conservative. Demand from the consumers is a little below normal. It is generally understood that the producers will continue to reduce output for some time to come. The same policy of curtailment that has been pursued during the past ten months will most probably be followed during the next twelve months. Full effect of the reduction during the present year will not be felt until the fall when dealers will have to replenish their supplies. There can be no doubt that the statistical position of Kentucky Bourbons will be greatly strengthened in the fall. In spite of the dullness of business in general withdrawals at the present time are not much less than last year. As improvement in the financial and industrial situation of the country must take place soon prospects are that Bourbons will be on a very satisfactory basis within the next few months.

Eastern Ryes.—The market has been strengthened by the continuous progress made in overcoming the over-production difficulty. Curtailment of output and steady sales of goods to distributors have had a very beneficial effect. Stocks in the hands of the jobbers are getting low even though consumption has not been as large as it was at this time last year. Favorable action by the legislatures has had the effect of encouraging the trade. It is generally believed that the prohibition bugaboo will be laid low within the next twelve months. The policy of aggression which has been adopted by the liquor dealers is already bearing fruit by increasing the spirit of optimism. This naturally will improve sales. It is realized that perfect organization to resist the prohibitionists pays for itself and it should be maintained not only for moral but also commercial reasons.

Alcohol and Spirits.—Trade is active and is likely to continue to be so for some time to come. Distillers are taking full advantage of the war. By supplying the manufacturers of ammunition with alcohol they are more than offsetting the depression which was at first caused by the disturbance of conditions due to hostilities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN REVIEW THIS ISSUE.

Mercantile Trust Company.
Golden Gate Cooperage Company.
Simonds Machinery Company—Pumps.
A. Rossi & Company—Grape Crushers and Wine Presses.
Redwood Manufacturers Company—Tanks, etc., etc.
Berringer Brothers—Wines.
Italian American Bank.
German Savings and Loan Association.
French American Bank.
Pacific Trading Company—Sake and Mirin.

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE WINS GRAND PRIZE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

A great victory was won at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by Paul Masson Champagne. This famous champagne was successful in carrying off the Grand Prize.

It will be remembered that Paul Masson was the pioneer in the successful production, by the French process, of champagne in the State of California, and for this reason it is especially noteworthy that Paul Masson Champagne continues to hold the fame which has gone with it for so many years.

Other coveted awards which were won by Paul Masson were two Medals of Honor.

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY'S EXPOSITION AWARDS.

The Cresta Blanca Wine Company carried off the Grand Prize for its Johannisberg Riesling wine at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This wine has long been recognized by wine drinkers throughout the United States as one of the most excellent of California's vinous products. The distinction it has won at the St. Francisco World's Fair confirms its claims to national consideration.

The Medal of Honor was awarded to the Sparkling Moselle produced by the Cresta Blanca Wine Company. This was an achievement which rewarded the company for many years of effort to produce a Moselle that rivals anything in this line that Europe has to offer.

Gold Medals awarded to the Cresta Blanca Wine Company were for the following: Cresta Blanca Champagne, Sauterne Souvenir, Haut Sauterne Souvenir, Chateau Cresta Blanca and St. Julien Souvenir.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION RECEIVES GRAND PRIZE FOR GREYSTONE WINE.

Among the Grand Prizes awarded by the Superior Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was one for Greystone wine exhibited by the California Wine Association. Greystone is a light Hock wine, which has been famous for many years as one of the most exquisite wines of California. Connoisseurs throughout the United States hold this wine in the highest regard. It was a foregone conclusion with the experienced wine tasters of the country that Greystone would carry off first honors in an international competition.

Another Grand Prize was awarded to the association for its territory, a fine, dry Sauterne.

Medals of Honor were awarded to the association for Dulzura (Tokay), Rockdale (Chablis), and Vinecliff (Riesling).

Gold Medals were awarded to the association for Angelica, Pinehaven Claret, La Loma Burgundy, Calheta Malaga, Cabernet Claret, Wahtoke Port and Wahtoke Sherry.

EFFECT OF HIGH BRANDY TAX ON FRESNO GRAPE GROWERS.

Cancellations of contracts representing 24,500 tons of wine grapes have been announced at Fresno. This involves a loss of 100,000 to growers. Following are the companies which have cancelled contracts:

Winery.	Tonnage	Value
California Wine Association	10,000	\$100,000
A. Mattei Winery	4,000	40,000
Barton Winery	4,000	40,000
W. A. Veith Company	2,500	27,500
Granz Winery	2,000	24,000
F. M. Roessler Winery	2,000	22,000

Total.....24,500 \$253,500

The cancellation of these contracts is a direct result of the \$1.10 tax on brandy used to fortify wines that, according to the United States commissioner of revenue, will automatically go into effect January 1, 1916.

This vast amount of wine grapes will have no market this season unless the brandy tax is speedily reduced. It will undoubtedly result in a greater part of the grapes being dried and thrown on the raisin market. Raisin men fear this may wreck the present market conditions of raisins.

MR. W. W. PHILLIPS SPEAKS OPTIMISTICALLY OF SITUATION.

Mr. W. W. Phillips, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Fresno, devoted considerable time and attention toward having the Honolulu Congressional party to investigate the wine and raisin industries which are threatened by the new tax on brandy. Mr. Phillips believes that a great deal has been done to persuade the

Congressmen of the injustice of the new tax and to gain their support for its repeal. He makes the following statement:

"We feel that we have accomplished much good in posting the Congressmen on the ruinous effect the high tax on brandy will have upon the great wine and raisin industries in Fresno County, as well as other counties. At the meeting at the St. Francis Hotel our side of the case was ably presented by good speakers. The Congressmen and Senators were greatly interested, as was shown by the questions they asked.

"On the following day the party was the guest of Congressman Kent on a trip on Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, where a big barbecue was served. Secretary Robertson and myself were among the guests and we utilized the occasion to show how our industries would be injured by the tax. A number of Congressmen said the tax was obviously unjust and promised to use their influence in securing its repeal."

FOR AN ALLIANCE OF TOBACCO AND LIQUOR INTERESTS.

The assertion that the tobacco industry is closely related to the liquor industry and that the fight being waged by the liquor interests against the advocates of prohibition is the fight also of the tobacco interests, was made at the second day's session of the annual convention of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association by Mr. J. Lawton Kendrick, New York editor.

"Nation-wide prohibition," said Mr. Kendrick, "will leave the tobacco industry next in line for attack by the agitators."

Mr. Kendrick advocated a closer alliance between the two industries, and suggested that the educational campaign be further extended. "It is time," he declared, "that the farmer and rural voters are made acquainted with the fact that the tobacco and liquor revenue constitutes an enormous part of the receipts of the country."

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MR. T. M. GILMORE INTERVIEWED ON PROHIBITION.

While on his recent trip through the Pacific Coast States Mr. T. M. Gilmore was interviewed on the subject of prohibition. The following is the gist of the interview:

"Do you favor a law that will make a man drink from a bottle instead of out of a glass?" Mr. Gilmore was asked.

"That," said Mr. Gilmore, "is the prohibition question in a nutshell, as we have seen prohibition in this country.

"Let me explain what I mean. The prohibition law, as put on the statute book by the Anti-Saloon League's leaders, says what? That a man shall not drink liquor? No. That he shall not buy liquor? No.

"What does it provide, then? That he shall not buy liquor in his own State? Is he forbidden to have it shipped in? No. Is the dealer outside forbidden to ship it in? No; not to individuals for their own use. In Washington State the new amendment even provides that a man may have his supply shipped in either for use by himself or to be used in treating his friends in his house or apartment.

"You ask, then, how prohibition promotes temperance if it forces a man merely to get his liquor outside the State and keep it in quantity in his own home. The answer is that it does not.

"Ask any cigar smoker if he smokes more cigars when he buys them one at a time or when he has a box of cigars at his elbow. Ask any girl who eats candy if she consumes more when she has a five pound box in her room or when she buys in small quantities from the candy store as she wants it.

"Another proof of my contention on this may be had in another way. The Anti-Saloon leader will tell you two-thirds of the United States, territorially, is 'dry' and that one-half the country's population is in 'dry' territory. Now, turn to the reports of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner and note what change there has been made while this was being brought about, in the withdrawal of liquors for consumption. From some 16½ gallons in 1896, the per capita consumption went to almost 19½ gallons in 1904, and to over 22 gallons in 1914. These figures are based on tax payments of liquors, and do not include imported liquors nor the products of the 'moonshiner' and other law-defying elements.

"These figures should suggest to the Anti-Saloon League that it is on the wrong tack; that prohibition laws do not lessen the use of liquor.

"Education as to the evils of excessive use of liquor is the only remedy for such abuse. Regulation is the only practical way to handle the liquor business. An ideal system for this is advocated by the organization of which I am the head—the National Model License League. Briefly, the plan we advocate comprises these features:

"A system calling for reasonable limitation of the number of saloons in proportion to population; automatic renewal of licenses of law-abiding dealers, unless the locality votes no-license; reasonable license fees; and penalties that will put all lawbreakers out of the liquor business."

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRINK.

(Editorial from the Fresno "Republican.")

The normal man does not want to get drunk, and it requires neither will power nor character for him to keep sober. Drink is no seductions for him, and he can follow for a lifetime whatever social customs with respect to beverages he may find current in his circle, without acquiring a liquor appetite nor feeling a temptation to excess. This is not to deny the moderate physical injury of even moderate drinking to the normal man; but the great moral danger, or the risk of physical ruin, depends on the chance that the drink may incur some hidden neurotic strain which is not normal. The individual wreckages of drink, among men of normally comfortable surroundings, are due to this cause; and experience shows them to be the exception rather than the rule. The reports of these European investigators seems to indicate that among men of abnormally uncomfortable surroundings, the exact reverse is the rule. In comfort, most men are sober most of the time. In privation, most men, if they can get liquor will be drunk most of the time.

Of course the evils cumulate. The drink makes poverty and the poverty makes drink, in accelerated momentum. But it is the man whose diet is insufficient and implacable, whose lives are barren and monotonous, whose minds are vacant and whose spirits lack resource and initiative, who normally need outside coercion to protect them against the temptation of drink.

Let them by all means have this protection. It is better to need drink and lack it than to need drink and have it. For the only one to whom drink is very dangerous is the one who needs it. But the remedy is absurdly superficial. If we could solve the individual problem, the little that would remain of the drink problem would be wholly individual, and it would not be very vital to society which way it were solved. But so long as men must live abnormally, they must have some abnormal temptations.

This is "the psychology of drink," up to date.

Organization of Liquor Forces at Los Angeles.—Through the dissolution of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and the consolidation of the members with the Associated Liquor Industries tentative plans for the fight on prohibition have been made.

It is understood that Col. Henry Laub, who was one of the mayoralty managers for Sebastian, will be chosen to lead the fight for the varied interests of the liquor dealers. His experience as political manager has caused a number of delegations to advise with him recently upon the coming campaign.

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TRIBE OF GRIP-SWINGERS ON THE INCREASE.

Since the Anti-Jug Law has gone into effect in Berkeley there has been a substantial improvement in the trade of the vendors of satchels, valises and grips. It has been observed that among the commuters there are fifty per cent more bearers of grips, satchels and valises than there were before the Anti-Jug law went into effect. The Berkeleyans are beginning to be known as the Grip-Swingers. There can be no doubt that the Tribe of Grip-Swingers is rapidly increasing.

Hotels and restaurants have suffered serious loss of business because of the Anti-Jug Law, but the boarding houses have no complaint to make. It is understood that the "family boarding houses" are flourishing. The boarding house keepers seem to be able to obtain wines and liquors in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. Where the boarders dine "en famille" they are cared for as well as if they belonged to the family. The man who runs a "family boarding house" refers to his boarders as "my boys," while the woman who operates a similar establishment is called "Mama" by the boarders. It is necessary for the masculine boarding house keeper to act as his own Grip-Swinger, but the lady who keeps a boarding house has her star boarder to "swing the grip" for her. In cases where the boarding house is run by a woman the boarders fight for the honor of "swinging the grip," because there is no one to dispute the dominion of the Grip-Swinger, who is lord of all he surveys.

Berkeley boarding house keepers have a great advantage over mine host and mine hostess of Oakland. This is because in Berkeley a table license is not necessary, while in Oakland it is imperative. In Berkeley the boarders can not complain if the wine is sour, but in Oakland they can lodge a forcible protest. The College City has a force of efficient policemen, but they are not numerous enough to cover the territory. These officers do duty mounted on bicycles. They are able sometimes to ferret out vagrants and hold-up men in the dark places, but the gentlemen of the boarding houses are never discovered.

This situation works hardships on the members of the W. C. T. U. Any lady, however respectable, who carries a grip in Berkeley is liable to suspicion, since grip swinging and the carrying of wine, etc., are considered to be one and the same thing. The best way for a lady of the W. C. T. U. to do if she must get a grip to Berkeley is to let some unsophisticated person carry it.

CAUSE OF WAR DISCOVERED.

At the thirty-third annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California, in session at Pasadena, June 8, 9 and 19, Miss G. T. Stickney, president of the Pasadena Federation, delivered the address of welcome.

"You have come to continue your pleadings for peace, and that the war, which has been inspired by rum," she said, "may very soon be converted into a war upon rum. The blessed fact that the four countries famous for upholding strong drink in the past—Russia, England, France and Germany—have awakened to a realization that rum is their greatest foe and have turned their guns of authority upon it furnishes a little silver lining to the black cloud of war."

It is expected that the ladies will lose no time in enlightening William Jennings Bryan, who has been going about the country wasting his talent talking about the "causeless war." Bryan ought now to be able to rejoice in telling the people that the real cause of the war was rum.

ECHOES FROM THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Pasadena during the second week of June. Some of the transactions are worth recording, since many of the delegates are likely to be beatified a few centuries hence because of them.

Against Smoking in Public Places.

Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard recommended that action be taken against smoking in public places. As smokers are subject to the will of proprietors in private places the only way to further harm them is to pass a law to prohibit them from smoking in public places.

Against Dancing in Public Schools.

Mrs. Blanchard declared against dancing in public schools and in favor of introducing the Bible in the schools. She did not specify what Bible, but it is taken for granted that she meant the Coran, as that is the prohibition Bible. Certainly she did not mean the Jewish or Catholic Bible. The only Bible that prohibits dancing is the Coran.

Public Repentance for Having Voted for Eshleman.

While weeping, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, vice-president of the State W. C. T. U., in her speech declared that many people had accused her of not being a prohibitionist because she had voted for Eshleman. While defending herself, she almost broke down several times.

It is believed by many that Mrs. Griffith will be a candidate for the presidency of the State W. C. T. U., and that those opposed to her will make her support of Mr. Eshleman, who, they say, is not a prohibitionist, an issue to swing votes to other candidates.

Against the Use of Perfumes.

"Dr." Ella C. Howard spoke on health and non-alcoholic flavors and perfumes, and startled some of her hearers when she declared the perfume which is so dear to "milady" is fraught with harm. "A bottle of perfume is made of a very little essence of flowers and a lot of very poor alcohol, or else a little essence of flowers and a lot of fine alcohol, for which one must pay all the way from \$1 to \$5 an ounce," she said.

A person who uses perfumes should be shunned.

W. C. T. U. Juries to Finish Liquor Dealers.

Mrs. McCoy predicted that very soon it would be a common thing for women to sit on juries, and that when that time came they would be doing a double work for the W. C. T. U.

MATCH BOX COVER AS A SOUVENIR OF YELLOWSTONE WHISKY.

The Estate of George Delaporte, Pacific Coast agent of Yellowstone Whisky, is issuing to customers and friends a very desirable souvenir in the shape of a metal match box cover. This cover is designed to hold the match box firmly. It permits the box to be drawn easily half way out and retains it so as to make one end, in combination with the cover, serve as a shield against the wind. As a gift this souvenir should prove to be especially acceptable in San Francisco during the present season when the trade winds are persistent. Besides being desirable because it is storm-proof the match box cover will be found to be durable and ornamental. The edges of the metal are rounded off so that there is no danger of the pocket being worn or torn.

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SALOONS OF ANCIENT POMPEII.

Late advices from Naples, Italy, are as follows: The new excavations in Pompeii have now completely uncovered eight houses of the Street of Abundance leading toward the amphitheater. The first house to the left is lofty and forms the angle of the newly excavated street, with a narrower street still buried.

Beyond a wall comes the door of the wineshop or "saloon," similar to all those found in Pompeii, but so well preserved that it seems to have been only quite recently buried.

Some months ago there was compiled the history of the liquor industry, tracing it back over 4,000 years, when the first laws regulating the trade were instituted. Of course time has erased all trace of these ancient drinking places, although it is claimed that the inn to which the good Samaritan took the man that had been robbed and beaten, as related in the Bible, is still in existence. Yet no positive proof of the truthfulness of this story can be found.

However, in the digging up of the ancient city of Pompeii destroyed by the volcano over 2,000 years ago there has been just discovered a saloon, the interior and exterior of which have been photographed.

In the interior view are shown ovens in which pastries and meats were cooked for patrons, also the jars, or amphoral, in which the wines were kept.

On the wall without at the left of the entrance, is seen the traces of an election "poster," the letters being roughly carved in the soft stone.

It reads:

Give Us a Rest!

We are all full up with change and reform
But that don't keep the family warm
Or feed the children or pay the rents;
Give us a rest, you long-faced gents!

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, STAYS WET.

On the 7th of June Santa Fe voted to retain the saloons. The election followed an unusually vigorous campaign. A substantial wet majority resulted.

UNPARALLELED! SENSATIONAL!! AWE-INSPIRING!

Greatest Living Religious Acrobat and Contortionist to Visit San Francisco—\$100,000-a-Year Attraction for Exposition City!!!

The San Francisco "News Letter" makes the following announcement:

Billy Sunday, the greatest fakir, spieler, flopper and manipulator of religious acrobatics, is now being billed in San Francisco to give an exhibition of his windy contortions and yank the religious into the shearing pen. Some hummer is Bill. By his odd class he is regarded as a wise gazaba, a wizard in putting over a brand of revival bunk that corkscrews bundles of money from the who employ his services. His income is well over the \$100,000 a year mark. Toss Bill a rabid socialist, and in six words and two contortions he will transform him into a tense revivalist content to find solace in religion, and with never a thought of a kick against capitalism and government. He handles them in from ten thousand to twenty thousand lots at his meeting, a wholesale way of making converts of the "eternal kicking" movement among the so-called lower classes, so Bill easily earns his money. Labor strike movements languish in hospital when Bill finishes exhorting a town, so those who pay him are well satisfied. Like Bryan, Roosevelt, the Pork Barrel at Washington and the Mexican Revolution, Sunday is a part of the Great National Show.

SALOON MEN OF LOS ANGELES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DIVIDED ON MAYORALTY ELECTION.

In connection with the recent election in Los Angeles the following account may be accepted as correct:

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, containing 137 members, indorsed the president of the council after a committee consisting of President Conrad, Secretary Merrill and a bartender named Mills waited upon Mr. Whiffen. At the same time a large number of individual saloon men worked energetically for Sebastian. Secretary Merrill and others connected with the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association deny that they insisted upon a promise before they gave their endorsement to Mr. Whiffen. The statement follows:

"The reason the majority of the saloon keepers indorsed Mr. Whiffen is because in Mr. Sebastian's platform a statement is made that most of the crime in Los Angeles is traceable to liquor. They didn't like that. A committee waited upon Mr. Whiffen and the interview seemed to satisfy the committee, for the association indorsed Mr. Whiffen. Now, all this talk about great sums of money donated by saloon keepers is bunk. The only funds we collected were jointly for association dues, expenses sending delegates to the Royal Arch convention, and enough to circulate literature for Mr. Whiffen."



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DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

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Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics :

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SAN FRANCISCO



ARIZONA IS SICK OF LEGISLATION.

Advices from Phoenix are to the effect that the legislature not only is unpopular with the Governor and the taxpayers, but seems to be getting rather obnoxious to itself. President Sims of the Senate and Senator O. S. Stapley, in addresses lately made before the Glendale Club, stated that the second legislature, of which the second extra session now is in progress, has done practically nothing, though it spent upon itself \$75,000 of the people's money and still is in session, costing \$1,000 a day more. Both Senators stated that seven days of this expense was consumed in discussing the advisability of raising an employee's salary from \$175 to \$200 a month. Attorney H. M. Fennemore of the State Taxpayers' Association at the same meeting stated that if any private business was conducted as is the business of the State, bankruptcy would come within a very short time. Governor Hunt seemed particularly wrathful in relation to the appropriation for school purposes, cut down from \$500,000 to \$100,000 on the theory that each county should support its own common schools.

The prohibition question occasionally comes up in the legislature. Senator Karns made proclamation that he had smuggled a quart of alcohol across the border for use in an operation for appendicitis upon his brother. Senator Bacon, who is a surgeon, with a large hospital in Miami, told of occasional cases of infection that would not have occurred had it not been for lack of alcohol. Sheriff Wheeler of Cochise County wired the legislature that it is impossible to force the prohibition law without the enactment of a search and seizure law.

MR. CHARLES FISHER OPENS NEW RESORT AT 331 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Charles Fisher, head of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, on the 28th of June opened a new retail liquor establishment at 331 Bush street, near Montgomery street, San Francisco. This resort is in a modern building just completed. The place has been elaborately fitted up and furnished to serve for high-class trade. It is within easy reach of Montgomery street and will afford a welcome retreat from the bustle of that thoroughfare. It is hardly necessary to say that the fact that "Charlie" Fisher will direct the establishment should be a guarantee that patrons will be accorded the courtesy that goes with the good cheer, ease and comfort which distinguish all the resorts with which he has been connected.

AMALGAMATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN & COMPANY AND JOHN DEWAR & SONS.

In an interview Sir Thomas Dewar, managing director explained the reasons for the amalgamation of the best known whisky firms in the world, James Buchanan & Company and John Dewar & Sons.

"It is a financial amalgamation only," Sir Thomas remarked "to enable us better to meet high taxes and the high price of raw material. There will be no interference with the policy of the firm and with the conditions under which they now work. Each will retain its own distinctive features and we shall keep all the members of our existing staffs. But there are so many things that we can better do together that the wisdom of the new arrangement appears to be quite apparent.

"We shall be able to co-operate in many different ways to reduce expenses and lessen competition, and we shall have the largest stocks in existence of fine old whisky. The new arrangement will be to our mutual benefit and to the benefit of the public because we shall be able to give the public exceptional value, and thus keep for Scotch whisky the favor which it now enjoys in all parts of the world."

At present the authorized capital of James Buchanan & Company is £1,000,000 in £10 shares, half being six per cent cumulative preference and half ordinary. Of these £490,070 ordinary and £360,000 preference have been subscribed and called up.

John Dewar & Sons has an authorized capital of £600,000 in £10 shares, £250,000 being 5 per cent cumulative preference and £350,000 ordinary.

The amalgamated company will have a capital of £5,000,000.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY ON KANSAS.

"Perhaps Kansas is happier than other States. This is, however, a difficult matter to decide. The question arises though, what has Kansas really accomplished? Who are the great Kansans? This population, so abundantly blessed, has not produced one great inventor, one great statesman, one great poet, novelist, artist, philosopher, or leader whose fame is really lasting and national. Kansas has contributed nothing to the world that her sister State of Nebraska, with her saloons, cannot duplicate, except happiness and prosperity. That happiness and prosperity are wonderful, from the viewpoint of those striving to be happy and prosperous, no one can deny. But are they worth while when the world's progress is considered? Are they an end in themselves? When we are all happy and prosperous, will the world be finished and wrapped up ready for delivery into whatever heaven or hell to which we are billed?"—Collier's Weekly.

Production of Liquors in Chosen, Korea.—During the past year there were produced in Chosen 28,851,538 gallons of miscellaneous liquors, 5,128,962 gallons of distilled spirits and 1,231 gallons of liquors prepared from fruit juices.

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A BITTER BATTLE

(From the Los Angeles "Times.")

In every county of California today there is shaping the outlines of a wet-and-dry campaign for 1916 that will probably bring the bitterest battle of its kind ever staged in any State in the Union.

The action of the California dry convention at Fresno, when it becomes known, will send terror to the heart of the saloonkeeper, for it presents a double-edged offense that will be harder to meet than the straight State-wide prohibition question proved to be last year.

The Anti-Saloon League, regarded as the most perfect "temperance" organization ever gotten together, dominated the Fresno convention and succeeded in having adopted two proposed amendments, one of which provides for the eradication of the saloon; the other providing for the utter elimination of the liquor traffic at a later date.

The press dispatches from Fresno have misconstrued the true action of the convention. That body adopted an amendment which, if approved by the people, will close everything but the breweries, distilleries and wineries. At those three places liquor may be purchased in two-gallon lots or more and delivered only to common carriers, to pharmacists and to the homes of bona fide residents.

This proposed amendment provides that there shall be no retail or wholesale of liquor in California after January 1, 1918, except at the place of manufacture, and then only as stipulated.

The second amendment provides that there shall be no further manufacture and sale of liquor, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, after January 1, 1920. This is total prohibition, and was beaten decisively last year.

The Anti-Saloon League feels that the stock argument of the liquor men against invasion of personal rights and liberties cannot lie against the first amendment, inasmuch as it does not deprive any actual resident from ordering liquor sent to his home from the brewery, the winery or the distillery. He must only buy it in two-gallon lots or more.

The adroitness with which this amendment was adopted is the cause of all the deep concern which will be felt by the saloonkeepers. The retail liquor dealers' organization last fall freely admitted that the sentiment of the people is such that if the issue were clearly an anti-saloon fight, instead of a State-wide prohibition affair, the people would vote down the saloon.

There is little or no sympathy between the prohibition party and the Anti-Saloon League. The latter organization, dominating the Fresno convention, mapped out a line of action upon a compromise basis, providing first for the elimination of the saloon and later for total prohibition, will probably run against the usual State-wide

prohibition amendment which the prohibitionists will place upon the ballot.

The prohibitionists will not temporize. They are for utter annihilation of the liquor traffic and will not stop at the closing of the saloon. The Anti-Saloon League believes that the people will adopt the first amendment which would put a stop to the retailing of liquor, whereas there may not be so pronounced an affirmative vote for the utter destruction of the liquor traffic. The league feels that part of the victory would be gained in the adoption of the first amendment and would take chances on winning the second at a later date.

Liquor Interests United.

For the first time in the history of California the liquor interests have buried their several hatchets, locked arms in harmony and decided to stand together in the coming wet-and-dry fight.

The saloonkeeper stood back to back with the wholesaler, the hotel keeper was on common ground with the brewery and for the first time in all the struggles to perpetuate the sale of liquor in California the wine grower was in deep sympathy with all of them.

Until "The Times" printed the two propositions that are going on the ballot at the general election next year, the liquor interests did not understand the full force of the action of the California dry Convention at Fresno.

Last fall, when the liquor interests were fighting prohibition there was bitter rivalry between the wine growers, the brewers and the saloons. The wine growers claim that the S. O. S. of "Save the Vineyard" kept California from going dry, and that the saloon keeper merely gummed up the deal.

It is because the saloon keeper, the wholesaler, the cafe and hotel proprietor are bunched together in the determination of the first amendment that they are standing together. And it is because the breweries, the wineries and the distilleries find a common fate threatening under the second proposition, that they are harmonious.

Because of the fact that the two propositions are to be voted upon separately, the allied liquor interests find no difficulty in joining hands for the defense.—Los Angeles Times.

The winery which is being erected at Lombard street and Columbus avenue, San Francisco, by the Promotion Wine Company will be an ornament to the North Beach section of the Golden Gate City. No expense will be spared to make the establishment beautiful from an architectural standpoint.

This winery will be devoted to the aging of wine in oak puns and casks after the European style. Only the better grades of wines will be handled, and these will be matured under the very best conditions.

It is expected that the winery will be completed late in the coming fall and will be in operation in October or November.

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SACRAMENTO AND THEREABOUTS.

Sacramento, June 26, 1915.

In the 11th of June Mr. H. L. Bauer, manager of George West, announced by letter the cancellation of contracts with wine growers. The clauses in the contracts, which empower the company to cancel the agreements, are as follows:

In the event that laws are passed relating to prohibition, which will render the making or marketing of wines in the State of California illegal, this contract may, at the option of the first party, be cancelled by it giving written notice of such cancellation"; and Should the United States laws be modified so that the tax on brandy used in fortifying be greater than 10 cents per proof gallon or should they be otherwise modified so that it would, in the judgment of first party, materially affect the wine industry, then the first party may, at its option, cancel this contract by giving written notice of such cancellation."

It is claimed that the increased expense caused by the war revenue tax, which places a tax of \$1.10 per proof gallon on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines is the cause of the contracts being cancelled. These contracts cover thousands of acres of wine vines in the Lodi district and will cause a great loss to the growers.

Four members of the Labor Campaign Committee of the prohibitionists of Red Bluff have been indicted for intimidation. They are W. F. Petillon, James Kennedy, H. J. Wildgrube and Richard Williams.

The eastern section of Tuolumne County, known as district No. 3, and including the towns of Soulsbyville and Tuolumne, voted on May 31 by a majority of 168 votes.

There has been considerable trouble in San Joaquin vineyards because of the dropping of the newly formed petals off the vines, says County Horticultural Commissioner William Garden. The dropping, which takes place in both the table and wine grape varieties just before blooming, is due to a fungus which has been identified to be botrytis cinerea.

Monticello, Napa County, will remain wet. It was found that twenty-five per cent of the petitioners were dry but not qualified.

The Sacramento "Bee" asks the following pertinent question: Will the total abstainer ever pause to consider that the Turk, the Chinaman and the Hindu are the most conspicuous examples of extreme temperance, if not total prohibition, the world over?

IMMATURE SPIRITS ACT PASSED IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The act, which is cited as the Immature Spirits Act, was passed by the British Parliament on the 19th of May, 1915.

The effect of this Act is to enforce compulsory bonding of all spirits for three years, with the following exceptions:

For the period of one year after the commencement of the Act.

Brandy and Whisky can be taken out of bond between two and three years old subject to an additional duty of 1s per gallon.

Imported Rum nine months old can be taken out of bond subject to an additional duty of 1s 6d per gallon, and between two and three years old 1s per gallon.

The restriction of compulsory three years bonding will not be enforced as regards:

Spirits delivered to a Licensed Rectifier (to cover the case of Gin).

Imported Geneva and Foreign Liqueurs.

These are subjected to the following additional duties when tested:

Under two years old 1s 6d per gallon.

Between two years and three years old 1s per gallon.

Liqueurs entered not to be tested are subject to additional duty of 1s 4d per gallon when bonded for two years and less than three years, and 2s per gallon when less than two years.

If any person procures, or attempts to procure, the delivery of spirits in contravention of this Act, or acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any conditions imposed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in pursuance of this Act, he shall be liable to a customs or excise penalty, as the case may be, of one hundred pounds; and any spirits in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

Where any existing contracts are interfered with by this Act the contractors shall to the extent of such interference be relieved therefrom.

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After years of practical experience in the manufacture of machinery for the Winery we are presenting for your consideration the "Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump" of our latest pattern.

The special features are the direct connected Motor Drive, doing away with troublesome and expensive belting—however, if desired, can also be run with a gasoline engine or with any other source of power. Another feature is the doing away entirely with the "pit," which is the source of all trouble with the Must Pump in other makes of machines, and substituting the "Must Pan," containing an "agitator," adapted to keep the Must in uniform consistency, thus preventing the clogging of the "Must Pump."

The Machine, built on a heavy cast iron base, is self-contained, compact, and when delivered requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to the motor to be ready for immediate use.

The machine can also be made portable to be used directly in the field—the Must to be discharged into a portable Tank and by this means delivered to the winery. The saving of labor in handling—also the saving of materials, i.e., boxes, etc., is quite evident, even to the most skeptical.

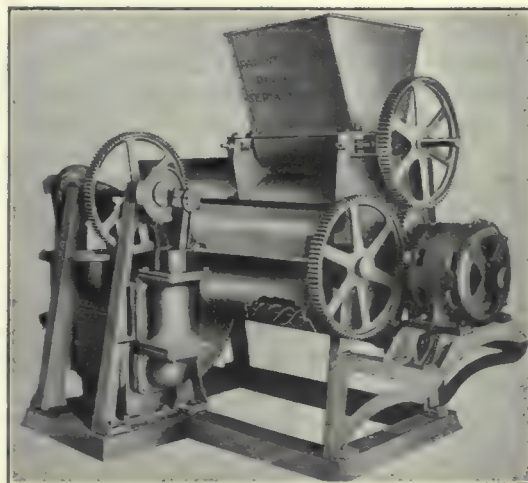
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FRESNO NOTES

Fresno, June 25, 1915.

On the 2nd of June more than 800 accredited delegates, representing various dry organizations of the State, met in convention here and unanimously decided to place two amendments before the public in 1916, one radical prohibition and other semi-prohibition, but doing away with the saloons and the sale of liquor in clubs, restaurants and cafes and all tipping houses. The radicals were in favor of giving no quarter to the liquor interests, and to include wine in the "forbidden drinks," but they were voted down, but did manage to get a total prohibition amendment on the ballot. Amendment No. 1 will be the total prohibition bill, unless the order is changed, and will go into effect on January 1, 1920. This will prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor into California. Amendment No. 2 is aimed directly at the saloon and retail business. Under the provisions of this amendment the saloons will go out of business on January 1, 1918, but thereafter liquor can be purchased in drug stores or from manufacturers in two-gallon lots, provided it is delivered to bona fide residents.

For a few moments at the beginning of the afternoon session it looked as though the war question would supersede prohibition. One delegate moved that a cablegram be framed to Czar Nicholas of Russia congratulating him for enforcing prohibition in Russia since the war began. Then another delegate instantly was on his feet suggesting that if this were done, a similar cablegram be sent to Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, who had done equally as much in the interest of prohibition. Loud objection was made to this statement, when Bishop Hughes quelled the impending trouble by advising that the war question be left alone and that the convention attend to the business in hand.

"The California Campaign Federation" was the name selected for the organization in place of the "California Dry Federation," which conducted the last fight. The real work of the association will be done by an executive committee of thirty appointed. The form of organization adopted divides the State into two departments, north and south, with headquarters in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The executive committee will be equally divided between the two sections, fifteen for each. The full committee will elect a general superintendent, who will have general supervision of the entire campaign, and each department will choose an assistant superintendent to direct the work in this section.

The committee of thirty was instructed by vote of the convention to meet some time in July and select a president, vice-president, secretary and other officers of the federation. The active campaign of the federation will begin January 1, 1916.

On the first of June the people of Fresno were shocked to learn of the death of Mr. W. A. Veith, the president of the W. A. Veith Company. Mr. Veith was one of the most prominent manufacturers of wines and brandies in Fresno County. He came to his death by suicide. For some time he had been suffering from illness. Mr. Veith was a native of Vahrn, Tyrol, Austria. He was 49 years of age and had been a resident of Fresno for thirty years. He was an industrious and influential citizen and was highly esteemed by everybody who knew him.

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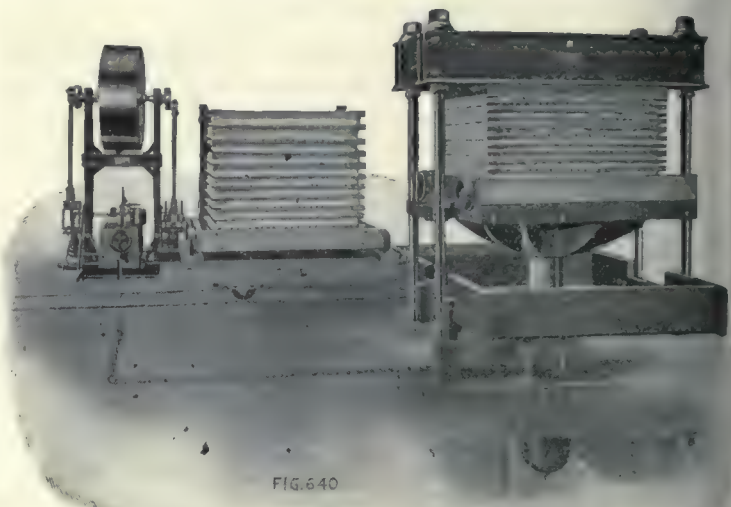
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We have additional data on this subject which we know will interest you. Let us talk over the matter of wine presses with you. There is no obligation to you.

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EXTRA TAX ON BRITISH SPIRITS.

Four years ago the Treasury Department announced it had reached the conclusion that the export allowances granted by the government of the United Kingdom constituted a bounty within the meaning of the existing tariff act, that of 1909, and ordered the levying of a countervailing duty at the expiration of thirty days. Protests reached Washington, with the result that the treasury administration postponed putting the order into effect to several different dates, and ended by rescinding the order altogether.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until recently, when another order addressed to Collectors of Customs, directing the assessment of a special, or countervailing, duty on the spirits. It appears that, while the manufacturers and importers were resting in the belief that the whole matter had been dropped, the Treasury Department had been conducting an investigation abroad. This investigation convinced the department that the conclusions reached at the time of the original promulgation of the order in January, 1911, were correct and warranted the imposition of the countervailing tax.

In deciding in favor of the imposition of this duty in addition to the regular tax imposed by the tariff law, the order says: "The department, after further careful consideration of the matter, is of the opinion that the allowances in question (except that on methylated spirits) constitute export bounties within the meaning of paragraph E, Section 4, of the law."

The order contains a statement by the British Commissioners of Customs and Excise defining plain British spirits, spirits in the nature of spirits of wine and British compounded spirits for the guidance of the American customs officials. The additional duties not being collected in harmony with the treasury's order call for a tax of 3d per gallon, hydrometer proof, on plain British spirits, and spirits in the nature of spirits of wine, and a countervailing

rate of 5d per gallon, similarly computed on British compounded spirits. It is also directed that Consular officers must certify on every invoice of such spirits the exact amount of bounty which each item has received or is entitled to receive from the British government.

The law firm representing several of the leading British whisky firms, said that a test suit would be brought before the April term of the Board of General Appraisers in the endeavor to prove that the allowances made by the British government to exporters are not in the nature of a bounty. A mass of evidence on this point is being prepared, and, together with the testimony of many witnesses, will be submitted at the forthcoming term.

It was said recently to be pretty well settled that, whichever way the board decides, the issue will be finally fought out in the Customs Court, and possibly in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The importation here of Scotch and Irish whisky in the year ended December 31, 1914, reached 1,168,891 proof gallons, with a value of \$2,344,593. Importers take the position that, with whisky paying under the present tariff a duty of \$2.60 per proof gallon, the addition of 6 or 10 cents per gallon, according to the character of the spirits, is a burden they should not be called on to carry, especially as there seems no way under present trade conditions of handing on the extra charge to the consumer.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, special representative of Chauche & Bon, returned to San Francisco from the interior of the State of California on the 13th of June. During the last week of June he left for Los Angeles, San Diego and other centers of Southern California on his regular campaign in behalf of Mont Rouge wines.

Mr. R. R. Treat, the Fresno vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco on the 29th of June to spend some days on business and recreation.

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Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
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FRESNO "REPUBLICAN" ON THE BRANDY TAX.

This is a tax which undertakes to accomplish by accidental subterfuge a purpose which Congress has always refused to sanction when presented to it as a direct proposition. For years there have been efforts to subject the fortifying spirits of sweet wine to a whisky tax. No such tax is levied, or has ever been suggested anywhere else in the world, and when proposed in Congress in this country it always has been rejected.

Under such a tax, even if accompanied by no more onerous regulations than are imposed on the whisky business, the sweet wine industry on any considerable scale would necessarily cease to exist. One radical difference between wine and whisky is that wine costs money to produce, while whisky costs practically nothing. The price of whisky is substantially all tax and cumulative profits. Wine and whisky are therefore not able to stand the same tax burden. But this new rule, which has been enacted, not by Congress, but by administrative inference, goes much further than burdening wine with the whisky tax on its spirits. Under the stress of war, Congress imposed a temporary revenue tax on fortifying spirits. This tax was high enough, but under the temporary war conditions, with foreign imports shut off, some fragments of the industry did manage to survive it. The tax being temporary, it was assumed that at its expiration the former law would be revived. But, inasmuch as the statute made no express provision to this effect, it is now construed that, instead of the former wine law, the whisky law applies to the wine spirits, including the regulation that the tax must be paid at the time when the spirits are withdrawn from bond.

This provision is not burdensome to the whisky distiller, since the whisky, when withdrawn from bond, is already matured and ready for sale and consumption. But if sweet wine is to be matured properly, the fortification must be added at the time the wine is made, so that the complete product will mature as one body. This interpretation of this inferential law therefore means that the wine makers must not merely pay the whisky tax, but must pay it in advance and carry the burden of the extra capitalization during the entire period of maturing the wine, or else they must hold the grape spirits and the unfortified wine separate, blending them only just before marketing, to the great detriment of the quality of both.

If such a law had been enacted by Congress, there would be nothing for us to do but submit until such time as Congress could be induced to change its mind. But when the law has been enacted by accident, by the far-fetched inference of an administrative ruling, as against the express will of Congress, made manifest on every occasion on which the issue has ever arisen, then the appeal for congressional relief is much more clear and positive. We are appealing to Congress not to change its mind, but merely to carry out its often-expressed intention, to make the law mean what it was intended to mean by those who enacted it, when they enacted it. If this situation can be made plain to the influential Congressmen now visiting California, and if they can be brought by personal observation to realize the great magnitude of the California grape industry and the vital inter-relation of all the parts of that industry, there is no doubt that these men will find means of educating their colleagues, even as they themselves have been educated. The case is so plain that it only needs to be understood.

CONGRESSMAN CHURCH URGES ACTION ON BRANDY TAX.

Congressman Denver S. Church made the following statement at Fresno recently:

"Immediately on the opening of Congress, the big guns of the California delegation will be turned on the wine tax in an endeavor to have the law regulating fortification, repealed and a new law, placing a tax of three cents a gallon, or less, on brandy used for fortifying sweet wine, passed.

"My idea of the fight is to get the California delegation together, draw a bill that is satisfactory and then all get behind it. It is going to be a hard fight, and every wine man, grower, manufacturer and association would give undivided support.

"The support of this law comes from representatives in Ohio,

New York and Virginia, and was for the purpose of destroying California wine in order to give the production of these States a free market.

"The great mass of representatives did not understand conditions in California, and were led to believe by supporters of the wine tax bill that the sole motive behind the law was to gain more revenue for the government.

"When facts and figures concerning the damage that this law already has done, even before it is effective, I am convinced that a great majority of representatives will vote in favor of the repeal.

Before Congressman Church returns to Congress he will gather all available data on the havoc that the law has played in his district.

A LEGAL OPINION ON THE NEW BRANDY TAX.

Mr. Frank H. Short of the law firm of Short & Sutherland, Fresno, has written a long review of the \$1.10 tax on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines in which he claims that under the law brandy used is not subject to the \$1.10 per gallon tax after January 1, 1916.

According to the interpretation of the various revenue laws by this firm, the emergency revenue act of October, 1914, does not repeal, but only amends, former acts. In fact, the only effect of the new legislation is to repeal the nominal tax of 3 cents a gallon on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines. Therefore, the firm advises that when the revenue act of October, 1914, expires by limitation on December 31, 1915, wine spirits or grape brandy may be used in the fortification of sweet wine as heretofore.

If this interpretation of the law should be sustained, it is pointed out that the association would not be justified in canceling contracts with the growers on account of the "adverse legislation" clause of the contract with the growers.

It is the suggestion that an immediate effort should be made to secure relief through the executive department of the government, entering into an agreement to pay the tax into a trust fund pending an adjudication of the legal aspect of the matter, or relief by congressional action.

Producers of Fine Old California Wines and Brandies

Los Hermanos Vineyards

BERINGER BROS.

ST. HELENA, CAL.

Established 1876



AWARDS

SACRAMENTO, 1887, GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO, 1887, FIRST AWARD
PARIS, FRANCE, 1889, SILVER MEDAL
DUBLIN, GREAT BRITAIN, 1892, GOLD MEDAL
CHICAGO, 1893, GOLD MEDAL
MIDWINTER FAIR, S. F., 1894, GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915, THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR
BRANDY AND WINES

"Mention Honorable"

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895, FOR BRANDY,
FOR WINES

THE REVENUE SIDE OF PROHIBITION.

The economic value—if value be the right word—of the alcoholic vice in Russia is being demonstrated in a way tending vastly to increase the embarrassment of the national treasury. The sale of vodka has long been a government monopoly and the returns from the traffic have always been an important factor in the national income. What with the special necessities of the war and with the loss of the revenue from vodka, Russian financiers are at their wits' end to devise ways and means of supplying the national chest. It is admitted that the benefits resulting from the abolition of the vodka shops are very great; nobody wishes to have the traffic restored. None the less, the change makes a situation which necessitates a complete revision of the taxing scheme with readjustment of its burdens.

In our own country we are rapidly discovering the relationship between the traffic in liquors and the public revenue, the demonstration being particularly impressive in the States where prohibition is now being enforced. In the fiscal year 1914 the government derived \$159,000,000 of its revenue from taxes on spirits, a falling off of \$4,781,165 as compared with receipts of the preceding year. Nine States are now under prohibition. Nine more have voted dry on terms variously postponing enforcement. Four more will vote upon the question. Local option laws have made dry more than half of the counties in seventeen States and something less than twenty-five per cent of those in ten States. The States which will enforce prohibition next year yielded \$5,267,835 to the liquor revenues of the country in the fiscal year ending 1914, and the four which will soon vote yielded \$490,000 in that year. Six

States which have established local option paid the government upward of \$31,000,000 in the year ending 1914. These losses on account of liquor revenue relate to the government alone. Other and heavy losses must naturally come in State, county and municipal revenue.

The pinch will be felt more sharply in connection with country and municipal revenue. The government may easily provide indirect and therefore unrecognized means of supplementing its revenue, while local taxes are immediate and obvious. It remains to be seen if the enthusiasm for prohibition manifested in certain States and cities will survive in the face of increased schemes of local taxation.—Oakland "Tribune."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BUILDING AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The Southern Pacific Company has one of the most beautiful buildings on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. It is located at the head of Palm Avenue, south of Machinery Hall, near the Fillmore street entrance to the Exposition.

The structure houses a large foyer with rest rooms, a "glade" wherein are depicted fourteen wonder spots of the coast, a general information bureau, a joint railroad ticket validating office, and Sunset Theater, seating 350, where hourly programs of music and motion pictures are conducted daily by trained lecturers in spreading the gospel of "See America First."

The Southern Pacific Company offers to visitors to the Exposition whatever service its rest rooms, information bureau, scenic exhibit and theater may be able to render.

This building serves well as headquarters for visitors who may receive their mail there, as well as keep appointments with friends.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

COAST TO COAST via PANAMA

Express Freight Service Between { San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles)
and New York and Eastern Points

Rates, Schedules, Etc., on Application

504 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
1020 CENTRAL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 8 BRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

Direct deliveries from cars
to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

CHERRY MASAMUNE—MERRYMAKER.

"Drink and be merry, nature and all—nothing can compare with the delights that bring from Cherry Masamune—drink and smile—the world will smile with you" is one of familiar quotations you hear from Masamune users for over twenty-six centuries.

Just about the time the Assyrian empire was in its highest power, Emperor Jimmu laid the foundation of Island Empire. At this time sake was introduced and offered to his divine ancestors and drunk to the health of the Emperor and to his court. This sake, historians tell us, was essentially the same as that exhibited in the Food Products Building of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, with the exception of the adoption of more improved methods in fermentation and selection of better materials.

The sake is made of the fermented rice, containing a slight degree of alcohol. It is dedicated for the divine offerings ever since the beginning of the Empire, and consecrated in the most solemn occasions. Cherry Masamune was used at the banquet held in honor of the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company by the foreign commissioners. It is used not only for its excellent flavor and unequalled sweetness, but it imparts a marvelous tonic for the preservation of health.



Exhibit of "Cherry Masamune" Sake at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

For over two thousand and six hundred years all Japanese, from Mikados to peasants, have enjoyed "the fountain-spring of nectarine drink, source of smiles." Although they are very familiar with drinks like whisky, wine or champagne, because of some hidden quality of sake to quench the thirst of the users, they never failed to use sake on all occasions. Another curious fact about this Cherry Masamune is that the Japanese government uses it in great quantity in time of war for the soldiers, so that a certain stimulant quality gives them much joy and courage for a decisive fight.

The brewer of Cherry Masamune is one of the oldest brewers in Japan, and his devotion to his products won the fame of highest name among the sake brewers. This particular brand of sake was awarded many gold medals at expositions held in Paris, St. Louis, Liege, Seattle, London and Tokio, etc., etc.

Pacific Trading Company, 441-3 Clay street, San Francisco, invites the public to come and taste this nectarine drink, the "source of smiles."

BEST MIRIN "CHERRY BRAND" APPETIZER.

"A dinner is incomplete without Mirin 'Cherry Brand'" is a mark we hear often in the Orient. It is a real appetizer of whole some taste and unique flavor.

Perhaps it is of interest to the American public to know that the delicious drink of Mirin "Cherry Brand" is prepared from rice—nothing but the fermentation of nutritious rice—sweetness, everlasting flavor, richness of taste, are all in one. There is no mixture of sugar or other substance like that of some American and European sweet wines, yet it preserves richer flavor.

One hundred and fifty years of experience in brewing and scientific applications have won the fame of "King of Appetizers" for Mirin "Cherry Brand," the receiver of gold medals at various competitions held in different parts of the world.

The everlasting quality of Mirin "Cherry Brand" in any climate has made it the favorite of the Japanese nation. It is one of the necessities of the Imperial household.

One can say it is "a symbolic liquor of joy, happiness and health," without any exaggeration, for it is true that the Mirin



Exhibit of "Cherry Brand" Mirin at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Cherry Brand" is one of the necessities of the most elaborate feasts, and it is known as "nectar" in Japan.

A display of this famous Mirin "Cherry Brand" can be examined at the San Francisco World's Fair in the Food Products Building or at the Pacific Trading Company, 441 Clay street, San Francisco, who represent the old established brewer of this most exquisite of Oriental beverages.

CHERRY "MASAMUNE" AWARDED GRAND PRIZE.

As the REVIEW was about to go to press advices were received to the effect that Cherry "Masamune" has been awarded the Grand Prize by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This distinction was won by Cherry "Masamune" in competition with thirty-seven different brands of sake. In the coming number of the REVIEW a full account of this victory will be given.



Mr. T. Kagawa, President of the
Pacific Trading Company,
United States Agent of
Celebrated Japanese
Sakes.

**MEDAL OF HONOR IS WON BY "CHERRY BRAND"
MIRIN.**

The Medal of Honor was awarded by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to "Cherry Brand" Mirin. This was the highest award for Mirin. The REVIEW will publish the story of the achievement of Mirin in the next issue.

**A REFORM SERMON THAT PROVED THE ADAGE
ABOUT THE PUDDING.**

A well known Columbus reformer was walking along High street one day not long ago when he noticed a stranger standing on a street corner with apparently not much to do, and who was smoking a fat cigar from which he had not removed the band. This reformer is known for his persistent campaign against the use of tobacco in any form and he thought to deliver a sermon right here and now as he noticed the other man.

"My friend," he began, as he stepped up to the stranger, "I noticed that cigar you are smoking. It looks like a good one."

"Yes, it is a good one," answered the other.

"Would you mind telling me what you paid for that cigar?"

"Why, no. It cost me twenty-five cents."

"And do you smoke many of those during a day?" continued the interrogator.

"Oh, I don't know. Probably four or five or half a dozen."

"Ah, my good man, it is just as I thought. Did you ever stop to think that if you would save your cigar money instead of spending it for something that does you no good and is gone so quickly, you might some day be the owner of a building like that tall one across the street?"

"No, I must confess that I never did think of smoking in just that way," was the reply. "Do you own the building?"

"No, I do not," said the preacher.

"I do," was the complacent rejoinder of the stranger. This ended the conversation.—The Columbus "Dispatch."

PIEDMONT WINERY TO HAVE A PLANT AT RICHMOND.

The Piedmont Winery has purchased a site on Ohio street, on the corner of Tenth street, Richmond, and will erect a brick building for a winery.



Rice Nectar
Sakura-Masamune
(Cherry Brand)

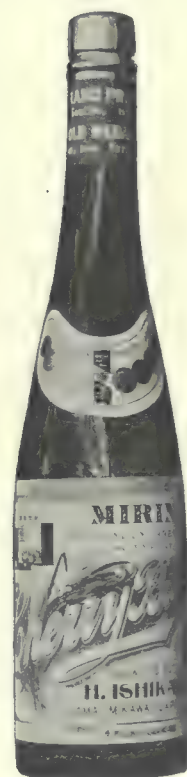
TRY THESE FAMOUS WINES

Oldest Liquors of the Far East

EXCELLENT FLAVOR

BREWERY RICE OUR SPECIALTY

Gold Medals Awarded from Expositions held at
Paris, St. Louis, Liege, Seattle,
London, Tokyo, Etc.



Sweet Wine
Mirin
(Cherry Brand)

PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, INC.

SOLE AGENTS

441-443 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky

ONE thing about the whisky business which is being noted with a mild interest by the trade is that a dull season in a lean year is no duller than the same kind of a season in any other year. Although there might have been a better market in the early spring and late winter months, the Kentucky trade is entering the normally barren months in what is described as a fairly satisfactory condition, considering. If general business should recover during the summer months it is optimistically stated by leading members of the trade that the whisky trade would share in the improvement, and, being in an assured better condition, statistically, could count on a prosperous winter, whatever may be in store for the later future.

With the production record of the season just closed pretty definitely figured at between 13,500,000 and 14,000,000 gallons, the over-produced condition which led the distillers to adopt their voluntary curtailment program of last season is well on the way toward correction. Though there has been no definite statement of policy made by the distillers, it is considered to be more than probable, in fact, almost a certainty, that curtailment will be practiced again during the coming season. The fact that grain will be high again, that banks are reluctant to advance the money for keeping the distilleries going, and the fact that if the trade were to do a capacity business during the coming season and fail to limit the output, the market would be back again in much the same position as before.

In the way of news the most sensational development relates to assertion that the government has been and is being defrauded out of thousands of dollars annually through collusion between some revenue officers and some distillers in the Louisville district, the Fifth district of Kentucky. These charges are made by Col. Biscoe B. Bouldin, Internal Revenue Agent for Kentucky, with headquarters at the local government building. He stated, on June 11, that the coils were fast tightening about the guilty parties, declined to be specific in the charge he made, but asserted that when the time comes to close in on the alleged offenders one of the biggest systems of fraud in the history of the country would be exposed. He stated that for some time David A. Gates, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, has been working on the case, and that the evidence was being gathered. "It is my belief," said Col. Bouldin, "that certain revenue officers are in the regular pay of certain distillers and that in reality they are receiving more from the distillers than they are from the government."

T. Scott Mayes, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, responded that he thought matters were as they ought to be in this district, that he knew of no attempts which Col. Bouldin stated had been made to have the latter removed from this district, and that he was not in position to say what investigations Col. Bouldin was making. The latter supplemented his statement on the day following his first declaration with a further declaration to the same effect and added that the alleged frauds would be found to have developed in the fifth district only, Col. Bouldin stating that the other Kentucky districts were being well administered. Mr. Mayes then asked for a government investigation of his district. Col. Bouldin departed for Washington, from where it has since been stated that nothing would be given out at this time.

Accountants are going over the books of the S. J. Greenbaum Company, 126 West Main street, Louisville, with a view to preparing a statement of assets and liabilities, in connection with financial straits into which that company has fallen. Little concern has been taken locally, in view of the fact that the creditors are out-of-town concerns, the banking operations of the company having been conducted in Chicago, where Mr. Greenbaum resides. Very little money is said to be owing to Louisville banks, and that is separately secured. The developments followed the request of the company for certain extensions, and at the meeting of the creditors, at which the request was considered, a committee was named to investigate and report a plan for composing the affairs of the company. Interest was attracted to the company through its request for extensions upon certain maturing paper. The de-

velopments followed. It is stated by a man who is familiar with the affairs of the company that it has assets considerably in excess of liabilities and that it will come through all right.

Kentucky distillers and dealers were particularly concerned by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case appealed directly from Whitley County, Ky., involving the same circumstances as a number of cases which were passed on by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The case was one of nineteen, which eighteen were reviewed by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, this, involving a shipment of liquor via the Adams Express Company, to John Horshaw and resulting in a fine which was not enough to take the case to the State Supreme Court. In the eighteen other cases the Kentucky court held that liquor might be shipped interstate for personal use. In this one the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Webb-Kenyon law prohibits those interstate shipments of liquor which are to be used contrary to the local law in the territory to which they are consigned, and that personal use of liquor in Kentucky is a constitutional right according to the Court of Appeals of that State, and interstate shipment of liquor into dry portions of Kentucky for personal use is not in violation of the Webb-Kenyon or any other law. The rulings were reversals of the findings in the lower court.

Announcement in one of the coal trade publications that R. Wathen, 104 West Main street, Louisville, as representative of various distilleries and breweries of Kentucky, was in the market for 600,000 tons of slack, nut and lump coal, developed the fact that numbers of the distillers and brewers of the State are making preparations for joint purchase of their fuel for the coming year. Mr. Wathen said that the manufacturers were not definitely committed to co-operative purchasing and that the effort to obtain bids was made principally to discover whether by joint buying they would be able to obtain their fuel at less cost. If it develops that the bid promise a saving it is certain that purchases will be made in that manner. A list of specifications and places and conditions of deliveries was prepared and submitted to all inquirers, and bids were to have all been presented by the first of July. Mr. Wathen is president of the Distillers' & Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of Kentucky, and as such is acting in the matter. In the same connection it may be stated that the Joseph Schwab, Jr., Distiller, was prepared to award a contract for delivery of a year's supply of nut and slack, which is consumed by the plant at the rate of several tons daily. The contract has been held for the past year or longer by the Continental Coal Corporation.

Though the trade insists that the prohibition forces in Kentucky and the possibilities of their success at the polls are not causing them to revise their operating plans, the trade and its friends are opposing the movement. One of the principal methods being used is to cite in the press what the liquor trade means to the State in a purely economic way, in support of their contention that not merely a sumptuary question is involved in Kentucky, as was the case principally in other States, but that the fiscal problem is almost a vital one. In this connection Peter Lee Atherton, formerly identified with the trade, was recently a contributor of a statement in which he set forth in detail the effect on taxes in Louisville that would result in case of prohibition. The city's tax rate is \$1.80 and it is shown by official figures that deduction of the revenue which would follow immediate destruction of liquor trade property values would remove a source of revenue equal to 31 cents of the present rate. This would mean, Mr. Atherton points out, that either 31 cents would have to be added to the rate or that there would have to be an increase in the assessed valuation of the other

JULES RESTAURANT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Opposite S. F. "Chronicle"
DANCING EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING
IN A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN
DINING ROOM. Phone Kearny 1812.
Dinner With Wine \$1.00. Also a la Carte. Dancing at 7:30 P. M.

property to make up for it. This leaves out of consideration the rate for the county government and for the State.

The first of July saw the regulations under which the rectifiers will do their own gauging go into effect, these having been issued by W. H. Osborne, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the decision reached some time ago by the department. The gaugers had hoped to forestall this action, for it meant that assignments in Louisville were reduced by from twenty to twenty-five.

The petition of Robert H. Edelen of Bardstown, involved in bankruptcy proceedings in connection with failure of two distillery concerns in which he was largely interested, has been set for a hearing on July 3, when the motion of the bankrupt for discharge will be made. The formal announcement has been duly made.

At the instance of George DuRelle, referee in bankruptcy, and before whom the cases of the Mattingly & Moore Distillery Company and F. G. Walker Company are being conducted, has cited thirty-one money creditors of the former and the sixteen money creditors of the latter to appear and show cause why certain whisky of which they hold warehouse receipts as collateral should not be sold. Altogether there are 14,000 barrels of whisky, most of which is too young for bottling.

Recovery of \$7,500, alleged to be due on a contract, is asked in a suit filed in Henderson, Ky., by the Kentucky Peerless Distilling Company against E. Martin & Company of San Francisco. It is stated that the company contracted with the defendants for sale and delivery of 5,000 barrels of whisky, 1,000 a year for five years, beginning with 1913. After 2,000 barrels had been delivered, it is alleged, the defendant notified the plaintiff it would receive no more. The plaintiff alleges that its profits were \$2.50 on each barrel, and it therefore asks for the profits of 3,000 barrels.

I. W. Bernheim of Louisville was unanimously elected honorary president at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America held recently in Philadelphia. Mr. Bernheim is one of the leading distillers of the State.

Morris H. Greenbaum, distiller and wholesale liquor dealer of Louisville, associated with the Independent Distilling Company, 4 East Washington street, Louisville, died during June at his home in the Aragon Apartments, 1508 South First street, following an acute attack of diabetes. He had been ill for a long time, though had attended to his business until the day before his death. Mr. Greenbaum was born in Louisville fifty-four years ago, was educated here, and except for a time when traveling for a Cincinnati whisky house had been in business here all his life. He is survived by his wife, his mother and seven brothers, as well as by three sisters.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Some twenty-five Alabama wholesale liquor dealers, with capital aggregating half a million dollars, have established themselves in Chattanooga, from where they will conduct a mail order business in Alabama, in which State drastic legislation has become effective. Among the concerns announced as opening here are the William Wise Company and the J. F. Fox Company of Birmingham, the Joseph Thompson Company and the Hoffman Company of Girard, Ala.

BOTTLING OF GOLDEN STATE CHAMPAGNE COMMENCED.

During the first week of June the Italian Swiss Colony commenced the bottling of Golden State Champagne. It is expected that the output this season will be 500,000 bottles.

BARTON WINERY AT FRESNO DESTROYED BY FIRE.

On the 24th of June the Barton Winery at Fresno was destroyed by fire. Complete figures issued gives the loss at \$397,500 and the wine at 850,000 gallons. A small amount of this is not carried by the Barton Vineyard Company as it was held in storage for other concerns. Buildings and equipment is valued at \$100,000, while the wine loss by the Barton Company is valued at \$297,500.

The fire that destroyed the Barton Winery is believed by Manager William Rennie to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Rennie says:

"Every indication so far as I have been able to ascertain through investigations today points to the fact that some one set the fire. No men have been in the building for two days and the fire started from the outside."

Mr. Rennie announced that owing to the prohibition movement and the government wine tax no attempt would be made to rebuild the winery.

ANDREA SLAVICH

IVAN SLAVICH

Golden State Cooperage Co.

A. SLAVICH & SON

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF OLD AND NEW

BARRELS
CASKS
TANKSPHONE
KEARNY
3940

We Make, Buy, Sell and Repair

COOPERAGE

704 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

It's a long way to Prohibition,
It's the wrong way to go.
It's a sure way to bring Perdition
To the greatest State I know.
So let's all stick close together,
And stand right up and cry—
"It's a long, long way to Prohibition
And we'll never go dry."

J. M. CURTIS & SON

Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors

Wines Examined for Proper

Methods of Cellar Treatment

108 Front Street

San Francisco

WILLIAM SCHMIDT

Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF BARRELS
COOPERAGE

SUGAR, GLUCOSE, WHISKEY AND OIL BARRELS.

KEGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL COOPERAGE.

48 AND 50 ZOE STREET

Bet. Third and Fourth

Phone Kearny 3023

San Francisco

Telephone Douglas 2496

SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS
IncorporatedDistributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER
All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES

436 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Brewers' Department

THE MARKET.

DURING the past month trade has been brisk in all parts of California, especially in the bay region. Warmer weather was the rule throughout the month, and this made the people take a more cheerful view of life and indulge more freely in the good things, of which beer is, of course, one of the best. Nearly all the brewers report an increase of sales over the corresponding period of the past year. Indications are that the trade will continue to improve during the next few months.

HOP MARKET.

In Oregon there is a steady demand for new crop hops, but the prices offered by buyers, 10 to 11 cents, do not appeal to Oregon growers. These prices are close to the cost of production and the growers figure that they can better afford to wait and see what the future will bring forth. Furthermore, many of them are signed up with the association, and as a consequence no business is passing the market for contracts. In spite of the lateness of the season, there is more or less inquiry for spot hops.

Reports from Santa Rosa are to the effect that tens of thousands of pounds of hops grown in Sonoma and Mendocino counties have been contracted for this season at 12c per pound by the growers, and the indications are that the crop will be a heavy one. Something like 100,000 pounds of hops have been disposed of within the last two weeks. Growers believe that there will be a good market for hops this year in Europe.

One of the largest hop deals which has been made for some time in Sonoma County was made by C. C. Donovan, hop dealer of Santa Rosa, when he purchased 1,310 bales at prices of $8\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. P. M. Rooney sold 950 bales of Butte County hops to Mr. Donovan and Rooney Bros. sold 360 bales of Consumnes to him. The same day P. W. Bussman of Mt. Olivet contracted for 25,000 pounds of 1915's at 11 cents.

NEW MARKETS FOR HOPS.

The Orient and South America have in the past bought their hop supplies in Germany, but this year English dealers have captured most of this business and a part of the orders have been filled with hops grown on the Pacific Coast. Sales aggregating 1,000 bales have lately been made to Japanese brewers, and the shipments which will be made from Portland will be made up of Oregon hops. Earlier in the season a similar quantity of California hops were shipped across the Pacific. Business involving about 500 bales of coast hops has been done with South American nations.

New Hop Picking Machine—Mr. D. Olivier of Tehama, Tehama County, has invented a hop picking machine, which is expected to do about double the work of machines now in operation. He is installing one of the machines at the Shasta View yards, which is expected to handle 2,500 bales, the output of 120 acres.

Mr. Charles Thom to Erect Brewery at Pleasanton.—Mr. Chas. Thom of Coos Bay, Oregon, has been visiting Pleasanton, Alameda County, during the past month. Mr. Thom runs a brewery at Coos Bay and has done so for years. At the recent State election that State went dry, which precludes the possibility of manufacturing beer in that commonwealth. Mr. Thom signified himself as well pleased with Pleasanton as a location for a brewery and said that he would no doubt be there and at work on a three story brick building by the first of September.

San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company has San Francisco Agency.—As a result of the visit of Mr. J. Henry Zitt, president of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company, to San Francisco during the past month a San Francisco agency for "San Diego" beer has been established. The headquarters of this agency are at 701 Nineteenth street, under the management of Mr. Earle Aldridge. The San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company has been established at San Diego for the past twelve years. It has won signal success with its products in San Diego and Los Angeles. There is every reason to believe that this, its first venture in the San Francisco field, will be entirely successful.

PACIFIC COAST BARLEY STATISTICS.

The E. Clemens Horst Company has just issued its regular of statistics of the production and crop movement of Pacific Coast barley for the past fifteen years. From this the following have been taken, the figures being in tons and representing the crop year from June 1 to May 31:

California Barley.

Year.	Crop	Carry over and Imports
1910	703,000	49,000
1911	517,000	45,000
1912	539,000	63,000
1913	316,000	115,000
1914	861,000	55,000
1915	550,000	109,000
Year.	Exports	Consumption
1910	338,000	369,000
1911	251,000	275,000
1912	140,000	355,000
1913	51,000	326,000
1914	457,000	350,000

The average crop in California during the past fifteen years was 497,000 tons, the average carryover 46,000 tons, the average exports in excess of imports 175,000 tons, average home consumption 320,000 tons.

Shipment of Pilsner Beer Arrives.—Friends of German beer will be interested to learn that in spite of the British "commercial war" against German and Austrian goods, the New York firm Victor Neustadt, Inc., sole importer for the United States of Aussig-Pilsner, brewed in Aussig, Bohemia; Wurzbürger Sander Brau, brewed in Wuerzburg, Germany; Munchner Franziskaner brewed in Munich, and Erstes Kulmbacher, brewed in Kulmbach, has been able to bring into port here a consignment of 1,070 half barrels of Aussig-Pilsner, which arrived per S. S. "Florida," via Copenhagen. Mr. Neustadt and his associates took considerable risk in having this shipment made, but believed the appreciation of their friends would be sufficient to justify this risk. Lovers of Aussig-Pilsner, who are numbered by the thousands, will only regret that the shipment was not ten times as large.

REPSOLD WINERY TO USE ALEXANDER WAREHOUSE AT NAPA CITY.

The Alexander warehouse on East Third street, Napa City, will be used for the storage of wines by the A. Repsold Company.



Display of the Buffalo Brewing Company at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

Ninety-Fifth Half Yearly Report of

The German Savings and Loan Society

SAVINGS (THE GERMAN BANK) COMMERCIAL

526 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

June 30th, 1915

ASSETS

United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds (Market value \$15,121,848.00), standing on books at	\$14,413,009.54
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first Mortgages....	40,934,946.37
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	751,101.72
Bank Buildings and Lots, Main and Branch Offices (value \$600,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate (value \$168,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund (\$199,164.12), standing on books at	1.00
CASH	4,222,282.41
Total	\$60,321,343.04

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors	\$57,362,899.35
Capital Stock actually paid in	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Total	\$60,321,343.04

N. OHLANDT,

President.

GEO. TOURNY,

Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

(Seal)

CHAS. F. DUSENBERG, Notary Public.

For the 6 months ending June 30, 1915, a dividend to depositors
of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

STATEMENT

At the close of business, June 30, 1915, of the

French American Bank of Savings

Savings and Commercial

108 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF
SAN FRANCISCO

ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$3,615,054.46
Bank Premises	520,694.73
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures	43,200.00
Real Estate	39,217.80
United States, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,465,331.55
Collateral and Personal Loans	1,135,457.33
Letters of Credit, etc.	48,601.94
Cash on Hand and in Bank	830,035.43
Total	\$7,697,593.24

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid in	\$ 750,000.00
Surplus	194,000.00
Undivided Profits	110,614.95
Dividends Unpaid	92.50
Letters of Credit, etc.	43,596.93
Deposits	6,599,288.86
Total	\$7,697,593.24

OFFICERS

ARTHUR LEGALLET, President LEON BOCQUERAZ, 1st Vice-Pres.
J. M. DUPAS, 2d Vice-Pres. A. BOUSQUET, Secretary
M. GIRARD, Cashier

DIRECTORS

G. BELENEY, J. A. BERGEROT, S. BISSINGER, LEON BOCQUERAZ,
O. BOZIO, CHARLES CARPY, J. M. DUPAS, JOHN GINTY,
J. S. GODEAU, ARTHUR LEGALLET, GEO. W. McNEAR,
X. De PICHON"Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never stale in thrifty mind."

Safe Deposit Vaults in a Safe Deposit Building

Loss of your valuables can best be guarded against by
placing them in the great Vaults of Mercantile Trust Com-
pany of San Francisco, beyond the reach of Fire and Theft.

Convenient access. Moderate rates.

Individual Boxes of good size, may be rented as low as
Fifty Cents a Month.Large Storage Vaults for the accommodation of bulky
packages, such as Trunks, Valises, Boxes, etc., at Fifty
Cents a Month and upwards.No article too large or too valuable to be accepted.
Visitors will find these Vaults one of the interesting places
of San Francisco.

Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco

464 CALIFORNIA STREET

San Francisco, California

(Between Sansome and Montgomery Streets)

STATEMENT

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Commercial and Savings

Member Associated Savings Banks and San Francisco
Clearing House

JUNE 30, 1915

ASSETS

Loans on Real Estate	\$2,307,280.18
Demand Loans	1,608,612.99
Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures	449,000.00
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	896,121.53
Cash on Hand and Deposited with Other Banks	1,026,699.29
Customers' Liability (Letters of Credit)	9,429.01
Real Estate	111,570.38
Other Assets	866.57
Total	\$6,409,579.95

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 750,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	213,911.42
Deposits	5,413,559.52
Letters of Credit	9,429.01
Dividends Unpaid	22,680.00
Total	\$6,409,579.95

OFFICERS

ANDREW SBARBORO, President C. H. CROCKER, Vice-President.
ALFRED E. SBARBORO, Cashier ROMOLO A. SBARBORO, Asst. Cash.
G. J. PANARIO, Asst. Cashier V. L. PUCCINELLI, Asst. Cashier
C. C. PEINI, Manager Foreign Exchange Department.

DIRECTORS

A. SBARBORO C. H. CROCKER E. A. ROSSI
M. J. FONTANA A. J. MERLE LUIGI BOITANO
G. GARIBALDI LUIGI DEMARTINI C. A. MALMSTATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.A. Sbarboro, being sworn, says: That said A. SBARBORO is Presi-
dent of the ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, a corporation above men-
tioned, and that every statement therein contained is true to his knowl-
edge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

V. J. CANEPA, Notary Public.

All Savings Deposits made up to July 10, 1915, draw interest from
July 1, 1915.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION FROM REPRESENTATIVE MEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Boston, Mass., June 7, 1915.

Prohibition in this country will place us at least two hundred years behind. If we are to be a progressive people we must turn a deaf ear to all prohibition agitators. The fanatical prohibition promoters should and must be exposed. Yours for prosperity.

(Signed) DANIEL G. WING,
President First National Bank.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 7, 1915.

Pennsylvania extends greetings and congratulations on the excellent work done by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association through its officers and committees in the defense of the interests, rights and privileges of all liberty-loving citizens of our nation against the narrow and selfish propaganda of the Anti-Saloon League. The liberty of the individual, no less than the liberty of the State, should be sacred to all.

(Signed) WM. J. FRIDAY, President,
W. S. L. D. Ass'n. of Pennsylvania, Western Branch.

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1915.

National Prohibition will mean an income tax without limitation on the working man as well as the millionaire. The liquor trade now pays one-third of the federal taxes. I am opposed to exempting you from that taxation by National Prohibition. I also oppose local prohibition in the cities and large towns where prohibition fails to do anything except repeal the license taxes.

(Signed) CARTER CAR SALES CO.

Huntington, W. Va., June 7, 1915.

We are thankful that some energetic people of this country have planned to free us from the slavery and high taxes to which we are now bound by prohibition. Wish you a very successful convention.

(Signed) A. W. ACKERMAN, Proprietor,
Ackerman Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Evansville, Ind., June 7, 1915.

Success to your efforts to prevent the destruction of a legitimate industry which employs thousands in profitable labor and sustains our nation's credit by reason of the revenue derived therefrom.

(Signed) EDGAR DURRE,
Ex-State Senator and State's Attorney.

Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1915.

We are tired of prohibition promises and whimsical theories. We do not want Chicago to discard a proper regulation of the liquor question and become a bootleggers' haven. This cosmopolitan city and country will have liquor anyway, and if so, let it be distributed subservant to law and order and continue to pay the federal government a much-needed revenue. Moonshining and bootlegging breed liars, sneak-thieves and a contempt for law. Proper regulation and a subsequent elevation following strictly enforced laws create upright citizens of high moral caliber. Best wishes for a very successful convention.

(Signed) W. W. WILCOX CO.,
(Mfrs. of Steel and Metal Stampings.)

Memphis, Tennessee, June 7, 1915.

I hope that your convention will be successful in assisting us to stop the fake agitation of prohibition in the State of Tennessee. I know the pulse of the people and the men who have made a success in life in this State want temperance, but not prohibition.

E. R. PARKHAM, President,
Parkham Trust Company.

Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1915.

Wish you success. This locality is not for National Prohibition. We believe in temperance but not prohibition. Let's stop paid fanatical prohibition agitators. There are other problems of greater importance to the nation at present. Put the unemployed men to work; let's see the smoke rolling out of the factories again. Prohibition will never make temperance.

(Signed) J. R. CROWE, President,
J. R. Crowe Coal and Mining Co.
Little Rock, Ark., June 7, 1915.

I firmly believe that these two counties (Pope and Johnson) would vote for the repeal of the State-wide liquor bill passed by

the last legislature by a good majority. Wine growers are much more aroused than they were two years ago in the State-wide fight and are well organized. The public generally resent the fact that one man cannot give another a drink of liquor or a glass of wine without committing a felony. This question is attracting more attention and more objection to the State-wide law here now than ever before.

IVISON C. BURGESS,
Senator from 4th District.

New Orleans, La., June 7, 1915.

Convinced that the meeting of so influential and representative a body as the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, now in session in Cincinnati, affords a particularly favorable opportunity to make known and to emphasize the advantages Louisiana has to offer to those seeking homes within her borders, I respectfully submit for its consideration this brief message. There is probably no State in the Union where the spirit of conservatism is so generally recognized a policy, both by the government and the people as in Louisiana—no State that offers greater inducements for investment of outside capital or greater protection to those who locate here, whether commercial, agricultural, professional, skilled or unskilled labor, than Louisiana. Every legitimate enterprise is welcomed, encouraged and fostered under the laws of this State; it is in few other States, North or South. In Louisiana personal liberty is respected. Legislation that in other States has a tendency to infringe upon popular rights is here neither radical nor destructive. In every city, town and village in this State there exists an inherent love of the principle of Home Rule, and Local Option in dealing with the liquor question, appears to be a practical and rational solution of prohibition in Louisiana. There is no enjoyment, no relaxation and no material advantage, educational, religious or social, offered as an inducement to home seekers by any other State that are not to be had in Louisiana, and in New Orleans, which is its chief city and the metropolis of the South, is to be found one of the most enlightened progressive and modern cities—a city in which the visitor will find much to interest and instruct, if not to excite his emulation, no matter from whence he hails.

(Signed) MARTIN BEHRMAN, Mayor.

Importations of Wines and Liquors into Argentina.—Champagne is imported almost exclusively from France, other sparkling wines chiefly from Italy, vermouth from Italy and France, medicinal wines from Italy and France, quinine wines from Spain and France, fine wines in casks from Portugal and Spain, semifine wine and common wines in casks from Spain, Italy and France. The principal sources of supply for liquors are as follows: Absinthe, France; anise, Spain; bitters, France and Italy; cognac, France and Spain, cognac in casks coming almost entirely from France; gin, bottled, Netherlands and United Kingdom, and in casks, Netherlands and Germany; rum, France; whisky, United Kingdom; miscellaneous liquors, France.

Large quantities of vermouth and liquors are made in Argentina. Practically no wines and liquors are imported into Argentina from the United States. In 1912, the latest figures available showing imports by countries, the principal imports from the United States were: Vermouth, bottled, 490 dozens; miscellaneous wines, bottled, 500 dozens; medicinal wines, 350 dozens; quinine wines, 126 dozens; Angostura bitters, bottled, 150 dozens; other bitters, bottled, 500 dozens; cana, 4,400 gallons; whisky, bottled, 750 dozens.

It is evident that imports of wines and liquors from the United States are insignificant and it appears unlikely that they will increase under present circumstances. In the first place, there is the strong native industry to be met, and in the second place, the principal foreign competitors, Italy, Spain and France, have the advantage of more rapid transportation facilities and a firm hold on the market. The large Italian and Spanish population in Argentina creates a market for the well-known products of Italy and Spain and the taste of most of the consumers prefers the typical Latin beverages.

Well-known brands are frequently imported by an exclusive representative and are generally the object of much advertising.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.
 Pa. Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ge. West & Son, Incorporated..... Stockton, Cal.
 California Wine Association
 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Tho. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.
 Wmore-Bowen
 166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Noa & Sonoma Wine Co.
 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Stra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A Finke's Widow
 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E.H. Lancel Co.
 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lehman & Jacobi
 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
 18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Locca-Lombardi Wine Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Gauche & Bon
 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Endlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

G. Lyons & Rass Co.
 Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Wienland Brewery
 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co. Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
 John Rapp & Son, Agents,
 Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
 tenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.
 Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
 138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
 Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
 820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
 Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
 467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.
 214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
 34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
 14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.
 943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co.
 811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co. Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.
 Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
 Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieu Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Nierman & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Occidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR SUPPLIES.

A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

MINERAL WATER.

San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR FIXTURES.

San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

AUTO TRUCKS.

The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASTES AND GUMS.

Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

Ship Cafe
Venice, California

John Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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BY ROYAL WARRANT

“Canadian Club” Whisky

“THE EPICURE” WHISKY



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HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Ltd.

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Pure and Unadulterated California Wines Our Specialty

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NEW YORK DEPOT, 52-53 WEST STREET

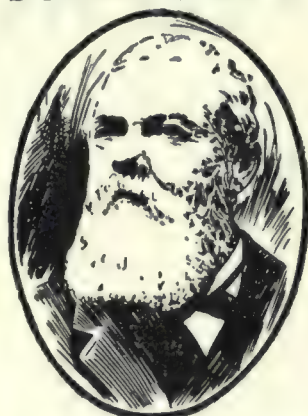
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America's Most Famous Distiller and His Product

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W. H. McBRAYER'S

"Cedar Brook"

THE WORLD'S
FINEST WHISKEY

Reflects the caliber and standing of the dealer
who handles it

Study his methods, note his progress and prosperity
Cedar Brook affords you the same opportunity

JULIUS KESSLER & Co.

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Lawrenceburg, Kentucky

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(Established 1852)

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ESTABLISHED 1852

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Highest Grade Cordials

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Pure Fruit Syrups

PINEAPPLE IN GLASS

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OUR SPECIALTIES

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Apple
Peach
Pear
Apricot
Cherry

PURE FRUIT CORDIALS

Raspberry
Strawberry
Apricot
Peach
Pear
Blackberry
Cherry
Pineapple

CREMES

Vanilla
Rose
Violet
Moka
Cocoa
MENTHE
Noyaux

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

Raspberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
GRENADINE
Orgeat
Blackberry

CURACAO

Orange Bitters
Orange Gin
Pousse Cafe
Anisette
Cassis
Kirsch
Bernadine

FRENCH AND ITALIAN TYPE VERMOUTH

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION

Harper Toddy? Um-m-m-m—



Man — there's a drink that warms the heart. Something that you will discover in the rich, mellow flavor of Good Old Harper—something found in no other whiskey—makes a Harper Toddy the drink supreme. Words cannot describe the difference. You have just got to try it. Get

GOOD OLD I. W.
HARPER
WHISKEY.

the most popular whiskey in America for Toddlies. Learn how good a Toddy can really be. Half a century ago, Good Old Harper was best. Through all these years there has never been a time when its supremacy was threatened. Today it is still the best, not only for toddlers, but for every purpose where a good whiskey is essential. Just try it—that's all.

Produced by BERNHEIM DISTILLING CO.
Louisville, Ky.

Get the Wire Bound Bottle with the Gold Medal Label. They guarantee the original.



HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FREE FROM ADULTERANTS AND ALL IMPURITIES. IT IS THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY PAR EXCELLENCE, RIPE, MELLOW AND DELICIOUS BOUTIQUE. OVER FIFTY YEARS OF POPULAR FAVOR.

Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.

Growers and Producers of
Pure California Wines and Brandies

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION



Port and Sherry a Specialty
La Manda Park, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Gold Medal Paris Exposition, 1900
Gold Medal Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901
Gold Medal Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904
Gold Medal Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905
Gold Medal Jamestown, Va., Exposition, 1907
Gold Medal Alaska-Yukon Exposition, 1909



Go East at these... Low Fares

Good on Limited Trains
Also on Fast Express
Trains with Tourist Sleeping Cars
Best Dining Car in America
Stopovers
Going and Returning

Sale Dates

June 14, 15, 23, 24.
July 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 23, 24, 26, 27.
August 4, 5, 13, 14

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Baltimore	\$108.50
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Chicago	72.50
Colorado Springs	55.00
Dallas	62.50
Denver	55.00
Duluth	80.00
Houston	62.50
Kansas City	60.00
Memphis	70.00
Minneapolis	73.90
Montreal	110.70
New Orleans	70.00
New York	110.70
Philadelphia	110.70
Quebec	120.50
St. Louis	70.00
St. Paul	73.90
Toronto	98.50
Washington	108.50

and other points.

\$110.70 to New York is good for passage between New Orleans and New York by Southern Pacific's Atlantic S. S. Line, and includes Berth and Meals on Steamers.

GOING LIMIT 15 DAYS.

FINAL RETURN LIMIT THREE MONTHS FROM DATE OF SALE, BUT NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 31, 1915.

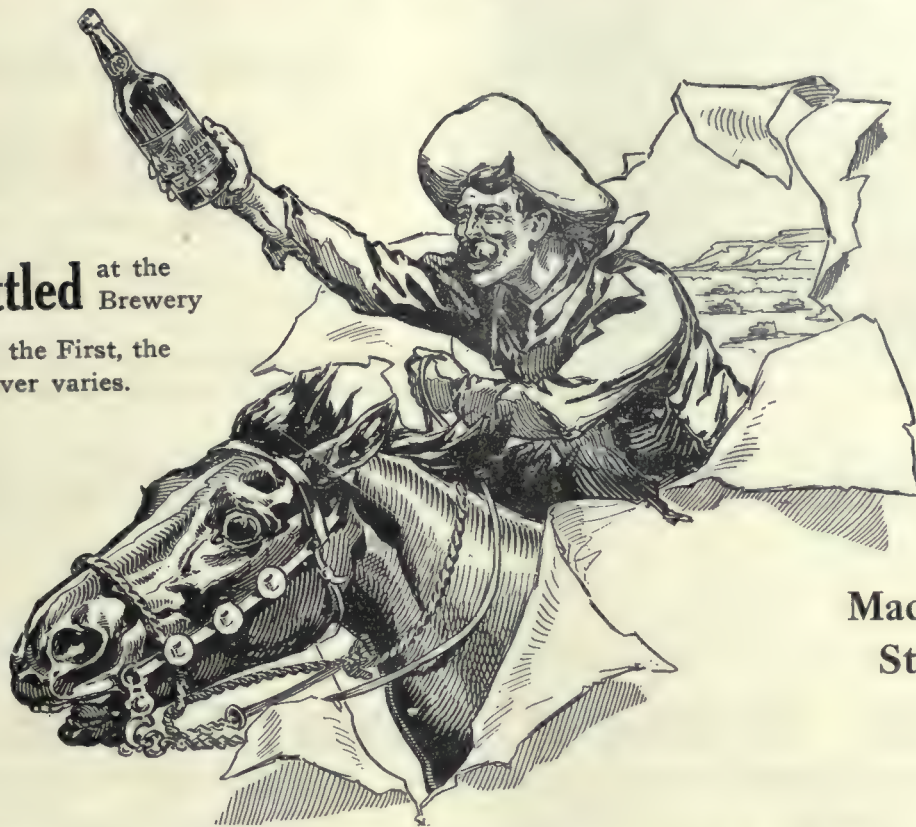
Southern Pacific

THE EXPOSITION LINE.

NATIONAL BEER

Brewed and Bottled at the
Brewery

In the Last Glass, as in the First, the
Delightful Taste never varies.



Made Pure—it
Stays Pure

For Fifty Years "The Best in the West" has been the Popular Home Beer

THE FIRST LAGER
BREWED
IN SAN FRANCISCO

National Brewing Co.
cor. Fulton and Webster Sts. San Francisco.
PHONES—PACIFIC PARK 33 AND MARKET 3111.

PALE AND DARK LAGER
(MUENCHENER STYLE)
IN DARK BOTTLES

THE SUCCESS OF THE ITALIAN SWISS COLONY'S GOLDEN STATE



Extra Dry California Champagne

has been little short of miraculous.

It was awarded the "Grand Prix" at Ghent, Belgium, July, 1913, and Turin, Italy, October, 1911—putting it in the same class with the finest brands.

It is listed at all the leading hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs and summer resorts on the Pacific Coast, and is rapidly winning popularity among connoisseurs in the Middle West and Eastern States.

It has been used exclusively at nearly all the important banquets given in California recently.

For further particulars address

Italian Swiss Colony

Battery and Greenwich Streets
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

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— Receives —

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HIGHEST AWARD FROM THE INTERNATIONAL
JURY OF AWARDS OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Again has its superiority shown.

Wherever exhibited it has carried off the honors.

Grand Prize, Paris Exposition	1900
Grand Prize, Seattle A. Y. P. Exposition	1909
Grand Prize, San Francisco, P. P. I. E.	1915

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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. LVII.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, JULY 31, 1915

No. 9

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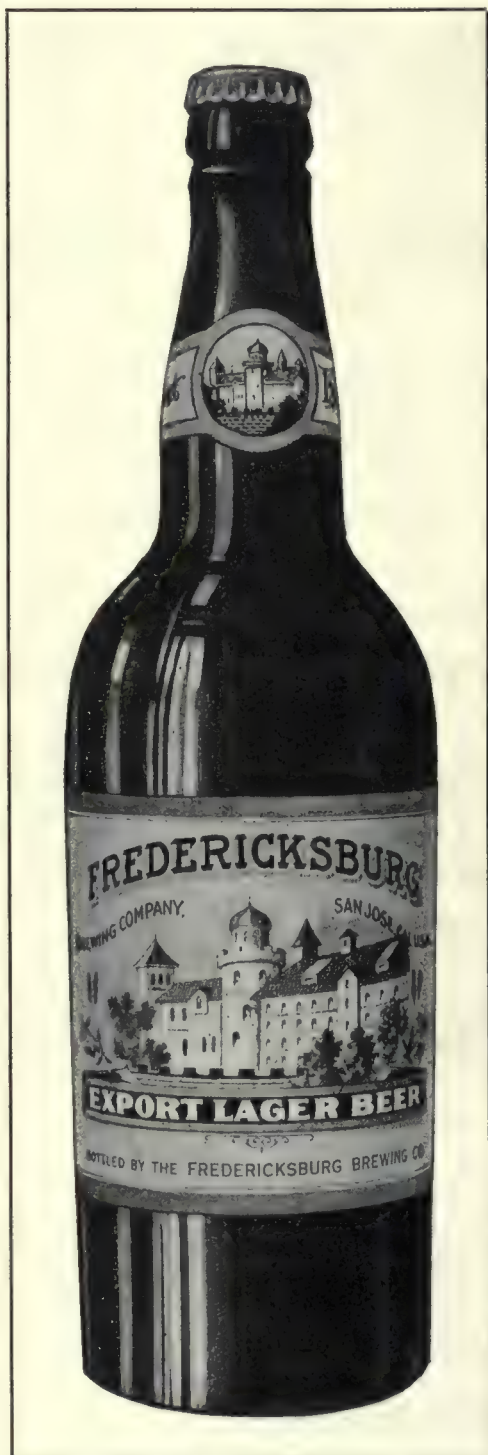
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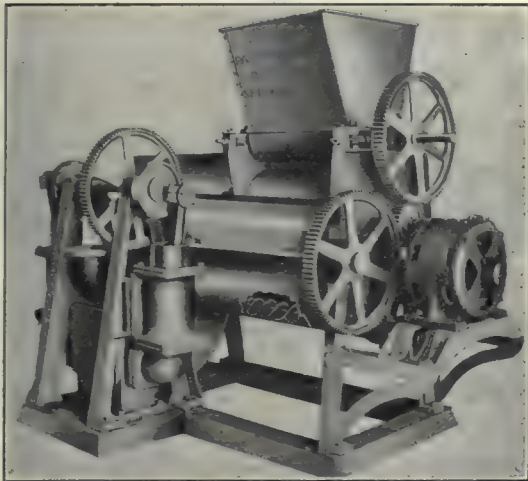


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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

JULY, 1915

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT CONCERNING IMPORTED FRUIT JUICES.

Following is the notice of the Treasury Department to collectors of customs relative to imported fruit juices containing alcohol:

Under the internal revenue regulations and decisions domestic fruit juices compounded with distilled spirits are classified as compound spirits and are required to be stamped, and if not stamped they are subject to seizure and forfeiture.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends that imported fruit juices containing added alcohol or distilled spirits be stamped with customs stamps to insure them protection under the internal revenue laws.

You are, therefore, instructed to cause fruit juices containing alcohol or spirits to be stamped with the brown customs stamps prescribed in article 308 of the customs regulations of 1908, for stamping imported wines and malt liquors. The stamps should be modified by stamping over the words 'wines and malt liquors' the words, 'compounded fruit juice.' The stamps will be affixed and cancelled in accordance with the regulations governing the stamping of wines and malt liquors, articles 308 to 310, and 1506 to 1510 of the customs regulations of 1908."

ARE ALL OF US DRUNK?

(Colonel Henry Watterson in Louisville "Courier-Journal.")

O half of your acquaintances—or half of the citizens of your town and your state and your country—die of alcoholism? If they do, what shocking conditions exist!

Dr. E. S. Allen of Cherokee road is quoted as saying that he is opposed to a saloon in his section of Louisville "because it has been proved that 700,000 persons die in the United States annually as a result of drinking liquor." He quotes Richmond P. Hobson as his authority, or one of them, for the statement.

Capt. Hobson is vehement, rather than authoritative, upon any subject that interests him. He asserts, rather than proves, amazing things about our internal and foreign affairs. It is reckless to quote reckless persons when asked for proof.

Dr. Allen may be right in opposing a saloon as an additional facility in his neighborhood. But it is one thing to protest against a groggery being established next door, and quite another to represent drunkenness as being so common that half of those who die do so as a result of drink. That, substantially, is the Hobsonian allegation which Dr. Allen, somewhat incautiously, adopts as "proof."

The mortality statistics for 1912, published by the United States Census Bureau, give the deaths from all causes in the registration area, including about two-thirds of the continental area of the United States, as 838,251, a death rate of 13.9. This death rate, assuming the population to be 90,000,000, would cause about 1,200,000 deaths a year in the United States. If 700,000 persons die of alcoholism each year more than half of the deaths that occur are caused by drink.

When we consider the fact that about half of those who die in a year are women, we must, if we adopt the Hobsonian allegation as truth, reach the depressing conclusion that more than half of the women of all ages and social stations are habitually or periodically drunk, and pay for their excesses with their lives, unless we take the other horn of the dilemma and say that the women are sober, but that all of the men are drunkards and all of them die of drink.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 of those who die in a year are between seventy and one hundred. Another large fraction of the total is composed of babies in arms, boys in knickerbockers and girls in short skirts. The shocking dissipation of these old people and young people is reflected in Captain Hobson's figures unless we assume that all persons of both sexes who die after childhood and before they have passed three score and ten stagger to their graves arm-in-arm with John Barleycorn, who dumps them in and goes back from the brink after new victims.

Dying in America in these circumstances lays a man—for that matter a woman—open to suspicion. As long as anyone is alive he may prove by not staggering, and by other means, that he is sober. But when he dies the chances are more than one to one that the rum demon personally conducted him to the regions of the damned. And dead men can make no arguments in self-defense.

The assertion of the census bureau that 3,183 persons died, in a year, of alcoholism in the registration area, is more encouraging to Americans who value their country's reputation, if less inspiring to prohibitionists, than Captain Hobson's shocking allegation. This is true even when due allowance is made for the willingness of physicians to give the deceased the benefit of the doubt if there is any other cause than alcoholism that can, with reason, be assigned.

If all of us were as drunk as we're painted by Captain Hobson, or as many of us drunk as must be in order for half or two-thirds of us to die of drink, would enough of us be sober to put the rest of us to bed? And who would transact business?

Canned Whisky in Arizona.—A lively demand for can openers revealed to State officials at Phoenix the latest scheme for violating the Arizona state prohibition law. Large quantities of cans have been found, labeled tomatoes but containing whisky. These cans have found an extensive market, according to investigating officers.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VITICULTURISTS



THE International Congress of Viticulturists assembled in San Francisco on the 12th, 13th and 14th of July, and in sessions held during the three days transacted business of weighty importance to the viticultural industry. Headquarters of the congress were established at Festival Hall in the Exposition grounds.

On the morning of the 12th of July the congress was organized with Mr. William B. Alwood of Charlottesville, Virginia, president of the Permanent International Viticultural Commission, in the chair. Other officers of the commission present were Vice-Presidents Clarence J. Wetmore of Livermore, and Sophus Federspiel of San Francisco, Secretary Lee J. Vance of New York and his assistants, H. F. Stoll of San Francisco and E. M. Sheehan of Sacramento.

An address of welcome was made by State Exposition Commissioner Chester H. Rowell.

Mr. E. M. Sheehan of Sacramento introduced Mr. Rowell. Mr. Rowell said:

"I am very sorry indeed that Governor Johnson cannot be present in person to welcome you this morning, but he requested me to take his place on account of his unavoidable absence. It is necessary for him to be absent on most occasions of this kind at the Exposition.

"It is a pleasure for me to welcome you here, and I wish I had had time to prepare a speech or to dig up an old one—one that I delivered some years ago on the subject of sweet wine—a speech in praise of wine. Fortunately for you, perhaps, but unfortunate for me, I have not had the time to dig into this old matter or to prepare a new address.

"The viticultural industry, not only the wine part of it, but all of the branches of the industry, is a very bright possession of California from the beginning of its history. The Mission Fathers who brought western civilization here brought also the vine, and there is the closest association between wine and occidental civilization. We have had for many years a viticultural department in our State University, as well as a State Viticultural Commission and many experimental stations and vineyards are located in California.

"Every grape growing country is a beautiful country. The grape does not grow in the jungles of the tropics or in the frozen north. The grape was the original international industry, and as long as there has been any commerce in the world two things were carried—wine and raisins—and frequently very little more. In the blackest pages of European history all the commerce that was left was commerce in silks, pearls, wine and raisins.

"As the representative of Governor Johnson I welcome you to California and to the Exposition. May your sessions be pleasant and profitable and your stay with us enjoyable."

Protests against the government war tax on sweet wines and warnings that a campaign of education must be undertaken if the wine industry is not to be destroyed by prohibition, were features of the session.

The emergency tax was declared to be stifling the sweet wine industry and to mean destruction if the impost is continued. A ray of hope was found in the very weight of the burden.

"The emergency tax," said Mr. E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the California Viticultural Commission, "was never intended to wipe out the sweet wine industry. When the government finds out that its ruling will result in closing the wineries and consequent loss of

revenue relief measures will be taken that will put the industry on its feet again."

The same ideas were advanced in a paper by Mr. R. D. Stephens of Sacramento on the probable effect of the federal tax on brandy on the horticultural interests of California. Stephens added that the tax, if continued, will not only injure the sweet wine industry but the raisin and table grape industries by destroying their market for surplus stocks.

The congress passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The International Congress of Viticulture, in convention assembled in San Francisco, California, this 13th day of July, 1915, has called its official attention to a condition existing in the United States inimical to the industrial welfare of grape growers and wine makers throughout the United States, resulting from the infliction by the federal government of an impossible tax on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines; and,

"Whereas, After carefully listening to a statement of these conditions presented in Paper No. 1 at this convention by Mr. E. M. Sheehan, Secretary of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, followed by a thorough discussion of the subject by delegates attending the congress, we believe that a great hardship has been placed on the viticultural interests of the United States, which, if continued, will result in the destruction of the sweet wine industry and great commercial depression in the wine, table grape and raisin producing sections of the entire country of California particularly;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this International Congress of Viticulture that immediate steps be taken by all honorable and legitimate means to right the great wrong that has been done that we commend to fullest extent the effort that is being made under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners of California, in the way of prevailing on the federal government of the United States to repeal or amend the existing Emergency War Revenue Act of October 22, 1913, and that we pledge our earnest support and influence in the accomplishment of this great work which is aimed at saving the vineyard property of that country."

A plea for the study of viticulture in California high schools was made by Principal A. W. Miller of the Benicia High School in a paper read by Horticultural Commissioner Frank Swett of Contra Costa county.

Out of compliment to Mr. Henry Lachman of Mission San Jose, a member of the Exposition jury on wines and reputed the best known wine taster in the United States, who died July 11 in San Francisco, his paper on the early California wine industry was read by Mr. S. Federspiel.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. C. F. Bundsch, to express regret for the death of Mr. Henry Lachman was passed:

"Whereas, This International Congress of Viticulture, assembled in San Francisco, July 12th and 13th, 1915, learns with deep regret and sorrow of the untimely decease of Mr. Henry Lachman of Mission San Jose, California, known and revered throughout the viticultural world as one of the foremost exponents of viticulture and its many branches;

"Therefore be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the International Congress of Viticulture express to the family of our departed and loved friend, the great regret we feel at his taking away, and the sympathy we wish to extend to them and to the many friends who are with them in their bereavement."

At the second day's session considerable attention was given to the strange recrudescence of the Inquisition known as Prohibition.

Classing the professional prohibitionist with phylloxera and the other pests of the vine, Mr. Lee J. Vance of New York, secretary of the American Wine Growers' Association, and Mr. H. F. Stoll of San Francisco, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, warned the viticulturists that the danger is great throughout the country.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. George E. Lawrence of Los Angeles, California, was passed as follows:

"Whereas, A campaign of destruction against the growers of grapes and makers of wine is being waged by organizations led by professional agitators; and,

"Whereas, The effect of such agitation has resulted in the depreciation

of millions of dollars of taxable property in the United States and has thrown out of employment thousands of men engaged in an agricultural pursuit;

Therefore be it Resolved, By the International Congress of Viticulture meeting assembled in Recital Hall, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, that we denounce this so-called crusade, because it is practically a confiscation of property without just compensation."

this connection another resolution, introduced by Mr. Wilbur B. Alwood of Charlottesville, Virginia, was also passed. It was as follows:

Whereas, Several states have recently passed prohibitory laws that make no distinction between light wines and the stronger liquors; and

Whereas, This legislation is based on a lack of knowledge by the voters and the legislators as to the true merits of wine as a food, a tonic and beverage;

Therefore be it Resolved, By the International Congress of Viticulture meeting assembled in Recital Hall, in Festival Hall, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, that we strongly recommend a campaign of education that shall teach the people of the United States the use of wine at the table with meals, the same as has been done for centuries by millions of people in Europe."

Mr. Lee J. Vance of New York introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been the long established policy both of the state and federal governments to extend every encouragement and help to the growers of grapes and makers of wine; and,

Whereas, This policy has resulted in the development of viticulture in many states of the Union, thus adding greatly to the nation's wealth, resources, employment and revenue;

Therefore be it Resolved, By the International Congress of Viticulture meeting assembled that we appeal to the people of the United States to urge upon their representatives in the state legislatures and in congress to give increased support to the vineyard industry and technical investigation pertaining thereto."

This resolution was approved. It completed the trinity of action taken by the congress, embracing just indignation, calm denunciation and righteous aggression.

A festive tinge was given to the last day of the congress. This day was celebrated as Wine Day. At Jewel City there were free wine and free punch and free souvenirs to impress the visitors with the greenness of the viticultural industry. Practically every state and foreign pavilion at the Exposition served wine and punch to visitors. Wine punch was on tap in the Grape Temple in the Palace of Food Products, and in the booths of Napa, Alameda, Fresno, Sacramento, Santa Clara and Sonoma counties in the California Building. Official ceremonies in connection with Wine Day were held at Old Faithful Inn, the viticultural industry of nearly every grape-growing country of the world being well represented. Mr. C. J. Wetmore, president of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, acted as chairman. Mr. E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the viticultural commissioners, delivered the principal address, his subject being "Viticulture."

When the International Congress of Viticulturists concluded its sessions it had accomplished all that it had undertaken to do. Members generally pronounced the meeting in San Francisco to have been the most successful ever held by the viticulturists.

AVERAGE COST OF DRINK TO AMERICAN FAMILIES.

An interesting report on the average cost of drink to families that use intoxicating liquors has been made by the Department of Labor.

Recently the department received a communication from the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association stating that the association had heard the department had found that the average cost a day for each person for intoxicating drink was 4 cents. The association wanted to know about it.

The department replied that three investigations have been made, and that in one of these 3,260 family budgets were examined and of this number 1,329 families were found to use intoxicants at an average cost a family of \$19.60 a year.

In the second investigation, 5,284 family budgets were examined and 1,735 families were found to have spent \$29.74 a year each for intoxicating liquor. In the third instance 2,567 family expenditures were looked into and 1,302 families were found to spend an average of \$24.53 a year for intoxicants.

These investigations show an average cost lower than that of which the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association had been informed.

MEDAL OF HONOR, 19 GOLD MEDALS AND 5 SILVER MEDALS EXPOSITION AWARDS TO THE ROSENBLATT COMPANY—"SEVEN BROTHERS."

The Rosenblatt Company of San Francisco was honored by many awards at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Wines of the company distinguished with Gold Medals were as follows:

Monk Tonic Port, Monk Tonic Sherry, Angelica.

Malaga and Circle H. Brand of Port, Muscatel.

Wines which won Silver Medals were: Banquet Sauterne, Banquet Burgundy, Banquet Zinfandel.

Eight brandies produced by the Rosenblatt Company were awarded Gold Medals. These were the following:

The Rosenblatt Company California Grape Brandy, inspection 1906.

The Rosenblatt Company California Grape Brandy, inspection 1908.



Pavilion of the Rosenblatt Company at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco

The Rosenblatt Company Muscat Brandy, Special.

Seven Bros. Brand Virgin Brandy.

Apricot Brandy, Peach Brandy, Pear Brandy, Apple Brandy.

The cordials produced by the Rosenblatt Company were signally honored. Irving's Apricot Cordial, one of the leading brands of the company, carried off the Medal of Honor. Gold Medals were awarded to the following cordials:

Milton's Orange, Seven Brothers' Blackberry, We We and Ginger and Brandy.

A Gold Medal was awarded the California Blair of the company.

Silver Medals were won by the company's California Sweet Vermouth and California Dry Vermouth.

Altogether the company's achievements at the Exposition were notable and fully up to expectations. The company's pavilion is one of the best appointed and most popular in the Food Products Palace.

OLD LAND MARKS OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

One of the old land marks in Louisville, Kentucky, just above the famous old Galt House on Main street, is an inscription "C. P. Moorman 1868," chiseled in stone under the roof of a four-story stone front building. From that time to the present the distributing of Old J. H. Cutter whiskies has been going on from that very location and for twenty-two years preceding 1868 Old J. H. Cutter was distributed from the same locality.

Nothing could more firmly attest the sticking to form and maintaining the high quality of a brand of goods than is evidenced by the continuing of the home of J. H. Cutter at one location for seventy years. Such a record alone proves the "Why" of the goodness and popularity of this brand of whisky and its consequent success.—Eastern Exchange.



FADGL AUTO TRAINS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR.

Probably no one single sight at the Exposition has attracted so much favorable attention among engineers and scientific men throughout the country as the Fadgl Street Car System. It promises to become the stepless, trackless transportation of the future.

Mr. R. B. Fageol, an Oakland automobile man, is the man who originated the passenger carrying device.

The Fadgl (Fadgl is a given name) trains are quite simple in construction, so far as appearances go. But it took young Fageol nine months, with two assistant mechanics, to perfect the little trains.

The equipment of the Fadgl system is very ingenious and of particular interest to engineering and automobile men. Twenty trains, each consisting of a tractor and three trailers, seating 100 passengers in all, are in regular operation through the Exposition grounds daily. Two terminals are maintained, one at the Fillmore street entrance, and the other at the Massachusetts State Building at the end of the Avenue of Nations and the Avenue of States.

Fadgl Trackless Trains now glide noiselessly about the broad avenues of the Exposition grounds carrying the thousands of day visitors from one point to another.

In the last analysis, the Fadgl system is destined to play a prominent part in the future development of railway transit facilities, and become a factor in solving the many problems of street traffic in the large and small cities of the country. (Advt.)

NOTABLE ADDRESS OF MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY DELIVERED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VITICULTURISTS.

MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, who is generally considered to be the leader of the intellectual women of the Pacific Coast states, delivered a powerful address before the International Congress of Viticulturists on the 14th of July. Mrs. Duniway was introduced by Toastmaster C. J. Wetmore as "the mother of suffrage in Washington, Oregon and Idaho." Following are the most pointed remarks of the address:

"The women of Washington and Oregon were so recently enfranchised that they were easily led into a pernicious movement to take away by force your right and mine. They find themselves now in a quagmire in which they are floundering. They can import wines and liquors, but they cannot make or sell them in the State of Oregon.

"I have raised a large family of sober, self-respecting sons. My father before me was a sober, self-respecting man. So was my husband. And not one of them knew anything about this modern fad of prohibition or of these people who would go into your pockets like so many pirates, confiscating what is yours by right. They are the kind that would cut down the apple trees because people can get drunk on cider.

"I am one of those old-fashioned persons who believe that the Author of Human Destiny knew what he was about. He placed temptation in the way of man and told man to take care of himself or take the consequences. That is God's law. The flying squadron would improve upon it. They assume that they can make a better law than God. And when in Oregon they induced a majority of the voters to cast their ballots their way, immediately the clergy raised a protest, demanding the use of wine for sacramental purposes, with the result that once a month enough can be imported into the State of Oregon to float a battleship.

"Solomon knew as much, I dare say, as these ministers of today who refuse the fermented grape to you because you do not use it to suit them, but want it themselves for sacramental purposes.

In the course of her address Mrs. Duniway referred to the prohibitionists as "Pirates," saying: "They come to us as a flying squadron of people who don't pay taxes, and tell to the taxpayers to do nothing that does not meet the prohibitionist approval."

SCARCITY OF BOTTLES FOR COGNAC.

The local glass bottle factory at Cognac, France, (Verre Boucher) is shut down. This will seriously affect the brandy trade, as practically all of the Cognac exporters procured the bottles from this factory. To meet the deficiency thus occasioned importations are being attempted from Spain and England, but the result is not what was expected, as the price is too high. In normal times bottles may be purchased from the local factory at 12 francs (\$2.32) to 18 francs (\$3.47) per hundred. The imported bottles cost the consumer \$43.50 francs (\$8.40). In order to facilitate the importation of bottles the "Syndicat de Defense des Exportateurs de Vie de Cognac" has appealed to the government to lift the import duty on bottles when coming from Spain and England.

American concerns desirous of supplying the Cognac market should address the local bottle dealers. The bottle desired is of the same form and color as Martell & Co. and James Hennessy & Co. employ for their brandies. The size of the bottle should be 75 to 77 centiliters. Manufacturers of bottles in the United States should conform to the metric system in making bottles for certain foreign countries.

A direct result of this lack of bottles is the inability of the shippers correctly to gauge their bottles, as is required by the Department of Agriculture. Even with the greatest care errors are certain to occur when the bottles are not in uniform size.

FRENCH-AMERICAN WINE COMPANY RECEIVES EIGHT AWARDS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN I. NOLAN ON CALIFORNIA WETS AND MIDDLE WEST DRYS.

WITHOUT making any strenuous effort to obtain honors at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the French-American Wine Company won eight coveted awards, which attest to the distinction which the company has long held as a producer of choice California wines. Although the company could have placed on display a score of different wines of recognized excellence it contented itself with an exhibition of but eight of its well-known brands and each of these carried off a prize. The company's El Napa Burgundy won the Medal of Honor. Gold Medals were won by the California Burgundy, Sauterne, Zinfandel, Sweet Sauterne and Brandy of the French-American Wine Company. Silver Medals were awarded to the company's Riesling and Hick.

The French-American Wine Company's display was made up of wines which were taken out of the regular stocks in the ware-



MAINTAIN that alcohol is not necessarily an evil; it is made so by legislation and abuse. Water was made into wine by the foremost man of the race I mention. Wine was drunk at His last supper. Wine continues to be the symbolic pledge of a large proportion of Christian civilization.

Already we are overloaded with laws that have for their purpose prohibition or regulation. We are like a horse with a harness so heavy that he can't move. All this legislation is applied vigorously but in error. We have early closing laws. We have Sunday closing laws and laws regulating the kind of windows through which the drys outside may witness the wets inside. We have innumerable other rules and regulations which neither rule nor regulate. The regulators apply expensive regulations to the saloon and the result is that the consumer pays the bill. The reformer, his work well done, goes home to retire at nine o'clock. He thinks he has done his duty. He has pressed the screws on and feels better; but the consumer of a stimulant suffers because the retailer, forced to economy, gives him adulteration.

The trouble in California between these wets and these middle western drys is that both sides overlook the principal issue.

In Canada they treat this problem in a different way. There the government steps in and regulates the quality of the liquor. All retailers are subjected to federal scrutiny and nobody, even in Southern California, ever called the Canadians a drunken people.

What this country needs is not more Hobson legislation but we need regulation in the right direction. If rules were imposed on saloons to regulate the kind of liquor that is sold, those retailers who are largely responsible for the present agitation would be corrected automatically.

There isn't anything intrinsically the matter with the saloon. There isn't anything intrinsically the matter with the wine industry. The matter is with the so-called regulators.

The wine industry of California has now the chance of an epoch. Prejudice against home products has subsided. Foreign markets are opening where hitherto we had no chance. The world wants our products and we, at this juncture, and at the instigation of a few fanatics, begin a controversy which is not yet in sight.

If common sense will prevail on both sides of this controversy; if the men interested in the liquor business behave as men and not as frightened children, there will be no danger that California will suffer from prohibition laws. But if one side of the wets begins to quarrel with the other side, if the producers or wholesalers try to attach the blame of the present agitation on the retailers, or vice versa, here is, in my opinion, an excellent chance for one of California's greatest industries to be destroyed.

The sun that warms the western slopes of California hills and awakens the eastern areas to blush with crimson was intended to ripen grapes. Grapes will ripen, wine will be drunk, hops will be malted, and the soul of grain will be distilled as long as man dwells here below.

Meanwhile the vineyardist doesn't know what is going to happen. He doesn't know during what season he will be forced to abandon the results of his years of industry, and he is naturally retrenching. The small stockholder, whose faith in the virtue of California wines has led him to place some of his savings in this industry, is also retrenching, and there is being diverted from financial activities a sum of money which, were it loosened, would go far to dispel this present period of stringency.

THE SELFISHNESS OF MEN.

An aged German and his wife were much given to quarreling. One day, after a particularly unpleasant scene, the old woman remarked, with a sigh: "Vell, I vish I vas in heafen!"

"I vish I vas in a beer-garden!" shouted her husband.

"Ach ja," cried the old wife, "always you try to pick out the best for your self!"



Exhibit of the French-American Wine Company at the San Francisco World's Fair

houses of the company. The exhibit was strictly representative of the line of products of the vineyards and wineries of the company as they are placed on the markets of the world.

There can be no doubt that if the French-American Wine Company had made as energetic a contest for prizes as its extensive assortment of wines permitted it would have scored very heavily. The company had exhibited "to full capacity" it would undoubtedly have won a dozen more prizes, since it has fully a dozen exquisite wines which did not play a part in the display, but which would undoubtedly have borne off high honors. It appears to have been the policy of the company to be very properly represented at the Exposition without bidding for conspicuous prominence. Nevertheless, the honors won are fully in keeping with the established reputation of the company as an exponent of all that makes for the development of California's viticultural industry on the lines of quality.

The exhibit of the company has been visited by thousands of persons who have been profuse in their praises of the choice wines and brandies dispensed.

Fresno and Vicinity

Fresno, July 26, 1915.

PETITIONS for a wet and dry election in the city of Delano have been verified and a date for the election will be set soon.

Commenting on the action of the prohibitionists at the Fresno convention of the 2nd of June the Fresno "Republican" says:

"There are those who believe that they would be committing personal sin if they were personally to countenance any measure with respect to the liquor question which provided for anything except 100 per cent complete prohibition applied instantly. These persons are so much better Christians than Christ that they agree with the Pharisees who condemned him for drinking wine and associating with publicans.

"Being a minority of the people of California, respectable in numbers and much more than respectable in sincerity and personal purity, they have the right to submit to the people of California any proposition which they wish. Also, they have the duty, which they do not recognize but which the law will enforce on them, of submitting to the determination of the majority of the people of California upon this question. Of course that majority will overwhelmingly defeat the measure they submit. The purpose of submitting it is not to pass it, but to allow the members of the extreme faction to save their personal souls by casting a personal vote unconditionally against even recognizing the existence of the sin which Christ committed at the marriage of Cana.

"There are moral persons and temperance reformers who believe that prohibition is morally wrong. There are prohibitionists who believe that anything but prohibition is morally wrong. Neither of those classes of persons can get votes enough to enact their personal views into law. Unless these two sets of persons can unite on something on which they can both agree and can then join in working for it, nothing will be enacted and California will be left just where it is now.

"One further thing must be reckoned with: If any general enactment is passed by the State of California, we must be prepared to enforce that enactment on the city of San Francisco against the will of its people, against the obstruction of its government, and without the assistance of its police.

"Either we must adhere to the local option principle and let San Francisco govern itself, or we must override that principle and govern San Francisco on this issue against the will and the conscience of its people and against the active opposition of any local government which it will consent to elect. This situation exists now in San Francisco, and ten years is a short estimate of the time through which it will continue to exist."

The Kingsburg "Recorder" pays a compliment to the Italian-Swiss Colony in the following language: "Marketing their products under their own brands, the Italian Swiss Colony is known throughout the United States. The colony management has been active in assisting the promotion of the interests of California, practically every exhibit of the resources and products of the state has included a display of the products of the colony, and the Italian Swiss Colony is almost as well known as the State of California, and the two—the state and the Italian Swiss Colony—suggest one another."

Condemnation of the sweet wine tax in very strong language is made by the Fresno "Republican" in a recent editorial. Some of the best paragraphs read as follows:

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue disclaims all responsibility in the matter, beyond his evident duty to enforce the law as he finds it, regardless of his personal opinion of it. But there has been an apparent desire, for a long time, on the part of some administrative officers of the government, that fortifying brandy should some day be put under the same regulations as all other brandy. We may therefore suspect that the commissioner does not regret the necessity thus imposed on him. The appeal, both moral and legal, must be to congress.

"There could be no more futile, as well as no more iniquitous tax than this. It is futile because it will not raise revenue, and it is iniquitous because it purposely destroys a great industry. Also, it is stupid, because it implies total ignorance of the whole process of making and fortifying wine. The administrative method proposed is even more impossible than the increased rate. It is not enough to make wine pay a whisky tax, but it is worse to subject the making of wine to whisky conditions. A limited amount of superior wine might indeed stand the whisky tax. But drinking wine cannot be made under whisky conditions. The brandy and wine must be matured together, mingled in the same casks, if the wine is to be good. The whisky regulations require them to be matured separately, to the detriment of both—or else to pay the whisky tax in advance, before maturing; a burden which whisky can not stand. Wine could stand it still less, since it costs real money to grow and make wine, while whisky costs nothing to make, and its price is all tax and profit.

"If there is anybody in congress who knows anything about wine he will make the case so plain that the request of the California legislature will be granted without hesitation."

THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

To Be Sold Under the Hammer.

Prohibition has brought the State of West Virginia face to face with bankruptcy. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the dry state must meet its obligations. The following is the opinion expressed by a United States government official:

"If West Virginia does not pay that \$12,393,929, which the Supreme Court of the United States held to be her share of Virginia's old state debt, she will be put under the hammer and sold out from the capitol steps.

"The opinion of the court in the case where North Carolina was held liable for its bonds owned by the State of North Dakota established a precedent where the Supreme Court can compel a sovereign state to pay any money it owes another sovereign state. Mark my word if West Virginia doesn't pay, that state will be sold out from the capitol steps."

There are a number of ways of forcing payment. One is that the Supreme Court could seize the tax collecting machinery of the state and levy a tax sufficient to meet the amount of the court's verdict. Another would be to put under the hammer enough of West Virginia's assets, such as courthouses, schoolhouses, etc., to meet the indebtedness.

Public Schools Being Closed.

The Washington "Herald" says: West Virginia has been compelled to close her public schools for want of revenues, and now it is reported that a large number of prisoners will have to be released for the same reason. There is no money to support them in the county jails or to transport them to the state prison. The next thing we hear from West Virginia may be the abolition of courts and a return to the good, old way of every man taking the law into his own hands, collecting his debt at the point of a shotgun if necessary, punishing personal injuries and insults, and getting back to a state of nature. Experiments of this kind have been considered dangerous in the past, but West Virginia has a new condition which may bring better results than the experiment of Breathitt county, Ky. West Virginia has state-wide prohibition and the salaries of the prohibition commissioner and his deputies have not been cut off. The state is dry from the Blue Ridge to the Ohio river and not even cider can be sold after it is three weeks old. Under such conditions it may be that the people can get along without schools, courts and jails. They will all be too good to go to jail, too honest to need courts and too intelligent to need education.

Spanish Sherry Situation.—The proposed increase in import duties on wines and spirits into Great Britain, the former being quadrupled and the latter doubled, threatens to affect the grower and dealers very seriously. England has, hitherto, been the best customer for Jerez wines and the increase in cost to the consumer is expected to reduce the consumption materially.—Consul Paul H. Foster, Jerez de la Frontera.

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"Standing on the Misuse"

THE Hartford "Courant," the oldest newspaper in America, and recognized as one of the most ably edited journals in the country, makes an exhaustive analysis of the present prohibition agitation, stating that the entire platform of prohibition is based on the misuse rather than the use of alcoholic liquors.

The editorial, "Standing on the Misuse," follows:

The case of those who wish to prohibit the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors would be stronger if they could show that such liquors have no good and necessary uses. This they cannot show, and they know it, and therefore they do not touch that side of the question. They draw their entire argument from the mischief done to or by those who misuse these liquors. But to reason from the misuse of a certain necessary article to its absolute prohibition is to jump all the fences of logic and common sense. The automobile, when mishandled, kills people; therefore abolish all automobiles. But nobody is such a fool as to suggest that. When a railroad signal is misplaced or overlooked, the following train smashes into the standing train and passengers are killed; therefore pass a law prohibiting railroad trains from running at all and railroads from being built. Then we could go back to ox carts and stage coaches and be safe until something happened to them and they were prohibited, and then we could trudge about from the Atlantic to the Pacific on foot. School houses and asylums for the insane sometimes burn down and human lives are thereby lost; therefore away with every house of instruction and house of protection, and let the children be taught under the trees in summer and in the snow cave in winter, and let the feeble minded run loose.

This is exactly the argument of the prohibitionist, whether they plan to get their prohibition from a state or from the nation. They might with equal sense propose to prohibit the sale and manufacture of gunpowder and guns, which are fatal things when misused, as to urge the prohibition of alcoholic liquors because these are misused. And that they are misused is their whole case. They walk around all the necessary and beneficial uses of alcoholic liquors with averted eyes, and point only to the poor fools who misuse these liquors. They calculate how much money these fools spend, and how many jail cells they fill, if they add viciousness to their weak-minded folly, and how they add to the death rate. All this is rubbish of the most rubbishy kind. It is fairly certain that no community can make much by protecting its fools from themselves. The sooner the fool makes an end of it with his own folly the better it is for the community. The most that the community can do about it in any case is to protect itself from the fools, and this the community now does by holding every individual responsible for his own acts.

No prohibitionist, not even Mr. Bryan—who, with his characteristic zeal for new humbugs, is now parading around on the water wagon with the forlorn dove of peace on his shoulder—ever proposed that the nation or the state should prohibit firearms, although so far as crime is concerned, the revolver and the shotgun are the commonest and the most effective instruments of violence. What the most headstrong prohibitionist says about firearms is that the children should be taught how to use them safely and the fools should be made to do so. This is the common-sense and the civilized way to dealing with a danger which consists wholly in the misuse of these things. Alcoholic liquors should be dealt with in the same manner, by due and stringent regulations of their sale and use, as is the rule now in all communities where good sense and sanity still prevail. The children should be taught, too, not to believe that these liquors are so many poisonous snakes, and to be afraid of them, but to understand their good qualities and their bad qualities, and thus to be self-guarded against that intemperate and swinish misuse of them in which their only danger lies. The children should be taught how differences of climate change the line of safety in the use of these liquors, and above all should be brought up to be the masters of these liquors and not their slaves. This is

the general line of training that every man who knows how to use a gun properly has had, and it is the rational and efficacious way of dealing with this liquor question.

As to extirpating alcoholic liquors from any community, whether half civilized or wholly civilized, that is pure fancy. Alcoholic liquors in some form have been in the world ever since man has been able to make a report of his own proceedings, and presumably long before. That they will remain in the world, as one of the difficult things with which man has to cope, is as certain as anything in the future. Much is made just now of the abolition of vodka in Russia and of absinthe in France. But absinthe as it has been used in France is little better than a poison, being a mixture of brandy and wormwood, and the traditional merit of wormwood being to kill worms in children, while vodka is a vile and hot-tempered whisky, whose burning quality has seemed to the ignorant mass of the Russian people, and to most of the small cultivated circle, as the very thing for their cold climate. Alcoholic liquors of better quality are still abundant in both countries, and are in every way likely to remain so. It is the same thing with the wave of prohibition that has lately rolled over many of our Southern states. In most cases the supposed need of depriving the negroes of opportunities for excessive drinking explains this political phenomenon. Some of those states have already gone back to ordinary regulation, and no observant man believes that there is any difficulty in obtaining in any of them all the alcoholic liquor that is desired.

This notion that an arbitrary law, unsupported by the habits and needs of the community, can turn whole states away from the sale and misuse of alcoholic liquors as if by a magician's wand, may endure for say ten years, although we greatly doubt that its life will be so long as that. The sham of it all, the plain hypocrisy, and particularly its incapacity to bring about the desired self-control and temperance, are bound to make it only a temporary and useless fad. Prohibition may be a good thing to win a few elections here and there, while the people are still green and inexperienced and hopeful about it, but it will not endure. It will not endure because the entire intellectual basis of the demand for prohibition consists of the misuse of alcoholic liquors, rather than the proof that these liquors have no rightful or useful place in the world at all. This proof the prohibitionists cannot give, and to give the due credit for a knowledge of their own limitations, few of them pretend to give it. Their entire argument consists of the exceptions to the rule, and not of the rule itself; and the normal and common sense effect of that argument, as soon as the people open their eyes open to it, is to bring everybody back to the safe and effective ground of proper regulation.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS WANT THEIR RUM.

Mr. Ben Tillett, the labor leader, who recently visited the British front, tells this story of the Canadians:

"One very funny incident occurred when I met the Canadian soldiers. You know what a hard time they had at Hill No. 60. They were cheerful enough about it, except for one thing.

"'We knew what we were coming out to,' they said. 'We did not expect an evening party, but look here, Ben Tillett, five days in the trenches and a rumless rest is no — good to us. We pinched a Dublin fucilier's rum once, but that was only a thimble. If there's — teetotalers of yours at home and on the staff don't think there's comfort in a drop of — rum, send 'em out here and we'll show them.'

"I told them I was going to lunch with Sir John French on the next day, and that I'd tell him what they said.

"'Yes, but tell him exactly what we said, Ben,' they shouted 'every — word of it.'

"I promised I would do so and I did. I did not spare the chief a single adjective. He lay back and laughed till the tears came.

"'They really ought to have their rum,' was all he said."

(The adjective used by the Canadians was "bloody.")

ATTENTION OF PROPRIETARY CLASS BEING CALLED TO PROHIBITION.

A short, pithy and intensely interesting article on a subject which is giving thousands of serious-minded men food for thought is found in the "Magazine of Wall Street." The article is headed "The Financial Results of Prohibition," and is written by W. R. Coch. It speaks in emphatic tones for itself. Here it is:

What would be the result if the entire liquor industry in the United States were wiped out? This is the momentous issue facing the people now—and yet the subject is not discussed seriously and honestly by the press.

The following figures can be verified by consulting the government's statistics:

Capital invested in the liquor industry.....	\$1,294,583,426.00
Annual disbursements other than wages.....	1,121,696,097.36
Annual disbursement for wages	453,872,553.00

Total.....	\$2,870,152,076.36
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Out of 257 industries specified by the United States census of 1913 only five had a large amount of capital invested than the liquor industry.

The value of farm products used are as follows:

Barley	\$55,236,641
Corn	30,924,335
Wheat	869,938
Rye	7,288,786
Hops	11,155,215
Roots	4,604,476
Masses	2,056,626
Fruit	751,835
Other products	626,119

Applying mathematics to the United States census report you will find that during 1913 the liquor interests contributed \$13,485,-

460 to farm labor, or a sum sufficient for the employment of 7,419 persons for six months at \$30 per month. The liquor industry and the allied industries give employment to considerably over 1,000,000 people; and if their dependents are considered, a grand total of about 4,000,000 persons are involved.

"The retail liquor trade alone pays \$199,438,882 per annum for rent—and this does not include hotels, etc., that will be seriously affected. There will be thousands of buildings vacant, with the result, if supply and demand mean anything, that real estate values will decrease, but taxes will increase because of a decreased revenue to state and government.

"The amount of insurance carried by the retail trade alone is estimated at approximately \$226,772,180. The annual disbursements for license fees for 1913 amounted to \$109,254,044—a goodly sum to make up by direct taxation, and this does not include fees from drug stores, grocery stores and such establishments that distribute liquor. There is approximately \$500,000,000 collected annually in federal, state, county and city taxes from the liquor business which will be wiped out by prohibition. There would be a deficit in the national treasury under prohibition of at least \$325,000,000 a year.

"What would prohibition and local option mean to New York state alone? There are 152,000 persons employed—annual wages paid, \$128,000,000; value of product in trade, \$842,000,000; internal revenue tax for 1914, \$72,000,000; number of farms devoted to hops culture, 2,227; acreage, 12,850."

F. SALMINA & COMPANY WIN WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS.

The Superior Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition awarded to the firm of F. Salmina & Company of St. Helena, Cal., prizes for every variety of wine entered by the company in competition for prizes. The awards were as follows:

Medal of Honor—Sauterne, Burgundy, Riesling.

Gold Medal—Sauvignon, Zinfandel, Cabernet.

BOTTLE CAPS

BOOK ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR

FALL REQUIREMENTS

TO INSURE

The same PROMPT DISPATCH

The same HIGH QUALITY

and LOWEST PRICES

SEND PARTICULARS FOR FORWARD SHIPMENTS TO

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road

LONDON, N., ENGLAND

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1915.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	..	7,815	\$ 3,488
" Mexico	..	100	38
" Central America	7	10,090	3,814
" South America	3	2,441	982
" Hawaiian Islands	178	47,007	24,946
" Japan	5	4,395	1,365
" China	10	1,651	589
" Philippine Islands	90	3,153	2,682
" Dutch East Indies	..	868	524
" Samoa	1	1,022	587
" Society Islands	..	3,027	1,126
" Sweden	9	210	125

Total..... 303 81,779 \$40,266

To New York—323,596 gallons and 455 cases. Value, \$113,223. To Boston—4,715 gallons and 2 cases. Value \$1,710.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	1	..	\$ 6
Central America	..	25	50
" South America	2	..	24
" Hawaiian Islands	15	510	1,131
" Philippine Islands	..	21	30

Total..... 18 556 \$1,241

To New York—7,600 gallons and 16 cases. Value \$16,788.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	30	..	\$ 150
Mexico	20	35	182
Central America	496	381	3,056
" Hawaiian Islands	48	1,957	3,586
" Philippine Islands	52	100	571

Total..... 646 2,473 \$7,545

To New York—50 cases. Value \$282.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	180	\$1,438
" Hawaiian Islands	500	3,539
" China	25	155
" Philippine Islands	50	252
" Dutch East Indies	383	1,374
" British India	1	22
" French East Indies	25	175
" Society Islands	114	572
" Samoa	1	12

Total..... 1,279 \$7,539

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To British Columbia—6,170 pounds Malt, value \$145.
 " Mexico—54,850 pounds Malt, value \$1,350.
 " Central America—2 cases Vermouth, value \$13; 45 cases Mineral Water, value \$211; 6 cases Grape Juice, value \$26; 10 gallons Alcohol, value \$4. Total value, \$254.
 " South America—2 cases Champagne, value \$49; 4 cases Grape Juice, value \$16; 9,060 pounds Hops, value \$1,630. Total value, \$1,695.
 " Hawaiian Islands—30 pounds Hops, value \$7; 65,070 pounds Malt, value \$1,627; 5 cases Vermouth, value \$20; 1 case Benedictine, value \$46; 3 cases Creme de Menthe, value \$39; 3 cases Amer Picon, value \$36; 2 cases Banana Liquor, value \$25; 2 cases Komal, value \$25; 5 cases Stout, value \$68; 2 cases Bitters, value \$28; 2 cases Grape Juice, value \$9; 10 barrels Gin, value \$742; 13 cases Gin, value \$122; 17 cases Cordials, value \$163; 52 cases Champagne, value \$1,812; 47 cases Liqueurs, value \$293; 10 barrels Liqueurs, value \$170; 5 cases Rum, value \$62; 2 kegs Alcohol, value \$63; 21 barrels Alcohol, value \$1,085; 110 cases Mineral Water, value \$625. Total value, \$7,067.
 " China—42 cases Cider, value \$275; 12 cases Grape Juice, value \$55; 30 pounds Hops, value \$9. Total value, \$339.
 To Ho Ilo—20 cases Grape Juice, value \$90.
 " Philippine Islands—2,125 pounds Hops, value \$425; 16 cases Mineral Water, value \$84; 1 barrel Blackberry Cordial, value \$55; 1 barrel Sloe Gin, value \$53; 28 cases Grape Juice, value \$112. Total value, \$729.

" Australia—36,982 pounds Hops, value \$4,951.
 " Society Islands—8 cases Grape Juice, value \$26; 2 cases Alcohol, value \$52. Total value, \$52.
 " Samoa—4 cases Soda Water, value \$36; 10 cases Ginger Ale, value \$25. Total value, \$82.
 " Sweden—2 cases Champagne, value \$41; 30 pounds Hops, value \$10; 10 pounds Malt, value \$643. Total value, \$694.
 Grand total value, \$17,873.
 To New York—40,000 pounds Hops, value \$2,900; 33 cases Mineral Water, value \$143; 33 barrels Vermouth, value \$2,400; 1 box Sake, value \$15; 3 cases Cordials, value \$23; 40 cases Champagne, value \$894; 5 cases Grape Juice, value \$24; 1 keg Rum, value \$32; 2 ½-barrels Rum, value \$15; 1 keg Gin, value \$15. Total value, \$6,547.

California Wine to New York by Sea

June 16 to 30.

CALIFORNIA WINE.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Finland."

300 bbls.	E. L. Spellman & Company
410 "	Lachman & Jacobson
72 "	A. Morice & Company
75 "	L. Botta & Company
75 "	Piemont Wine

From San Francisco, S.S. "Minnesotan."

25 "	V. G. R.
150 "	E. L. Spellman & Company
100 "	Pessagno & Montreuil
200 "	California Wine Association
830 "	Lachman & Jacobson
100 "	A. D. Rumi
150 "	I. Golding
60 "	Swiss American Wine Company
80 "	Italian Vineyard Company

From San Francisco, S.S. "Pleides."

75 "	Golden Gate Fruit Company
873 "	Or

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Pleides."

34 "	Or
20 hf-bbls.	Or

July 1 to 15.

CALIFORNIA WINE.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Frederick Luckenbach."

74 bbls.	Chas. Stern & Son
821 "	Or

From San Francisco, S.S. "Iowan."

80 "	A. G. Marshuetz & Company
75 "	Italian Vineyard Company
60 "	E. Strobil
27 "	Or

From San Francisco, S.S. "Kroonland."

150 "	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
623 "	From San Francisco, S.S. "Lewis Luckenbach."

From San Francisco, S.S. "S. V. Luckenbach."

1106 "	42 cases Or
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CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Frederick Luckenbach."

120 "	Or
54 hf-bbls.	Or

From San Francisco, S.S. "Lewis Luckenbach."

17 bbls.	Or
22 hf-bbls.	Or

From San Francisco, S.S. "S. V. Luckenbach."

22 bbls.	Or
23 hf-bbls.	Or



JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1915.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Siberia," June 20.

18 casks Sake San Francisco.
 27 cases Sake San Francisco.

FROM ALTATA per steamer "Cetrina," June 23.

200 cases Alcohol San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Merchant," June 23.

200 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 175 cases Gin San Francisco.
 12 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 100 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 40 barrels Stout San Francisco.
 100 casks Beer San Francisco.
 15 cases Beer San Francisco.
 20 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 50 barrels Ale San Francisco.
 15 octaves Gin San Francisco.
 24 octaves Wine San Francisco.
 10 casks Gin San Francisco.
 8 casks Wine San Francisco.
 2 quarts Gin San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Florence Luckenbach," June 23.

30 packages Beer Tonic San Francisco.
 15 cases Wine San Francisco.
 10 cases Cordials San Francisco.
 5 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 2 cases Punch San Francisco.
 2 cases Limejuice San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Tacoma," June 25.

150 cases Sake San Francisco.
 25 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Isthmian," June 28.

20 cases Wine San Francisco.
 25 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 15 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 10 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 10 cases Beer San Francisco.
 10 cases Cider San Francisco.
 3 cases Fruit Juice San Francisco.
 2 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Arizonan," June 30.

100 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 50 cases Wine San Francisco.
 200 cases Champagne San Francisco.
 17 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.
 30 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 20 cases Cordials San Francisco.
 100 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 100 barrels Gin San Francisco.
 100 barrels Wine San Francisco.
 10 cases Rum San Francisco.
 5 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 5 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 3 gal. Gin San Francisco.
 1 barrel Ginger Ale San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut," June 30.

27 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 100 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "Peru," June 30.

20 cases Wine San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor," July 2.

15 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 10 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 1 1/2-barrel Wine San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Harry Luckenbach," July 2.

100 barrels Whisky San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," July 4.

315 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 185 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 140 1/4-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 40 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Finland," July 6.

180 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 130 casks Beer San Francisco.
 25 barrels Stout San Francisco.
 20 barrels Stout Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Hawaiian," July 6.

1354 boxes Grape Juice San Francisco.
 701 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.
 10 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 8 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 7 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 3 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 1 carton Liqueur San Francisco.
 1 1/2-barrel Whisky San Francisco.
 5 cases Wine San Diego.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Colombian," July 9.

173 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 100 cases Gin San Francisco.
 57 cases Wine San Francisco.
 45 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 43 barrels Liqueurs San Francisco.
 42 1/2-barrels Liqueurs San Francisco.
 30 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 27 barrels Wine San Francisco.
 25 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 25 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 25 cases Cider San Francisco.
 22 cases Cordials San Francisco.
 15 cases Fruit Juice San Francisco.
 10 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 1 box Alcohol San Francisco.
 1000 boxes Bitters Los Angeles.
 600 cases Grape Juice Los Angeles.
 66 barrels Whisky Los Angeles.
 50 cases Whisky Los Angeles.
 11 cases Gin Los Angeles.
 5 hogsheads Whisky Los Angeles.
 2 barrels Gin Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Honolulan," July 9.

7 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 5 barrels Gin San Francisco.
 5 octaves Gin San Francisco.
 4 cases Fruit Juice San Francisco.
 1 case Champagne San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor," July 9.

150 casks Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," July 10.

225 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 300 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 200 1/4-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 70 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut," July 11.

730 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Jason," July 11.

305 cases Stout San Francisco.
 250 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 95 cases Ale San Francisco.
 20 cases Gin San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Congress," July 13.

56 cases Beer San Francisco.
 30 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Davey," July 14.

569 barrels Beer San Francisco.

(Continued on page 23)

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322

Banquet to Visiting Delegates to International Congress of Viticulture



ON the evening of the 13th of July over 250 persons participated in one of the most enjoyable banquets ever given in San Francisco. This banquet was held at Tait's Restaurant at 168 O'Farrell street. The guests were the visiting delegates of the International Congress of Viticulture. Within the Peacock Room (the Salon del Pavo Real) of the Jeweled Temple, generally known as the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, the hundreds of delighted participants listened to exquisite music and excellent speeches and danced to the strains of an orchestra that was as harmonious as were the thoughts and sentiments of those who were present.

The setting of the scene was as beautiful as the mind of man could conceive. From the domed ceiling of the Peacock Room the thousands of gems reflected myriads of colors, the revolving chandelier in the center of the Jeweled Rotunda casting forth the subdued illumination from the scores of miniature searchlights that were concealed in gorgeous lamps in the recesses at the four corners of the chamber.

Color effect was accentuated by the merging of rich blue and green with the mellow brown of the woodwork. As the tables were decorated with a profusion of vines and fresh grapes the harmony of the color scheme was brought out to its fullest degree.

Everything was done to make the guests feel entirely free from care without in any way making them feel the spirit of frivolity. Joy prevailed without giddiness and the absence of care did not make for absence of thought, since there were present many of the most intellectual men and women of the country, and they all contributed to the general happiness by a constant flow of ideas.

The list of guests is given as follows:

Speakers' Table—Mr. Chas. Carpy, Mr. Lee J. Vance, Mrs. Bundschu, Mr. E. M. Sheeman, Mrs. Stallsmith, Mr. C. J. Wetmore, Mrs. H. P. Dewey, Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Mr. H. P. Dewey, Mr. A. Sbarboro.

Table No. 1—Mr. W. F. Broderick, Mr. Sam Ciprico, Mr. Otto Rosenstein, Mr. Leonard Jacobi, Mr. Wm. Ruddick, Mr. Behrman, Mr. Frank Busse.

Table No. 2—Mr. S. E. Selling, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Wm. J. Farrell, Mrs. Anna Farrell, the Misses Farrell, Mr. Aug. Wolff, Mr. L. C. Bozarth.

Table No. 3—Mr. and Mrs. S. Federspiel, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Dewey.

Table No. 4—Mr. K. Nagasawa, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bioletti, Mr. E. W. Mobsby, Mr. J. Pacheteau.

Table No. 5—Count and Countess del Valle de Salazar, Hon. Manuel Roldan.

Table No. 6—Congressman and Mrs. Julius Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rulofson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Carrol.

Table No. 7—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. E. M. Sheehan, Mrs. M. Colson.

Table No. 8—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer de Pue, Mr. Thos. B. Stallsmith, Mrs. Klingel, Mr. Paul Masson, Mr. E. H. Rixford.

Table No. 9—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. John Caton, Jr.

Table No. 10—Editors Call, Chronicle, Examiner, Bulletin, Commercial News, R. M. Wood.

Table No. 11—Col. Theodore Gier, Mrs. Gier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lange, Mr. W. W. Lyman, Mr. G. DeLatour.

Table No. 12—Mr. F. Malcolm and lady, Mr. A. R. Morrow and lady, Mr. C. Schilling, Mr. Leichter.

Table No. 13—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoelscher, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rowley, Mr. Abbott and lady.

Table No. 14—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scott, Mr. Jas. Borland, Mr. F. E. Mayhew, Mr. Henry Landsberger, Mr. Ralph Gould.

Table No. 15—Mr. B. J. Joyce, Mrs. Van Dyke, Mr. V. Walsh, Mr. W. L. Southwick.

Table No. 16—Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Korbel and party,

Table No. 17—Mr. H. W. Koster, Mr. J. H. Day, Mr. Warneke, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. W. B. Duff.

Table No. 18—Mr. and Mrs. C. Bundschu, Mr. and Mrs. I. Stoll, Mr. Walter Bundschu, Mr. Wm. Wehner, Mr. Louis J. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Argus.

Table No. 19—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gundlach, Mr. R. M. Sims.

Table No. 20—Mr. and Mrs. Secondo Guasti, Mr. E. C. R. Hon. Pio Margotti, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sartori.

Table No. 21—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Fontana, Mr. A. E. Sbarboro, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mattei.

Table No. 22—Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Bloom, Mr. F. Frohma and Mrs. M. A. Eiseman, Miss Eiseman.

Table No. 23—Mr. and Mrs. Bismarck Bruck, Mr. and Mrs. Migliavacca, Mr. Beringer, Mr. Chevelier.

Table No. 24—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bertheau, Mr. M. Sch. C. R. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jordan, Jr.

Table No. 25—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lachman, Mr. and Mrs. Shlessinger, Mr. and Mrs. E. Groezinger.

Table No. 26—Mr. Sheridan Peterson, Mr. J. E. Beach, Mr. Peter F. Goodwin, Mr. A. G. Dondero, Mr. John A. Corotti, Mr. E. T. Meakin.

Table No. 27—Mr. G. E. Lawrence, Prof. Geo. Husmann, Hans J. Bock, Mr. Tracy Learnard, Mr. A. D. L. Hamilton.

Table No. 28—Mr. E. A. Rossi, Mr. R. D. Rossi, Mr. Cleary, Mr. F. M. Roessler, Mr. Loeser.

Table No. 29—Hon. John Burke, U. S. Treasurer; Mr. Kewin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wetmore, Mrs. L. Landsberger, E. W. Joyce.

Table No. 30—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shoemake, Mr. E. H. field, Mr. Hiram Maxfield, Miss Jane Maxfield, Miss Helen field.

Table No. 31—Mr. C. H. Wente and party, Miss O. Taber

Table No. 32—Mr. L. Munier, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bettolli, Algernon Crofton, Mrs. Sarah Smith.

Table No. 33—Mr. F. Salmina, Mr. P. Bernardi, Mr. F. mann, Mr. Baber.

Table No. 34—Mr. C. Dresel and son, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stanton.

Table No. 35—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Bosch, Mr. A. Bauer, E. Minturn, Mr. A. Rasmussen, Mr. H. Dufour.

Table No. 36—Mr. Louis Kunde, Mr. M. Vierra, Mr. P. F. Mr. F. Giannini, Mr. Victor Piezzi, Mr. Curtin.

Among the most prominent speakers were Congressman Julius Kahn, Chevalier Andreas Sbarboro, Honorable Hiram Dewey, Governor Burke of North Dakota, and Messrs. William B. Alwood, Lee J. Vance, Ben Weed and Charles Carpy.

The speech of Congressman Kahn sounded the keynote of the banquet. In the eloquence of San Francisco's most popular congressman the praise of the grape was rung through the banquet hall as if it came from the timbrel of Miriam. Congressman Kahn expatiated upon the merits of the viticultural industry with telling effect. He was at his best and everyone knows that when he is at his best there is nothing left to be desired from the standpoint of eloquence.

Chevalier Sbarboro, in a speech which was pithy and to the point, made a winning plea for temperance. He convinced the assembly that cheap wine is the principal factor in the elimination of drunkenness.

Mr. Charles Carpy chose for the subject of his address "How Do I Know Good Wines?" With a thorough mastery of the technique of the viticulturist and a happy command of language described to the attentive and convivial guests the means and methods by which mankind is provided with its most cherished of beverages, good wine. The address of Mr. Carpy was one of instruction and it certainly was the best educational effort of the evening.

Honorable Hiram Dewey, in a most felicitous address, showed the universality of the freedom of thought and the love of personal liberty which binds the viticulturists of the world in brotherhood.

Mr. Ben Weed recited a poem which made every guest feel the divine afflatus. The Muse disported itself in all its classic

heavy through the verses of Mr. Weed. Mr. Weed proved to everybody's satisfaction that true poetical inspiration comes from wine.

Gov. Governor Burke of North Dakota provoked the greatest of good humor by his remarks, which combined gayety and wisdom. When he cut the creed of the prohibitionists to pieces he did so in a way that could not offend even the most untoward of the latter-day requisitionists.

Mr. William B. Alwood added the element of quaint West Virginia geniality to the festivity of the occasion. Before Mr. Alwood concluded his address everyone felt that there is hope, very high hope for West Virginia.

Mr. Lee J. Vance paid a glowing tribute to California wines. He told the happy guests that the sale of California champagnes now exceeds that of all other champagnes in Chicago, and that the three most popular brands of champagne in the city of New York are produced in California, these brands leading all others, including the most famous of France, in the metropolis of the Americas.

Mr. C. J. Wetmore opened the program of toasts and introduced Mr. J. M. Sheehan, who acted as toastmaster.

The menu was as follows:

California Sherry
Fresh Artichoke Hearts
Stuffed with Shrimps—California Dressing
Bisque of Terrapin
Ripe Olives in Oil Salted Almonds
California White Wines
Filet of San Dabs a la Bacchus
Duchesse Potatoes
Creamed Sweetbread Patties
California Red Wines
Fried Squab Chicken in Butter
New Potatoes
Asparagus with Hollandais Sauce
Hearts of Lettuce
Roquefort Cheese Dressing
California Champagnes
Orange Ice a la Tait
Special Cakes
Coffee Cigars Cigarettes
Shasta Water

The following poem was read by Mr. B. Weed:

California's Greeting.

Men came with many minds across the sea
From ancient states and kingdoms to our shore,
And facing westward from the cleaving prore
They saw the setting sun and yearned for me.
Strong men and women, mighty to be free,
And guided by the old prophetic lore,
Came at last upon my golden ore
And all the splendors of this western lea.
And here I mold them to my will and make
They mine; and everywhere they go they sing
Of my delight. And now my suppliants raise
The jeweled cup from viney hills that take
The morn, and pledging you, to you they bring
The welcome and the beauty of my days.

IN KANSAS.

Druggist in the prohibition belt (to trusty friend)—Tonight, old man, I've got a treat for you. I'm going to open up a bottle of Ly's Pinkham, 1884.—Kansas City Journal.

WINE MEN OF THE WORLD VISIT THE ASTI VINEYARDS.

On the 15th of July the hospitality of the Asti Vineyards and of Chevalier Andrea Sbarboro was again extended to a gathering of men from all parts of the United States and from all parts of the world. The delegates attending the International Viticultural Congress, which met at Festival Hall in the world's fair in San Francisco, were taken on a special excursion to the Asti Vineyards, arriving there at 10:30 a. m.

Lunch was served in the magnificent vine arbor at Chevalier Sbarboro's Pompeian villa on the banks of the Russian River at 12:30 o'clock.

When at Asti the visitors were shown through the immense wineries and through the great plant where another batch of 500,000 bottles of "Golden State" is in the making. They had a fine view of the thousands of acres of vineyard of the Italian-Swiss Colony and of the picturesque route through which the train ran taking them from San Francisco to Asti. Chevalier Sbarboro and the Colony people endeavored to let this showing of true California hospitality abound with all its generosity and the visitors had an opportunity of enjoying the golden sunshine amid a scene that is decidedly picturesque.

A number of Santa Rosans, including the legislative representatives of the county, met the distinguished visitors at Asti and lunched with them at the Pompeian Villa.

This was a large and notable gathering of men interested in the viticultural industry, world-wide in importance. Incidentally it showed to these men from all parts of the United States and other lands something of the importance of the wine industry in Sonoma, the greatest dry wine county in the New World.

IMPORTS BY SEA

(Continued from page 21)

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Panaman," July 14.

450 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
60 cases Wine	San Francisco.
16 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.
11 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
10 casks Rum	San Francisco.
8 octaves Wine	San Francisco.
1 cask Wine	San Francisco.
5 barrels Whisky	Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "J. L. Luckenbach," July 15.

50 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
47 gallons Wine	San Francisco.
1 case Grape Juice	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Iowan," July 19.

125 cases Beer	San Francisco.
25 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
15 cases Wine	San Francisco.
15 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
10 casks Gin	San Francisco.
10 1/2-barrels Gin	San Francisco.
5 casks Beer Tonic	San Francisco.
2 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
2 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
1 cask Wine	San Francisco.
1 1/2-barrel Wine	San Francisco.

FROM LONDON per steamer "Crown of Seville," July 19.

1300 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
1200 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
710 cases Vermouth	San Francisco.
307 cases Liqueur	San Francisco.
250 cases Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
56 cases Wine	San Francisco.
50 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
41 casks Wine	San Francisco.
25 casks Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
21 casks Whisky	San Francisco.
1 cask Brandy	San Francisco.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of June, 1915.

	Tax. Ga.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	427
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	54,881
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	36
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of June, 1915.

	Tax. Gal.
Produced and bonded in this district	60,768
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	33,317
Exported	115
Tax paid from warehouse	55,920
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond June 30, 1915	3,314,390

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of June, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	650
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	720
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of June, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	298.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	1,983.9
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	5,502.9
Remaining in bond June, 1915	206,702.4

SWEET WINE PRODUCED IN SIXTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA IN JUNE, 1915—26,319.77 Gallons of Sherry.

WINE DAY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

"Wine Day" was observed July 14 at the San Francisco Exposition as the closing and crowning feature of the Viticultural Congress.

In the morning the delegates to the congress took a boat trip around the bay and to Winehaven. At 1 o'clock the party returned and proceeded to Old Faithful Inn, where the ceremonies of the day were held while luncheon was served.

At the luncheon wines of all nations were served and speakers and guests representing many nations were seated around the tables. Mr. C. J. Wetmore, president of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, was the chairman of the affair.

The speakers were Mr. S. Federspiel, president of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association, and E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners. The directors of the Exposition presented a bronze medal to the exhibit association.

All during the afternoon there was music at the grape temple in the Palace of Food Products and souvenirs were distributed.

In addition to many of the state and foreign pavilions the Alameda, Fresno, Napa, Sacramento, Santa Clara and Sonoma county exhibits in the California Building served claret punch to all visitors.

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SAN FRANCISCO

GAHERING OF DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VITICULTURE AT LOS ANGELES WHILE EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

number of brilliant speeches were made July 7 at the Alexander following a delightful banquet given by leading wine growers of Southern California in honor of more than a score of leading viticulturists of the east who were on their way to San Francisco to attend the International Congress of Viticulture.

The banquet was arranged by Secondo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company of Southern California, and Col. Alfred Stern, two of the most prominent viticulturists of the state. They assisted the eastern gentlemen of the co-operation of this state's wine growers in promoting the great industry.

Those who were present at the banquet were: W. L. White and daughter, H. S. Dewey and wife, D. H. Maxfield, son and daughter, B. J. and E. W. Joyce, William J. Farrell, wife and sons, E. C. Romano, William Cullman, L. W. Southwick, J. L. Vance, Elmer De Pue, wife and sister, Prof. W. B. Alwood, George W. Hies, Mrs. Klingel, Mr. and Mrs. Eisman and daughter, these comprising the visiting delegation. The local people who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Secondo Guasti, Col. Alfred Stern, Mr. and Mrs. John Zobel, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Ihmsen, Mr. and Mrs. Guy B. Barham, Joe Baliano, Joseph Ballano Jr., A. Dell'acqua, Mr. and Mrs. N. Guilli, Mr. and Mrs. U. V. Gerardi, W. C. Cuppa, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Dewey.

Among the distinguished speakers were Prof. W. B. Alwood, president of the international congress, and Hiram S. Dewey, president of the American Wine Growers' Association. Prof. Alwood told of the purpose of the international meeting, the first of its kind in the United States. He said it was with sorrow that he referred to the European growers, who have done so much for viticulture but who cannot attend the meeting because they are in the field in the war-stricken countries. He declared the American representative can do a great service to the industry, however, and he hopes the result will be a firmer cementing of friendship between those representing the industry in this country and those abroad.

Mr. Dewey said there should be and there must be co-operation between all honest wine makers, since with organization and harmony among the wine growers, success will be assured to one of the biggest industries in America.

Mr. Dewey said: "We are producing a staple article for the uplifting and strengthening of our fellow men, an article to make him stronger and better, mentally and physically, therefore the honest wine makers of this country should have the respect and encouragement of every citizen.

"Our industry has sometimes been placed under a cloud by the poor wines that are sold in the average saloon. Let us have fewer saloons where horizontal drinking is done and establish more wine shops, such as are seen in France, Germany, Italy and Spain, where gentlemen and ladies can go and drink pure native wine, which exhilarates, but does not intoxicate, except when abused. When the right kind of places are established, the pure wine maker will be respected by his fellow men."

Senator R. N. Bulla, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, presided at toastmaster. He said it is a shame that the question of wine drinking is confounded with intemperance. Senator Bulla said:

"I believe the majority of citizens of the State of California recognize the fact that there is a wide difference between temperance and intoxication. They realize that we can be as temperate in the consumption of wine as of food. Wine is not a harmful beverage. It is beneficial and by such an organization as the International Congress of Viticulture, the people can and will be educated on that point."

Senator Bulla deplored the fact that there are many people in California who would destroy such an important industry as that owned by the wine growers, who would deny the majority of the people the right to determine what they shall drink, when they shall drink it and how.

Mr. Guy B. Barham of the Los Angeles "Evening Herald" extended a cordial welcome to the visitors.

Mr. Max F. Ihmsen of the "Examiner" spoke of the seriousness of the problems confronting the wine growers and declared that only when the people clearly understand the difference between spirituous liquor and wines will they be able to intelligently pass upon the question.

Mr. H. E. Andrews of "The Times" expressed his pleasure in welcoming the distinguished easterners.

An address was made by Mr. Secondo Guasti, vice-president of the American Wine Growers' Association, and the largest wine maker in Southern California.

Col. Alfred Stern, one of the leaders in the industry of California, predicted that "the common sense of the common people will see to it that this industry, having divine origin and divine sanction, will not perish from the face of the earth.

On the day following the banquet the delegation visited the fair at San Diego and on July 9 they returned to Los Angeles, and from there were taken to the vineyards of the Italian Vineyard Company at Guasti, Cal., where they inspected the huge plant, enjoyed a sumptuous dinner, served in one of the wine cellars, after which they were driven to Los Angeles on a sightseeing trip and thence to the residence of the president of the Italian Vineyard Company, Mr. Secondo Guasti, where a light luncheon was served, leaving later in the evening for Fresno and San Francisco.

STATEMENT OF CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY RE. BRANDY TAX.

Fresno, June 15, 1915.

Recently the California Wine Association availed itself of the unfavorable legislation clause in its contracts with growers and cancelled a considerable number of its grape contracts.

Naturally the thought has occurred to many as to just what effect this will have on the raisin industry. We can say without hesitation that for the present this will be felt little, if any, as such wine grapes as could be used for raisins have in large part been dried the past two years. These have found their way into consumption through the channels of the outside packers and have always proven rather an unsatisfactory article of food. The situation will not be changed to any extent this season.

A large portion of the contracts cancelled covered black grapes, which for the present can have no influence on the raisin production. These in time can be worked over to raisin grapes, but to accomplish this it will take three to four years and many will, on this account, refrain from converting these vineyards into raisin growing property. Of course, some of these will eventually become raisin producing property, but this conversion will be so gradual that it will not upset or in any wise unbalance the raisin market.

The injury, however, to the growers of wine grapes is most severe and helps to still further demoralize this business in which millions have been invested by thousands of honest, conscientious and sincere people who invested their earnings of a lifetime expecting to get a reasonable return from the grapes.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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MR. GIBBONEY'S COUNTY LOCAL OPTION BILL FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

D. Clarence Gibboney's county local option bill providing for compensation to liquor dealers forced out of business by prohibitory laws has among its features one which would automatically, upon the bill becoming law, reduce the number of saloons in Philadelphia from 1,923 to approximately 1,700. The Philadelphia courts would make this reduction and reimburse those who might be ruled out of business. Reimbursement would be made out of the \$2,000,000 annually received from liquor licenses. Similar provisions for automatic reduction would apply to Pittsburgh, Scranton and all cities of the third class.

The Gibboney bill proposes local option elections, with three-year intervals as the minimum on petition of 20 per cent of a county's electors. In wet counties refusal to renew any license is forbidden, except for proved violation of the laws. Licenses in first class and second class cities are not to exceed one per 1,000 inhabitants with one per 500 the ratio in other cities.

Compensation, according to the Gibboney idea, would work thus: That the license holder "shall be entitled to receive from the county granting said license a sum equal to the invoice prices of merchandise in stock and in the possession of the licensee on the date of the termination of the license, and, in addition, shall be entitled to receive a sum representing the difference in value of the real estate occupied by said licensee and used in connection with the business for which said license shall have been granted, together with the good will, trade fixtures, which in the case of breweries, distilleries and wholesale establishments, shall include all machinery, apparatus and appliances and other personal property appertaining to and located upon the licensed premises or used in connection with the business for which said license shall have been granted, immediately before the termination of the license, and the value of said real estate, trade fixtures and other personal property immediately after the termination of said license."

Compensation is to come from liquor license income plus ten per cent of all other county revenue. The right of appeal is reserved for any liquor dealer who may think he is not getting enough.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC CREATED BY GOVERNMENT.

Congressman Bailey, in the Johnston "Democrat," makes a few pertinent remarks concerning the relation of the liquor trade to the federal government. These are as follows:

"Current discussion of the liquor question is mostly keyed in the vein of hysteria. There are a few sane voices raised now and then, but they are the exception. The general practice is to treat the liquor business an 'outlaw.' Nothing can be further from the truth than that. Even the man who believes the liquor business is a 'damnable' traffic, who asserts that it is 'accursed,' should halloo the word 'outlaw.' If there is one business in the whole country that is fortified in the law, that is established by law, that is regulated by law, that is under the supervision of the nation, the state and even the courts, it is the liquor business. The steel magnate may not know just where he stands in relation to the laws, but the booze man always does. The distinction is, as a rule, very clear.

"From the time of Shay's rebellion booze and the federal government have gone forward hand in hand. The booze business has paid taxes. It has been drawn upon by the cities and by the townships. The booze business, instead of being an outlaw, is in very truth a creature of law.

"Recognizing the fact that booze is not an outlaw, a few members of the Clarence Gibboney stamp contend that if we are to have a national prohibition the booze men should be paid for the physical value of the property that will be destroyed. The thorough-going prohibitionist looks upon Gibboney as an apostate. It is declared that he is compromising with the devil. He is paying 'blood money' to 'murderers.' Such sentiments may create enthusiasm in a Billy Sunday meeting, but they will not stand washing.

"The federal government has long recognized the liquor interests as legitimate. Whatever the moral status of booze may be, its legal status is beyond attack. If the government destroys the liquor business as a result of national prohibition, it destroys property that has come into existence as a result of years of foster care. Today the federal government says:

"All right. Go ahead and make booze. Go ahead and build breweries. Pay a tax and you are safe from federal interference. You are easy money and we like you."

"For the government to turn square around in its tracks and say: 'Day after tomorrow all booze found in the country will be confiscated and destroyed. Even the booze in bond that has paid tax will be destroyed. Nothing will be paid for. Nothing will be refunded. Not even the federal tax will be paid back to the man who handed it over to the internal revenue collector'—for the government to say this would be odd."

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION ADMITTED BY SIR W. M. RAMSAY.

It appears from the London "Daily Chronicle" that Sir W. Ramsay and Sir Thomas Dewar recently had a little difference of opinion with reference to prohibition, this being an interesting topic of conversation in Great Britain just now. Ramsay took Sir Thomas to task for declaring that he had personally studied the American prohibition system and found it to be an absolute failure. Yet even in criticizing Sir Thomas, his fellow peer admits that one can get whisky anywhere if he is determined to have it.

Isn't it the purpose of prohibition to keep whisky from those who are determined to have it—that is to say, in theory isn't that the case? Certainly it isn't the purpose of prohibition to keep toxicants from those who don't want them. If, therefore, prohibition doesn't keep whisky from those who want it, only from those who don't want it, and if those who do want it have to resort to subterfuge and deceit to get it, as Ramsay admits, isn't prohibition branded a failure in the house of its friends?

A Real Christian County.—And no wonder. Shakespeare is claimed, "What's in a name?" when Christian county, Kentucky goes wet and Bourbon county goes dry.—"Our Side."

MEMORABLE STAND ON PERSONAL LIBERTY BY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Although we have published in full the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Adams Express Company vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, we feel that the following sentences in the decision are well worth of reproduction, and all preservation for future use, inasmuch as it is a declaration by the highest court of the land that the use of alcoholic beverages in a constitutional right:

The history of our state from its beginning shows that there was never even the claim of a right on the part of the legislature to interfere with the citizen using liquor for his own comfort, provided that in so doing he committed no offense against public decency by being intoxicated; and we are of opinion that it never has been within the competency of the legislature to so restrict the liberty of the citizen, and certainly not since the adoption of the present constitution. The Bill of Rights, which declared that among the inalienable rights possessed by the citizens is that of seeing and pursuing their safety and happiness, and that the absolute and arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority, would be but an empty sound if the legislature could prohibit the citizen the right of owning or drinking liquor, when in so doing he did not offend the laws of decency by being intoxicated in public. * * * Therefore, the question of what a man will drink, or let, or own, provided the rights of others are not invaded, is one which addresses itself alone to the will of the citizen. It is not within the competency of government to invade the privacy of a citizen's life and to regulate his conduct in matters in which he alone is concerned, or to prohibit him any liberty the exercise of which will not directly injure society."

THE LETTER OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO EDITOR W. B. HALDEMAN OF THE LOUISEVILLE "TIMES."

My so-called Shannon letter precisely defines my position with regard to the liquor issue, not only as it was when I wrote the letter but as it is now. What I intended to say in the letter to Mr. Grogan—and think that I said with sufficient clearness—was that, while the position I had taken in the Shannon letter expressed my fixed convictions in the matter, I was not self-confident or self-opinionated enough to say what the proper course of action was either in Texas or in any other state where I was not personally imbued with the condition obtaining.

I felt that it would be arrogant on my part to state that there we, in my opinion, no circumstances which justified an agitation for statewide prohibition.

I am sure that you yourself felt there was no inconsistency between the two letters and I am sincerely obliged to you for having afforded me the opportunity to make this very explicit."

REV. HENRY N. PRINGLE ON MAINE PROHIBITION.

Occasionally there is to be found an active prohibitionist with velocity and candor enough to admit two sides to this question, even in Maine. The Rev. Henry N. Pringle, of the Maine Christian Civic League (but now in Washington engaged in work for the League), in an article in "Outlook" said:

"I have talked with two-thirds of the thousand clergymen of Maine, and estimate that seventy-five of them and about ten per cent of the church members are opposed to prohibition. Five daily and thirteen weekly papers are opposed to prohibition. I have one hundred photographs of Maine barrooms and have considerable knowledge of the liquor business throughout the state. I have seen barrooms in Portland, Rockland and Bangor which must have cost \$1,000 for furnishings. I have heard that the 140 wholesale liquor dealers of Boston (Bonfort's Directory, page 71-73), who have established a mail-order business in Maine, prefer prohibition in that state."

Obituary

HENRY LACHMAN.

It is with profound regret that we must announce the death of Mr. Henry Lachman. Mr. Lachman passed away at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco on the 10th of July.

Henry Lachman was born at Weaverville, Trinity county, in 1861. He was a son of Samuel Lachman, one of the pioneers in the wine industry of the State of California. At an early age he became a member of his father's house, the firm of S. Lachman & Company of San Francisco, and devoted his energies to such good purpose that he made of the firm one of the most prominent in the United States. Mr. Lachman was not only very successful in the organization of wine companies in the State of California, but he was also a connoisseur of wines, and as such enjoyed a national reputation. For his knowledge of wine he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the Republic of France. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the California Wine Association and was a prominent member of the association until his retirement to private life a few years ago.

Until a week before his death Mr. Lachman was a resident of Mission San Jose. He was president of the United Chamber of Commerce of Washington, a director of the Alameda County Farm Bureau, a member of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce-Commercial Club Consolidated, an officer of the California Tourists' Association and was a member of many fraternal organizations. While he was very prominent in public life he did not participate in politics.

Mr. Lachman held the esteem of all who know him because of his enterprise, integrity and kindly disposition. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Henrietta S. Lachman, who resides at 2400 Broadway, San Francisco. The estate left by Mr. Lachman is valued at over \$1,000,000, to which his mother is sole inheritor.

STRONGHOLDS OF ALCOHOL.

In seeking a solution of the drink problem, we must recognize that the cause of indulgence in alcohol is not to be sought in any innate wickedness. It is to be sought in low wages, sordid homes, in larger families than men can afford to support, in lack of playgrounds—playgrounds for grown-ups as well as for children—in lack of opportunities for decent, respectable amusement. Intemperance is not a cause of misery, it is a result of it.—"Puck."

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

HERE were satisfactory conditions in the general trade during the past month. The wine men found an improvement during the three weeks past. Wholesale liquor dealers note a steady betterment. Brewers express satisfaction over the state of trade, some of them stating that sales are fully twenty per cent larger than for the corresponding period of the year before.

DRY WINES.—Movement continued to diminish during the month, as was to have been expected, because of the season. Exports to New York City were slightly less than in June, 1914, with the exception of wine in cases, which was shipped largely in excess of last year. Indications are that sales of California case goods in New York City will continue to increase constantly.

Shipments by rail for the month amounted to 393,721 gallons and by sea to 410,090 gallons and 760 cases.

Receipts by sea were 947 cases, 51 casks, 39 barrels, 32 octaves and 2 ½-barrels.

SWEET WINES.—Dullness prevailed in the trade. There was no production in the First District of California. Production in the Sixth District amounted to 36,319.77 gallons of sherry.

BRANDIES.—Decreased movement was recorded for the month. Production in the First District amounted to 60,768.8 gallons. There was no production in the Sixth District. In the First District 3,314,396.9 gallons remained in bond and in the Sixth District 206,702.4 gallons.

WHISKIES.—Improvement in trade continued during the month. Consumption was steady and retailers continued to increase stocks. Exports were somewhat less than during the month previous. There were shipped by sea 696 cases and 2,473 gallons, valued at \$7,827. Imports amounted to 6,637 cases, 413 barrels, 5 hogsheads and 1 ½-barrel.

BEER.—Weather and seasonal activity of the people made for continual improvement. Prospects are for increased movement during the coming month. Shipments out of the State of California during June amounted to 1,279 packages, valued at \$7,539. Receipts by sea during the month totaled 2,079 barrels, 590 hogsheads, 380 casks, 340 ½-barrels, 340 ¼-barrels, 256 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Miscellaneous exports for the month to all places excepting New York were valued at \$17,873, and for New York at \$6,547.

IMPORTATIONS.—There were lighter importations during the past month than during the month previous. Importations by sea were:

Whiskies, 6,637 cases, 413 barrels, 5 hogsheads, 1 ½-barrel; Wine, 947 cases, 51 casks, 39 barrels, 32 octaves, 2 ½-barrels; Beer, 2,079 barrels, 590 hogsheads, 380 casks, 340 ½-barrels, 340 ¼-barrels, 256 cases; Gin, 1,706 cases, 50 octaves, 41 casks, 30 barrels, 10 ½-barrels, 5 hogsheads, 3 16-gallons, 7 quarts; Rum, 20 cases; Vermouth, 710 cases; Cider, 85 cases; Lime Juice, 119 cases; Punch, 5 cases; Champagne, 203 cases; Liqueurs, 1,345 cases, 43 barrels, 42 ½-barrels, 1 carton; Sake, 753 cases, 208 casks; Stout, 393 barrels, 305 casks; Ale, 95 cases, 52 barrels; Beer Tonic, 330 packages, 5 casks; Brandies, 135 cases, 1 cask; Bitters, 2,000 cases; Mineral Water, 2,685 cases; Ginger Ale, 250 cases, 25 casks, 1 barrel; Fruit Juice, 19 cases; Cordials, 511 cases; Grape Juice, 2,860 cases; Alcohol, 2,000 cases, 1 box.

NEW YORK TRADE.

APPROXIMATE figures on production of Bourbon whisky for the year ended the 30th of June, 1915, are 14,250,000 gallons. The withdrawals for the year were approximately 32,000,000 gallons. Production has been from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons less than was estimated by statisticians a few months ago. Results have been such as to surprise everyone in the trade.

The most satisfactory feature of the situation is the increase of withdrawals over production. Distillers have confidence in the conservative policy that has been followed and they will continue this. Leading distillers have passed resolutions as follows:

"Resolved, That the situation is rapidly clearing itself, as shown by the fact that the consumptive demand during the years prior to the present fiscal year increased from 22,000,000 to nearly 35,000,000 gallons per annum, an increase of over fifty per cent, and that, notwithstanding the general business depression of the past year and notwithstanding the great increase of illicit stilling in prohibition territory, the consumption of Kentucky whiskies for this fiscal year has shrunk only 7½ per cent, which is a remarkable showing as compared with other lines of business.

"Resolved, By the distillers of Kentucky that their crop of whisky during the period beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916, shall not exceed 33 1-3 per cent of the average crop produced during the last five operating years at their respective plants and that an allotment committee of five members be elected to hear all just and reasonable claims for allowances."

Production in Pennsylvania and Maryland showed respective decreases of thirty-three and forty per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the year before.

Values of Kentucky Bourbons and Eastern Ryes must be substantially improved as a result of the strengthening of the statistical position.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA

June, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	393,721
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	400
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	410,090
Exports by sea, cases	760

Total bulk wine	803,771
Total cases	400

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases) gallons, bulk....	900
Exports by sea, gallons	800
Exports by sea, cases	0

Total brandy exports, gallons	1,700
Cases by sea	0

MERCED GOES "WET."

MERCED, July 29.—Merced went "wet" yesterday by a majority of 103 votes in the special election on the liquor license question. The total number of ballots cast was 1,237. This makes the "wets" fourth victory since April, 1908.

TO-KALON VINEYARD COMPANY CARRIES OFF PRIZE

The Wine Group Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition awarded to the To-Kalon Vineyard Company many coveted medals on the wines exhibited by the company. The Zinfandel of the To-Kalon Vineyard Company won the Grand Prize. The company's Chablis won the Medal of Honor. Gold Medals were won by the company's Burgundy, Riesling and Sauterne.

News From Sacramento and Thereabouts

Sacramento, July 25, 1915.

ON the 3rd of July the John C. Donnelly Company moved from its long-established location at 311 J street to more spacious headquarters at 191 and 193 Second street, San Francisco. During eleven years the Donnelly company transacted business in Sacramento, and during that time enjoyed a remunerative trade. Economical reasons are the only ones advanced for the change made. It has been customary with the firm to maintain a wholesale liquor license in San Francisco and the fact that another license and a larger one had to be maintained in Sacramento prompted the directors of the firm to make the change.

Enjoying a growing trade in this locality the Donnelly company thought seriously about the contemplated change, but it was decided after mature deliberation that it would be for the better.

Even though moving to San Francisco the firm will continue on of its employees in the field in Sacramento. Mr. A. J. (Bert) Seapap will remain in Sacramento and will call on the customers of the company. He will deliver as usual and will serve his customers as he has done in the past.

Mr. Raymond Doherty, who, for a long time has been head bookkeeper for the da Roza Estate, left for San Francisco June 30 to take the management of the Swiss-American Wine Company, a forty-thousand-dollar corporation which the da Roza Estate recently took over.

On the 1st of July the Downieville brewery ceased operations. Its proprietor, Mr. John Woessner, decided to close the brewery and retire from active business. Mr. Woessner purchased the plant in 1898. This brewery was established in 1852.

Alturas went dry in the 29th of June. The majority against the saloons was 23. Nine saloons will be closed by the 1st of October.

Commenting on the plan of campaign of the prohibitionists the "Pe" says:

"They will submit two constitutional amendments—one for total prohibition; the other, they claim to be an anti-saloon measure. But the latter is far more than that.

"And when these prohibitionists go before The People to decide that the voters will be given a chance to show which they prefer—complete prohibition, or only the closing of the saloons—they are not at all fair in their statement.

"For the so-called anti-saloon constitutional amendment prohibits a man from having any kind of light wine or beer with his meals at a hotel or restaurant; and he cannot purchase less than two gallons at a time, even for his own residence.

"A very respectable portion of the citizenry of California, especially in the larger cities, constantly eat in hotels or restaurants.

"So far as their meals are concerned, those places are their homes.

"And therein, John Robinson should not be deprived at his meals of any right to have at his 'home'—the Hotel Lafayette, for instance—that which Tom Jones is allowed to have at his meals at the house where he sleeps.

"These folks at Fresno have made a great mistake.

"Prominent temperance advocates have declared that the question of total prohibition should not have been submitted to the voters of California at the last election, but only the subject of saloon closing; and they promised that The People would have a chance to vote directly on saloon closing in 1916.

"Now, that promise will not be kept by the submission of a constitutional amendment, which not only prohibits saloons, but declares that a man shall not be permitted to drink with his meals at a hotel or restaurant, and even dictates in what quantities only he shall be allowed to buy liquor for his own home.

"The zealots who proposed such a constitutional amendment again have made a great mistake.

"A purely anti-saloon constitutional amendment would stand a goodly chance of carrying.

"But the citizens are not likely to vote for a measure which, un-

der the guise of merely closing the saloons, is essentially another prohibition scheme."

One of the largest industries in the State, paying more than \$7,000,000 annually in salaries, is that of printing and publishing, with its allied trades of electrotyping and photo-engraving, according to the report of John P. McLaughlin, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 195 establishments in California, which includes only the larger daily papers, magazines and publications, 4,519 men are in steady employment. Their exact annual wage, according to the report, is \$6,471,929.

Any person who should make a proposition to destroy this industry would be liable to arrest for lunacy. Yet prohibitionists plan the destruction of an industry that employs ten times as many persons as printing and publishing, and prohibitionists know less about liquor than the lunatic who would destroy the printing and publishing industry could know about that. The comparison shows the difference between individual and communistic insanity.

CANAL SCHEDULE No. 6 OF THE LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Eastbound—July and August.

Steamers	From San Francisco	From East San Pedro	Due at New York
"Hattie Luckenbach".....	July 6	July 8	Aug. 3
"Harry Luckenbach".....	July 12	July 14	Aug. 9
"J. L. Luckenbach".....	July 23	July 25	Aug. 20
"Carolyn"	Aug. 2	Aug. 4	Aug. 30
"Fredk. Luckenbach"	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Sept. 11
"Lewis Luckenbach".....	Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Sept. 18
"S. V. Luckenbach".....	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Sept. 25

From San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, connecting with Atlantic Coast ports and interior points.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MIRIN, CHERRY BRAND, WINS MEDAL OF HONOR.

THE Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition conferred upon the firm of Pacific Trading Company, representatives of Mirin, Cherry Brand, the Medal of Honor. It is the highest prize awarded to Mirin as the reward of merit in competition with various Mirins in exhibit. The honor has been earned by over one hundred and fifty years' assiduous toil and constant faith in scientific fermentation, as well as the result of most painstaking selection of raw materials.

No one has ever, like the brewer of Mirin Cherry Brand, devoted so much effort to the perfection of Mirin suitable for the foreign trade. Ever since its importation to this country, the Mirin Cherry Brand has won most favorable reputation among the high class consumers and gained the fame of the "King of Appetizers."

It is said to be the only Mirin exported to the foreign countries noted for its wholesome taste and unique flavor of everlasting sweetness, excelling all other sweet wines.

It is nothing but careful application of scientific fermentation of nutritious rice and its harmlessness is proved by the following official analysis of Imperial Hygienic Laboratory:

Specific Gravity, 1.132 (at 15 degrees C.).
Gramme (in 100 C. C. M.).
Alcohol 13.82 (17.04% in volume).
Glucose 38.00.
Ash 0.12.
Extract 41.20.
Dextrine 0.67.

Of the annual output of over 75,000 gallons of Mirin Cherry Brand, one-fourth is exported to the various foreign countries. Since the establishment of the export trade the volume of foreign business is increasing year after year and winning the most favorable opinion of the users. The fact that Mirin Cherry Brand is the receiver of over sixty prizes at different expositions held in various parts of the globe is the proof itself of the merit of this sweet wine.

The American public will not then, I am sure, hesitate to use this most celebrated sweet wine, the King of Appetizers, especially when the recent reward of merit—Medal of Honor—is strong endorsement given by the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The representatives, the conferees of this highest honor, are glad to invite the public to prove its merit at their office, 441 Clay street, San Francisco.

K. FUJII.

YELLOWSTONE BAR UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

The Yellowstone Bar, at 22 Montgomery street, is now under the management of Wm. J. O'Brien, formerly of the old-time "Dividend." Mr. O'Brien is one of the best known of the younger men in the retail liquor business and we look to him to make an excellent showing in the direction of this famous old resort, which in the past quarter of a century has been headquarters for the best lines of trade in the city. The location has always been regarded as good and with the resumption of normal business conditions in San Francisco the trade of the Yellowstone should swing back to its former satisfactory volume.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE NATIONAL CONVENTION ATLANTIC CITY, JULY 5-11.

Both in attendance and enthusiasm the convention was the poorest in the recent history of the organization. It could in no respect compare with the convention held in Columbus two years ago. Much surprise has been expressed that the officers of the league would select one of the wettest spots in America for the convention, when there are so many quiet prohibition resorts where the eyesight of the brothers and sisters would not be injured by the glare of the electric lights in front of the homes of the Demon Rum.

But the officers of the league knew what they were doing. They knew that no place is as quiet and as lonesome as a prohibition summer resort, and that if they met in such a place their numbers would be known. Now they will boast that there were thousands of people in Atlantic City during their convention; of course there were; there always are during the summer, but of thousands there few were aware of the fact that an Anti-Saloon League convention was being held.

R. P. Hobson was the principal speaker. When Mr. Hobson talks on alcohol he becomes more intoxicated than any man who drinks it. Hobson asked that the convention take "action" in formally requesting the President to practice total abstinence as an example and to banish all intoxicating liquors from the White House and to establish temperance in the Civil Service.

Strange to say, the convention had sense enough to take such action. Hobson urged the Anti-Saloon League to renew the fight for national prohibition at the next session of congress. He proposed that a \$5,000,000 war loan be negotiated with which to fight the liquor interests in the next campaign. The week passed and only the most careful readers of the larger newspapers were aware that such a convention was held.

CASH MERCANTILE COMPANY REPORTS SATISFACTORY BUSINESS.

The Cash Mercantile Company reports that business conditions in so far as sales of cash registers are concerned are very satisfactory throughout the State of California. Demand from retailers has been somewhat stimulated during the past month. When retailers increase their purchases of cash registers it may be taken for granted that the general trade is in a healthy condition. The Cash Mercantile Company does a larger business in the field of cash registers, especially in connection with the retail trade, and its report may be accepted as indicating that stability and activity are the dominant characteristics of business in California at the present time.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

WHAT IS BILLY SUNDAY SAVING?

The San Pedro "Pilot" in a recent issue says: "The Rev. Billy Sunday, after saving 17,000 men and women of Paterson, N. J., from the clutches of his inveterate enemy, the Devil, has gone for a summer's rest in his apple farm in the Hood River valley. But even in that western paradise, Billy may find Br'er Devil snooping around among the apple trees as of old. Satan never knows when he's licked."

The "Pilot" is on the wrong tack. Billy is not saving souls. He is saving money. This is proven by the following telegram from Paterson, N. J.: The seven weeks campaign of the baseball evangelist is at an end and, as another illustration of how easily fanatical dupes can be parted from their money, it was admittedly a pronounced success.

It is estimated that "Billy" Sunday's last day's collection here reached a sum exceeding \$26,000. This he reserves for his own personal use, assuring the donors that ten per cent of the amount thus received will be expended in charitable work.

Interesting indeed, especially to the people engaged in the liquor industry whom the evangelist is ceaselessly assailing, are the figures showing the amounts recently contributed to the Rev. "Bill's" private coffers. They are as follows:

Philadelphia	\$ 53,000	South Bend, Ind.	\$ 10,500
Pittsburg	42,002	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	23,188
Steubenville, O.	11,345	Beaver Falls, Pa.	10,000
Columbus, O.	20,929	Lima, O.	8,000
McKeesport, Pa.	13,438	E. Liverpool, O.	7,000
Toledo, O.	15,423	Johnston, Pa.	16,008
Wheeling, W. Va.	17,450	Des Moines, Ia.	13,250
Springfield, O.	14,800	Denver, Col.	16,000
Newcastle, Pa.	14,000	Scranton, Pa.	22,395
Erie, Pa.	11,565	Springfield, Ill.	22,395
Portsmouth, O.	12,554	Paterson, N.J., approx.	26,000
Canton, O.	12,500		
Youngstown, O.	12,000	Total.....	\$415,341

This means that for every day of the eleven weeks spent in

Philadelphia and seven weeks in Paterson his personal compensation approximated \$750 for every twenty-four hours.

The expense of building the tabernacle and paying for the maintenance of the Sunday party in its stay in Paterson was \$31,482. It was announced. The last of this sum was collected seven weeks ago. Subsequent takings were turned over to charity. These sums totaled \$6,258.78.

It is generally admitted that aside from the financial success and this was to be expected because among circus men Paterson is always regarded as a good show town—the meetings here failed of their avowed object. The attendance, except at the commencement of the campaign and on the closing day, was comparative light, and the number of trail-hitters was far below the average of other places.

ENGLAND AND DRINK.

The Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" says: "While Russia and France have cut at the heart of national intemperance by prohibiting the use of vodka and absinthe, without any discussion or criticism, England demurs strongly at the proposal to cut off spirits even the beer allowance. This objection is not only voiced by the laboring people, but by the temporal and spiritual lords as well."

"The archbishop of York expresses the fear that absolute prohibition would result in a dangerous relapse to intemperance with the passing of the war dangers. The convocation of Canterbury recommended a propaganda of partial or complete abstinence, to be measured by the individual according to his ability to control himself. On the part of the church there has been a general expression that complete and arbitrary abstention would react disastrously. The temporal lords are equally unconvinced of the desirability of prohibition, and many of them express their willingness to give up their lives for England, but not their liquor."

"England is now fighting for its national life with a resourceless and powerful enemy. Its people have need of every quality of mind and body that may contribute to success. If intoxicating liquor in any way deprives its people or its armies of any measure of power, then liquor should go, regardless of any theory of possible reaction in the future."

Note the dismal "if." "If" prohibition increased the strength of mind and body of the Russians why has it not contributed to their success against the Germans? Why not wait for results from prohibition in Russia before imposing it upon England?

The Rosenblatt Co.
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INCORPORATED JULY 18 1889

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PROHIBITION IS IMPRACTICABLE.

Among the letters published by you in connection with the interchange between the Rev. R. P. Hutton of the Anti-Saloon League and myself, is that of E. T. Johnson of Eureka, Cal. Mr. Johnson very frankly confesses that the present Oregon amendment is but a stepping-stone to real prohibition, an admission that I believe the anti-saloon leaders in Oregon are rather chary about making.

Mr. Johnson promises that liquor will be shut out completely after a while. But we have nothing but Mr. Johnson's word for it.

Kansas is boasted of by prohibitionists as an example of what prohibition can do. We are told how practically everyone in Kansas is for prohibition. And yet, in spite of this supposed overwhelming sentiment, which leads governors, senators and other high officials to make prohibition speeches in all sections, Kansas has no real prohibition today. And Kansas has been in the prohibition ranks since 1880.

Why are we to expect Oregon's case to be different from that of Kansas? Oregon has voted to wipe out a business interest, to confiscate property worth millions, to put all legal dealers in wine, beer and whisky beyond the pale. And all to what purpose? That men outside the state, who pay no taxes, may sell these articles to her citizens, or that men inside the state who choose to become outlaws may accomplish the same thing.

"But," says Mr. Johnson, "just wait! When the time comes we will close up the chinks and make it really 'dry.'"

All very fine, but how has Kansas closed up the chinks? At the last session of the legislature held this year the Kansas senate failed to pass a bill already passed by the house, intended to make the federal Webb-Kenyon law effective and shut off liquor shipments from outside the state. If this happened in Kansas, after thirty-five years of prohibition, with all officials completely under the thumb of prohibitionists, how soon is Oregon to see the result promised by Mr. Johnson?

Mr. Johnson's frankness lays bare the impracticability of the entire prohibition idea. It places too much reliance on the idea of reform by statute instead of by individual education.

I believe Oregon has made a mistake in listening to such visionaries. With a model license system she could regulate the sale of

liquor, or alter its form. If the people think the saloon must be done away with, the way to real temperance is through some substitute sales plan, such as the hotel-and-cafe idea of sales at tables (the bar to be abolished) or the merchants' license system, with sales in package form.

Prohibition has never given any permanent progress in the way for real temperance because it strikes at the problem in the wrong way. Regulation can point to present results instead of offering promises for the future.—T. M. Gilmore, President National Moderate License League, in Portland Oregonian, May 24, 1915.

ACTION OVER CANADIAN WHISKY.

The case of Hiram Walker & Sons, proprietors of Canadian Club whisky, versus a large number of New York dealers, was decided by Judge Hand in the United States district court, southern district of New York, and it will constitute an important precedent in regard to the much vexed question at issue.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants were putting out whisky in imitation of Canadian Club whisky under the name of Canadian Type whisky, and were also selling in bulk in wood shippers' whisky for saloon keepers to refill in plaintiffs' bottles.

In reference to this Judge Hand said:

"These are and were from the outset frank imitations of the whisky sold by the plaintiffs, and their sale, which has reached a substantial quantity, is justified upon the right of the distillers to make and sell any whisky, provided they honestly disclose what it is."

The gist of the decision, which was granted on the ground that a large proportion of these whiskies were sold for the purpose of being substituted for the goods of the plaintiffs, is that a whisky made in the United States may be sold for what it actually is—Canadian type whisky, but not as the whisky of the plaintiffs, and assurance must be given against purchaser refilling Canadian Club bottles.

PROHIBITION AND THE "MORALS" OF FISH.

The game wardens of West Virginia claim that the whisky which prohibition officers are pouring in the streams is having a demoralizing effect upon the fish. If West Virginia's streams are alcoholic, word should at once be sent to those celebrated rounds of the Deep, the Soused Mackerel, the Pickled Herring and the Stewed Eel.—"Puck."

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A REVOLUTION SEEMS IMMINENT.

Reports that have come to us from various parts of the country would seem to indicate that the trade is destined in the not distant future to advocate radical changes in regard to the methods of selling alcoholic beverages.

The brewers in the west are thoroughly aroused as to the importance of making changes, and as the brewers either own or control the bulk of the saloons, it is reasonable to expect that they will carry out their ideas.

For one thing the western brewers seem convinced that the saloon keeper should be independent, and should not be controlled by either brewer, distiller or wholesaler.

Several states have passed laws suggested by the brewers prohibiting any brewer, distiller or wholesaler from owning a saloon or having any interest in places of this character.

In Indiana the brewers have come to the conclusion that the saloon should be converted into the European cafe, and they have formed a strong organization, known as the Indiana Law Enforcement and Reform League, for the purpose of bringing this about.

The idea is to do away with all secrecy about drinking places by removing the screens and substituting tables and chairs for the standing bar.

It is the hope of the Indiana brewers that when this is brought about the working man will take his wife, and possibly his children, with him to the cafe; and it is believed that where this is done the presence of the women and the children will beget temperance in the men, and that drunkenness, in consequence, will enormously decline.

In our last issue we had a report concerning the formation of the Indiana Law Enforcement and Reform League, and we have great confidence in the future of this organization, because it was proposed and is being directed, in a way, by Mr. G. Michael Daussman, president of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company of Evansville, Indiana, one of the most intelligent, and one of the broadest and most far-sighted members of our trade.

We quote the following from the Evansville "Courier" concerning this movement, and as Mr. Daussman is a man of great tenacity, and as he is backed by the Indiana trade almost as a unit, we will doubtless in the not distant future see much discussion in the press concerning this real temperance reform.

The changing of the American saloon system to the continental European cafe method, as proposed by the Indiana Law Enforcement and Reform League, has the hearty endorsement of both Evansville's large breweries.

Michael Daussman, president of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, has for many years advocated such a change. He expressed himself yesterday as being in sympathy with the movement of the Reform League enunciated at the Indianapolis meeting on Tuesday.

"I would be glad to see Evansville retail liquor dealers adopt the spirit and the letter of this proposition," said Mr. Daussman.

"You can quote me as agreeing with the Reform League's resolution," said President Charles Hartmetz of the Evansville Brewing Association. "While I am not fully advised as to the details of what it is proposed to do, yet from the newspaper account I am convinced a progressive movement is being started."

Just how far the Reform League's plans will be carried and how soon changes may be expected in Evansville, are matters not yet determined. It seems to be pretty well established, however, that Evansville is destined to see the saloon bar pass out of existence and the cafe idea worked out in successful detail. The abolition of the bar, it is thought, will witness the death of indiscriminate treating in American saloons.—Bonforts.

Signed by nine of the leading liquor dealers of Richmond a petition was filed with the city council July 12 urging that body to take steps to increase the annual liquor license from \$300 to \$600 and to reduce the number of saloons from 73 to 25. It is proposed that the additional \$300 per year received from the saloons be placed in a fund which will be used by the council to re-imburse the saloon owners who retire or who are forced out of business by the city. The saloonmen who want to take advantage of this proposition would register with the city clerk and they would be paid in accordance with their registry date.

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Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, July 26, 1915.

ALTHOUGH after the first of the year there will be no active work for their members in the State of Washington, the Spokane local of the bartenders' union is determined to hold its organization for the benefit of the members. In pursuance of this plan, the local held its annual election of officers July 2 and after the enforcement of prohibition January 1, 1916, will continue to operate the union.

Reports for the first five months of the year show that the city commissioners of Tacoma are hewing closely to the line. This month, for the first time, reports show in parallel columns the amount of money spent to date, and the budget allowances which can be expended this year. In no case does there seem to be grave danger of running over, although the loss of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in revenues from liquor licenses will make a big difference.

"Dry" figures will be made more interesting next year, when the city stops being "wet."

City License Inspector Pyne says that of about 128 liquor licenses when the year began there are only about 100 at present, and others are quitting or transfers are being arranged almost every day now.

The manufacture of loganberry juice into a non-intoxicating cordial, which is said to excel grape juice, promises to become an important northwest industry when much of the western country goes dry January 1, 1916, according to B. A. Perham, sales manager of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, who has recently returned from Salem, Ore., where he arranged to furnish an Oregon brewery with ripe loganberries. Heretofore the manufacture of loganberry juice has been done on a small scale only.

Experts declare the new drink has a distinctive flavor that will popularize it, and it will be introduced into eastern centers.

In an article published in the Portland "Oregonian," Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, says: "It is strange that the prohibitionists, with all of their alleged hatred for 'rum' and with all the votes at their command at the polls and in legislative halls, have not seen fit to legislate against supplying liquor to residents of prohibition territory. The law on this point in Oregon offers an excellent example of prohibition that it is not intended to prohibit, as it permits the citizens of Oregon to receive six gallons of distilled spirits or 72 gallons of fermented liquors per capita per annum.

"The consumption of distilled spirits in the whole country is only about a gallon and a half per capita per annum, and the con-

sumption of fermented liquors is only about 23 gallons per capita per annum, and therefore the Oregon prohibition law—advocated as a temperance law—actually provides for an enormous increase in the consumption of whisky and beer.

"If Oregon should live in accordance with her prohibition law she would be the wettest spot in the world.

"For this privilege she has forfeited large revenues and has confiscated, without compensation, an immense amount of saloon and brewery property acquired lawfully by tax-paying citizens."

Since January 1, 1913, the number of saloons in Portland has steadily decreased owing to the activities of the city council in putting them out of business and failure of the saloon men themselves to renew their licenses.

The number of saloons after June 30 will be only 298 as compared to 418 in 1913. On July 1, 1913, there were 418 in business, but January 1, 1914, the number dropped to 406. July 1, 1914, the number dropped to 373, and then on January 1, 1915, the number dropped to 326.

With the saloons, wholesaler and rectifiers, restaurants and grocers failing to renew their licenses there will be only 346 places left where liquor is sold after June 30, as compared to 384 at present.

Provision was made in the budget for the handling of the city's financial business with a number of saloons not paying licenses after June 25, but whether the city will have sufficient funds to continue through the year with the dead loss of \$280,000 is a matter of conjecture.

Anticipating the time when Idaho climbs onto the water wagon, the management of the Crescent Brewing Company of Wapato is preparing to convert its plant into a factory for soft drinks, cider and grape juice. In its new undertaking, which will be rushed with vigor after January 1, 1916, when the statewide prohibition law goes into effect, the firm will be known as the "Overland Beverage Co." Mr. Jacob Lockman, the present owner, will continue as head of the business.

BEER SAVES KITCHENER'S LIFE.

We are probably in debt to half a glass of beer for Lord Kitchener's life (remarks a "Chronicle" gossip). He was a subaltern helping to explore Palestine, and was lying at Mount Carradi dead of malarial fever. He moaned for a drink of the beer he saw to moisten his parched lips. It was a fellow officer, convalescent himself, who disobeyed orders and gave Kitchener half a glassful. Kitchener drained it off, and, to the general alarm, was violently sick. But shortly afterwards he fell into a profound sleep, and when he awoke the fever had left him.—Fair Play.

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PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

M. E. C. Romano, general manager of the eastern territory for the Italian Vineyard Company, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first part of the month of July. Mr. Romano combined pleasure with business while on his trip to the Pacific Coast, spending some time at the office of the Italian Vineyard Company in Los Angeles. He returned to the east during the last part of the month.

M. Joseph Debar, secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, arrived in San Francisco during the first week of July. Mr. Debar was a visitor to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. While in the Exposition City he was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Exposition, Mr. Hart Hunt, president of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company, doing the honors. Mr. Debar left for Cincinnati during the last part of the month highly satisfied with his experiences while on the Pacific Coast.

M. George W. Adams, representative of the de Fremery Company, left San Francisco on the 16th of July for Southern California. Mr. Adams will spend about two weeks in the southern country on business and will return to San Francisco during the first week of August.

M. Lee J. Vance, editor of the "American Wine Press" of New York City, and secretary of the American Wine Growers' Association, arrived in San Francisco during the second week of July. Mr. Vance came to California as a delegate to the International Congress of Viticulturists. Before arriving in San Francisco Mr. Vance spent some time in Southern California. While in San Francisco he was an interested visitor to the Exposition. He paid the offices of the REVIEW a visit of courtesy and contributed his full share to the optimism fund. After making trips to Sonoma, Contra Costa and Fresno counties, Mr. Vance left for the eastern states on the 22nd of July.

Mr. Frederick Plagemann, president of the firm of Siebe Brothers Plagemann, arrived in San Francisco from Lake Tahoe on the 1st of July after having spent two weeks on vacation. While fishing on Tahoe Mr. Plagemann was in imminent danger of losing his life. Through an accident with his boat he was thrown into the water and entangled in the fishing line in such a way that, although he is an expert swimmer he was in serious peril. Aside from this exciting experience on the lake Mr. Plagemann had an enjoyable outing.

Mr. Ross A. Horton, representative of the Estate of George Delborte, and exponent of Yellowstone Whisky, arrived from Los Angeles on the 20th of July. Mr. Horton stayed in Los Angeles from the 10th to the 20th of July in connection with the celebration of the Elks.

Mr. Thomas L. Harris, manager for the Italian Vineyard Company in New Orleans, was a visitor to California during the month of July. Mr. Harris spent some time in San Francisco, where he enjoyed the sights of the Exposition. After a stay of some days in Los Angeles, the home office of the Italian Vineyard Company, Mr. Harris returned to New Orleans.

Mr. Milton Rosenblatt of the Rosenblatt Company (Seven Brothers) left San Francisco on the first of July for Santa Cruz county on his regular annual vacation. Mr. Rosenblatt will spend over a month in Santa Cruz. He expects to return to San Francisco during the first week of August.

Mr. A. Slavich, the popular San Francisco cooper, made a visit to Fresno during the first part of July. While in the Raisin City Mr. Slavich attended a prohibitionist meeting and had the satisfaction of challenging a prominent professor (of prohibition) on certain statements made on material points. It is hardly necessary to say that the professor was discomfited. Mr. Slavich returned to San Francisco elated over his trip to Fresno, feeling that his action at the prohibitionist meeting caused the loss of many votes to the prohibition party.

BILLY SUNDAY'S LITTLE ROMANCE AT BELLE PLAINE, IOWA.

(From the Minneapolis "Twin City Reporter," May 17, 1915.)

A prophet is seldom honored amongst his own people, and Billy Sunday (B.S.) is a long way from being honored in his old home town, Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he lived for six years during the late eighties and early nineties.

Billy was keeping company with a young girl of Belle Plaine, was engaged to her, and used his regular B. S. stuff, which has since been getting him the coin, to the extent that the girl's mother called him "My Boy." He won his way into the hearts of the whole family, openly caressed the girl, laid around on a couch with her, "stood up" with her at gospel meetings, and then jumped out and ditched her, leaving her to face the ridicule of her acquaintances, and almost killing the girl's mother.

The girl went to Hell by a cross lot route and died within a year of her desertion by the Lord's self-appointed representative and room mate, B. S.

Billy had a large touch of religion all this time, and was looked upon as a fine young man.

During this time, Billy's brother, Albert Sunday, was an inmate of the Story county poor farm, at Nevada, Iowa. He entered this poor farm in 1876, and died there in December of 1900, while Billy was a short distance away, standing up at prayer meetings and gaining the confidence of a pure girl and her parents.

Now, Mr. Well-Meaning, but Misinformed Preacher, who has been trying to get Sunday to visit Minneapolis, what do you think of your fine bird, after some of the fine feathers have been plucked from his shimmering wings?

WILDWOOD WINERY WINS FOUR AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Louis Kunde, the well-known owner of the Wildwood Vineyards and Winery, won four medals by his famous wines at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They are as follows:

Gold Medal—Zinfandel and Burgundy.

Silver Medal—Cabernet Sauvignon.

Bronze Medal—Riesling.

Honorable Mention—Semillon.

The products of the Wildwood Vineyards have long been noted for the excellence of their quality. Mr. Kunde prides himself on his wines, which have found an excellent market in the eastern states.

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POSITION OF CONGRESSMAN C. N. M'ARTHUR OF OREGON ON PROHIBITION.

(Written to the Portland "Journal.")

R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, is up in arms because of my statement that I will not support a national prohibition amendment. I do not feel the necessity of making any public reply to Mr. Hutton, but inasmuch as he has raised a question that is of importance to the people of the Third congressional district, I feel that the public is entitled to a frank statement of my position.

It is true that I have said that I will not support any proposed amendment for national prohibition at the coming session of congress. My stand upon this question is based upon the attitude of the people of the Third congressional district as expressed at the polls last November. It will be remembered that the people of this district, which consists of Multnomah county, voted against state-wide prohibition. It is true that the majority was small, but it was a majority nevertheless, and no person who believes in majority rule can demand that we go behind the face of the election returns unless it can be shown that there was some gross fraud or irregularity. I stated frequently during the campaign that, if elected, I would endeavor to voice the will of the people of my district upon all questions where they might officially express their views, and I regard their vote upon the question of state-wide prohibition as an instruction to me upon the question of national prohibition, and I shall vote against any and all national prohibition legislation until the people instruct me otherwise. My position is a fair one and no fair minded man or woman can rightfully criticise me for the stand I have taken. It is not a question of whether the liquor traffic is right or wrong. It is a question of majority rule—one of the fundamental principles upon which our government is founded. While a member of the legislature of this state some years ago I voted to scuttle some of the laws that the people had written on the statute books. I have learned my lesson and do not propose to take Mr. Hutton's bad advice and repeat the experiment. Mr. Hutton's charge that my stand is not in keeping with the principles of the referendum is unworthy of consideration, for I am standing by the will of the majority of the people of my district as expressed at the ballot box. Mr. Hutton would have me do otherwise, and it is he, not I, who is false to the referendum and the voice of the people. The vote of the other congressional districts and the state at large is of no concern to me in so far as this question is concerned, as I am not answerable to the people of the other districts or the state at large. If I were, I would vote in accordance with their instructions.

Mr. Hutton has made a cunning attempt to brand me as a creature of the saloons, but my record in the legislature gives the lie to his charges. Who is this man Hutton and whence does he come? Is he a taxpayer in Multnomah county, or any other county in Oregon? Has he a permanent place in our citizenship or is he a mere "carpet bagger"? What right has he to set himself up as a political dictator and attempt to bulldoze and browbeat public officials? Does he aspire to be a political boss in the state of Oregon? "On what meat does this, our Caesar, feed that he has grown so great?"

C. N. M'ARTHUR.

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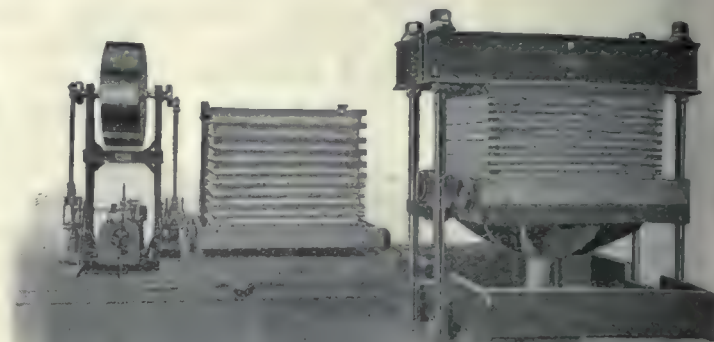


FIG. 640

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This is just another experience which illustrates the point which we wish to make with you. Racks and Cloths when employed on the modern hydraulic press will furnish easier means of obtaining more juice of better quality from the pomace with less effort than any method known.

There is no danger of overpressing the pomace with "Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Wine Presses and the Rack and Cloth System, because the press is so easily controlled to deliver any pressure that the pomace may require. Automatic knock-out valves cut off the pressure when the predetermined maximum pressure has been reached. Neither is there danger of getting the flavor of seeds, stems, etc., because the automatic knock-out cuts off the pressure before this occurs. The pressure gauge indicates to the operator exactly the pressure delivered by the pump.

Both the largest and smallest requirements are amply cared for in our line—just tell us how much wine you wish to make and we will recommend a press to suit "Your Pressing Needs."

Do you need more convincing evidence than the above? If so, we have additional data which we know will interest you. Let us talk over the matter of wine presses with you. You incur no obligation in doing so.

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Have you seen our exhibit of Hydraulic Wine Presses at the Exposition? It is located in the Palace of Machinery, Block 11.

WORLD-WIDE CATAclysm A SEQUEL TO NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

By Joseph Debar, Secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America.

OUT as briefly as possible, the different effects of nation-wide prohibition may be stated as follows:

Abolition of business representing a capitalization estimated at from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Absolute loss of a large proportion of the assets of this industry and tremendous depreciation in value of the remainder.

Closing up of over 2,400 plants manufacturing distilled, malt and vinous liquors, having a capital, by the 1909 census, of \$831,-

000,000, purchasing raw materials valued at \$169,000,000 annually and turning out a product valued at over \$630,000,000 annually.

Closing up of over 203,000 retail liquor establishments with an investment running up into many millions of dollars.

Bankruptcy for thousands of these manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who will find themselves facing a tremendous loss on property, the value of which is either wiped out or greatly depreciated and a large proportion of whose debtors in the same line of business will be unable to meet bills due.

Switching of thousands of these dealers to other lines of industry, where they will come into competition with their brains and what is left of their capital with manufacturers and merchants already in those fields.

Loss to railroads of the country of revenue on traffic running up into millions of dollars, netting them a considerable percentage of their income from freight. According to the United States Statistical Abstract for 1913, the total movement of manufactures of the wine, whisky and beer industries in 1912 amounted to over 7,000,000 tons, or 2½ per cent of the total traffic of all manufacturing industries of the country. This does not take into consideration the shipment of grain and other raw materials to the distilleries, breweries and wineries, nor does it take cognizance of by-products like dried feed, which, when shipped away, represents from 20 to 40 per cent of the bulk of the grain going to these plants; nor does it take notice of shipments between wholesalers and retailers and retail dealers and customers.

Loss of billions of dollars to wholesale grocers, hotel owners, restaurant keepers, druggists, both wholesale and retail, most of whom ordinarily are not classed by the public with the liquor industries.

Loss of billions of dollars in assets and in annual business to barrel and stave manufacturers, lumber men, bottle makers, box makers, grain dealers, printers, auto truck manufacturers and other collateral lines of business.

Loss of millions of dollars annually to insurance men in premiums. Loss of millions to building constructors, etc. It is estimated now that millions of dollars of improvements by distillers, brewers, wholesale and retail dealers are being held in abeyance as the result of the uncertainty about the future of their business, the failure to invest capital in hand being one of the factors in the slow recovery from the general business depression.

Among the industries not ordinarily associated in the public mind with the liquor industry that would be disastrously affected are the following:

Filter builders, manufacturers and dealers in stave timber for barrels, producers of tank timber for vats, yeast makers, manufacturers of grinding machinery for grinding grain, employers of every conceivable type of artisan, such as iron and copper workers, bricklayers, cement workers, carpenters, roofers, pipefitters, engine builders, coopers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, automobile makers, box and case makers, tag printers, label makers, lithographers, sign makers, engravers, makers of filtering materials, bung and strap makers, glue manufacturers, producers of filtering agents, smokestack and boiler makers, furnace builders, men in the cork industry, jug bottle and glassware makers, hoop and tank iron men, makers of steel granitized tanks, makers of paper and carton material, makers of bottle caps and wiring.

Loss of customers for hundreds of millions annually now received for corn, barley, hops, rice, wheat, grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, molasses and other farm products now utilized by distiller brewers and wine makers.

Loss of jobs by some 15,000 salaried employees, some 15,000 travelling salesmen, some 65,000 wage earners in manufacturing and wholesale liquor establishments, and loss of places by 101,234 bartenders, a grand total of nearly 200,000 employees, making a living upon a conservative estimate for 1,000,000 of the 100,000,000 people of the country. All of these figures, with the exception of the estimate as to travelling salesmen, are from the United States Census of Manufactures for 1909. The salary and wages of the employees of the liquor manufacturing plants alone in 1909 is given by the census as over \$73,000,000 a year.

Loss in addition to this to farm laborers, amount of which is problematical. According to the census for 1909, farm laborers' wages averaged 11.88 per cent of total value of crops produced. Applying this ratio to \$113,513,971 worth of farm products used by breweries and distilleries in 1913, the total payment for farm labor of products used in these industries was over \$13,000,000, a sum sufficient for the employment of nearly 75,000 persons for six months, at an average wage of \$30 a month.

Loss of millions of dollars annually in wages to barrel and stave makers, bottle makers, printers and employees in other collateral lines of business drawing a large volume of their work from the liquor industry and industries dependent upon it.

Loss of \$230,000,000 annually in internal revenue and over \$18,000,000 in customs revenue, a grand total of nearly \$250,000,000, over one-third of the total annual income from all sources.

Necessity of raising this vast sum by taxation in other directions. The difficulty of this will be apparent to all who recall the stress attendant upon the imposition a short time back of a \$100,000,000 war tax.

Necessity for a vast army of United States officials to enforce the nation-wide prohibition law in every state and every local community within the country's bounds. This will also entail the necessity of raising a great sum by taxation in addition to that raised to replace the internal revenue and customs revenue lost by abolishing the liquor industry.

Loss to states of many millions; to counties of other millions, and to incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over, of \$51,955,001, a grand total running up into the hundreds of millions every year in liquor license and tax receipts.

Greater burden on direct taxation to fall upon all the population instead of upon those who now voluntarily pay the tax indirectly when they see fit to purchase liquors.

How many banks would be forced to the wall along with the crash in other directions no man would undertake to say. How many millions of unemployed would walk the streets for months and possibly years there is no way of figuring.

Yet to the average prohibitionist speakers all this is as nothing. With the greatest nonchalance they put down on paper ways in which the revenue could be raised that would be lost by the abolishing of liquor.

They ignore the fact that the raising of the revenue for a single state to take the place of revenues lost by abolition of the liquor business is a task beyond the best minds of states like West Virginia, for instance, where an extra legislative session has failed to devise a way of replacing \$600,000 annually lost in revenues, due to state-wide prohibition.

They ignore the fact that some states are so largely dependent upon the liquor industry and some states are so vitally interested in it, that almost total paralysis would ensue in those sections if the liquor industry was wiped out. Take the case of Kentucky, for instance, where in 1913 the products of distilleries in bonded warehouses paid one-third more taxes than all the stocks of merchandise in the state; more than twice as much as all the horses of all kinds in the state; nearly three times as much as all the mules, jacks and jennies in the state; more than three times as much as all the cattle of all kinds in the state.

This has been paid, mind you, by the products of distilleries in bonded warehouses alone, and does not take into consideration the assessed value of distilleries, the bonded warehouses themselves, real estate, nor any personalty of any kind belonging to owners of distilleries, nor the value of breweries and realty and personalty connected therewith.

This brief statement will show any thinking man just how great a calamity nation-wide prohibition would be.

HOBSON'S SPEECH A CURIOSITY OF PARLIAMENT.

DURING the past month the mails have been flooded with copies of the speech made by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson in the House of Representatives on the 22nd of December, 1914. Through a round-about way a copy has come into the hands of the REVIEW. This copy has been carefully read from cover to cover by the editors, because the title of the speech, "The Truth About Alcohol," is somewhat alluring, as it suggests that there might be something in the speech worth learning. It is with regret that we must state that the task of perusal has been in vain. There is nothing in the thirty pages of speech that serves to enlighten.

This speech of Congressman Hobson was made in support of House Joint Resolution No. 168, which was proposed by the congressman himself. The resolution reads:

"Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

"Article —

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical, or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

Inasmuch as the resolution is based on the declaration by Congressman Hobson that "alcohol is a narcotic poison," it would be naturally supposed that Congressman Hobson would make that the subject of his speech. What could be more surprising than to find that in the thirty pages of speech the congressman did not in a single instance refer to alcohol as being a narcotic poison!

It is remarkable that Congressman Hobson did not in his entire speech use the word "narcotic" a single time.

Was the congressman side-stepping or was he simply suffering from a lapse of memory?

In his speech Congressman Hobson confined his charges against alcohol to the following: "I call the attention of members to these posters giving samples of the findings of the great scientists of the world. Alcohol is a hydrocarbon derivative, a chemical compound whose general properties can be and have been established correctly and finally as the properties of other similar compounds."

This is a remarkable statement of a man who started out with the assertion that "exact research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison."

Every chemist knows that alcohol is a hydrocarbon derivative and every physician knows that there is as much difference between a hydrocarbon derivative and a narcotic poison as there is between the light of day and the darkness of night.

By using the term "hydrocarbon derivative" Congressman Hobson must have deliberately sought to impose on members of congress who have a very scant knowledge as to what a hydrocarbon derivative is. The word "hydrocarbon" was substituted for "narcotic poison" with the purpose of causing a scare which could not have been caused by the use of the words "narcotic poison" for the reason that many congressmen were prepared to refute Hobson's charge that alcohol is a narcotic poison.

Congressman Hobson did not in the remotest way hint that the principal foods of human beings contain hydrocarbon. He did not explain that alcohol is a hydrocarbon derivative because it is derived from sugar, which is one of the chief foods of human beings.

Having evaded the "narcotic poison" issue by hiding behind the "hydrocarbon derivative," the congressman finally mustered the courage enough to say: "Alcohol is and must always be a poison to all life, a protoplasmic poison."

Probably he imagined that "protoplasmic poison" would intimidate the unsophisticated members of congress even more than "hydrocarbon derivative." "Protoplasmic poison" is a very abstruse term. It may be applied to water and milk just as well as to alcohol.

It appears that Congressman Hobson has shot his bolt and has not struck anything in particular. As showing the effect of his speech the short dialogue between Congressman Mann and the Speaker, when Hobson was concluding his remarks, is reproduced as follows:

Mr. Mann—Mr. Speaker, what is before the house, except the gentleman from Alabama?

The Speaker—The gentleman is making a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Mann—I thought he was making a speech. He is dealing in buncombe, at least.

THE SCOTCH WHISKY TRADE.

(Report of United States Consul J. N. McCunn, Glasgow.)

Within the past few weeks great activity has prevailed in the wholesale branches of the Scotch whisky trade.

The passage of the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, prohibiting the clearances for sale of whisky with less than two years of age, and imposing a surcharge of 24 cents per gallon on whisky between two and three years of age, has brought about the exceptional demand and higher prices.

The immediate effect was to stimulate a sharp advance in the prices of practically all whiskies, and particularly grain whisky within the limits of age mentioned. Holders were overwhelmed with orders, and for a time quotations were entirely withdrawn. While the negotiations were still in progress there were a few holders who had the courage to sell at an advance of 2d or 3d (or 6 cents) per gallon, but they have long since regretted the temerity, as the advance now amounts to something between 1s. (\$0.284) and 1s 6d (\$0.365) per gallon. Grains bonded in 1913 at 1914 have changed hands freely at around 3s 2d (\$0.77) per gallon and for the former and 2s 10d (\$0.69) per gallon for the latter, compared with the previous prices of 1s 11d (\$0.466) and 1s 8d (\$0.468), respectively. Four-year-olds have also advanced sharply what was previously quoted 2s 11d (\$0.71) now fetching 4s (\$1.156). There has been no great demand for old grains, but they are quoted about 6d to 9d (12 to 18 cents) per gallon higher, while medium ages have still further advanced.

Irish Whisky Trade.—Irish grain whisky producers are reported to be practically out of stocks and may be obliged to buy Scotch grain whisky to prevent a break in the continuity of their business. The advance of 10 cents per gallon in the prices of new whisky intimated by the Scottish and Irish grain whisky distillers has tended to enhance values materially. This advance, however, is in no way connected with the compulsory detention-in-bond act, but is simply a direct result of the marked increase in the cost of raw materials.

Tennessee Drinking Again.—A Memphis dispatch says: Tennessee's "Locker Club Law" prohibiting storage of liquors for individual use in social and fraternal clubs, was held to be unconstitutional by Judge Erdington, in the Criminal Court. The law became effective June 1. The State Supreme Court is expected to pass on the case at the September term.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics :

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

**It magnifies the word "Gordon"
and "Boar's Head" on back of label.**

**The English Registry No. 610,617
is blown in the face.**

**Holds the same quantity as former
square bottle.**

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

GORDON'S DRY GIN Co., Ltd. LONDON

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From Address Delivered Before the Convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

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The income of this organization amounts to almost two million dollars annually, according to their own published reports. In the states of Illinois and Ohio the collections amount each year from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in each state. In Illinois it supports a state and five district headquarters, each in charge of a paid superintendent, also there are twenty-five salaried workers who spend all their time in the field. Also it should be noted that in the State of Illinois, where this vast sum was spent, no state-wide fight was made. I mention these figures to give some idea of the amount of money collected and dispersed by this organization.

One hundred and twenty-three headquarter offices are maintained in the United States, with more than 300 stenographers and clerks constantly at work, and 600 salaried workers continually in the field to stimulate and create feeling against the saloon. Millions of copies of literature and documents are circulated annually.

When we have in mind the size and power of this organization, we must stop to think of the consequences of the unwise, unjust, and perhaps criminal use to which the power possessed may be put.

Given a vast political machine of the nature of the Anti-Saloon League, and let this machine be misused and misdirected, and the harm done will be very great.

In the publications issued by this league are included a number of dailies of national circulation, separate state papers for every state in the Union, and also a dozen or more special weeklies and magazines. No matter what kind of a man a legislator may be, or what principle he may present, or what methods he may employ, just as long as he is a "dry" voter and "dry" advocate, he is boomed in the press of the Anti-Saloon League. On the other hand, no matter what virtues he may possess, a vote of "No" on prohibition immediately relegates him to the "liquor traffic" and all possible pressure is brought to bear to defeat his re-election and to ruin his political career while in office.

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"Nothing except to line up with the forces."

This organization is the greatest self-perpetuating scheme that has ever been conceived by a single man, or a body of men. There are several points concerning the organization and method of conducting the Anti-Saloon League that the public generally do not know, and which would bear investigation.

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I should like to throw out these queries to the Anti-Saloon League of America:

First—Who are you?

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Commenting upon the Texas state division project Senator Claude B. Hudspeth, one of the most prominent Democrats of the State of Texas, says:

"The proposal is radically wrong and behind it lurks a sinister design. They want to take the Twenty-fifth district, which I represent, and which is anti-prohibition and merge it with three districts that are prohibition, and thereby bring about the prohibitionists' idea of the New Jerusalem, a prohibitionist state. Unable to make Texas go dry the radical prohibitionists now wish to carve out a state to suit their own designs, but in this they are reckoning without their hosts, the people of Texas.

"Nothing will come of the proposition, but it is interesting in showing the extremes to which the radical pros will resort. In the first place the sentiment of state pride is still so intense in Texas that I doubt if any measure looking to a division of our empire commonwealth, however wisely and judiciously framed, would meet the sanction of the people of Texas, and certainly not this makeshift, ill-considered and ill-digested scheme hatched by Senator Johnson of Hall county.

"Again, the Twenty-fifth district is largely a livestock district while the other three districts are almost exclusively farming districts, and if the new state were created this district would be denied legislation essential for its welfare.

"But I will decline to dignify this hare-brained project by any further repudiation. It is without merit and it will fall of its own weight."

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Even before Richard P. Hobson came Mohammed.

This is both important and true. That both were self-confessed violators of their peoples is a matter of record.

That both of these mighty, moral leaders were at times inconsistent in their personally interpreted revelations of divine guidance is—at least possible. There is this difference. Mohammed started with national prohibition and stuck to this plank in his platform from start to finish—or from Mecca to Medina—which marks the whole journey in the Moslem faith.

Following are excerpts from the Koran, commonly known as the Alcoran of Mohammed:

"They will ask thee concerning wine and lots: Answer, in both there is great sin, and also some thing of use unto men; but their unfulness is greater than their use."—Chapter 2.

"O true believers, surely wine, and lots, and images, and divining arrows, are an abomination of the work of Satan; therefore avoid them that ye may prosper."—Chapter 5.

These are distinct advantages in the consistent course pursued by Mohammed. Instituting national prohibition at the start he inaugurated a policy that "stayed put." This eliminated any later complications regarding compensation from either the viewpoint of religion or common justice. This was both considerate and good politics.

How different the divine message as revealed in that more modern Mecca of Lincoln, Nebraska, or as interpreted by the Alabama postle!

Having threatened the foundation of national business with a "Free Silver" solution in a campaign that fortunately gave time for careful consideration on the part of thinking people, Mr. Bryan now flirts with a propaganda of national prohibition and confiscation of property legally established, nurtured and protected by that same government which he now represents.

Are Mr. William Jennings Bryan and Mr. Richard P. Hobson logical followers of Mohammed to the end of the last chapter of the Koran or do they favor a form of government only part Mohammedan?

Is national prohibition by confiscation and the cutting off of over three hundred million dollars of government revenues part of the same free silver doctrine for commercial destruction, or an entirely new revelation?

Will other Mohammed teachings be incorporated as party policies or introduced as "broad" planks in the platform of national

conventions, once all Americans are made good by moral legislation?

What have been the results of applied national prohibition in Turkey? There are centuries of actual experiences to judge from.

Has the moral uplift of the nation warranted imitation on the part of the United States? Have the good morals of all of the people been raised to the highest standards aimed at by Mr. Bryan? Has Turkey led her sister nations in progress, reform and enlightenment? Have the women folk (whom Mr. Bryan insists are the most vitally interested in national prohibition) been truly elevated under this centuries-old policy in Turkey? Have nations grown great in history through moral legislation or strict regulation?

Is this agitation for prohibition in behalf of a real reform or a political revelation? There is some difference.

Harking back to the sacred book of Islam, have the sacred family ties been strengthened by the mandate of Mohammed when the actual results are carefully considered?

These are all questions that suddenly become pertinent and important under the suggestion of Mohammedanism for free America.

JOHN BARLEYCORN AND JACK LONDON.

The San Francisco "Call" of July 23rd says:

"There it was, hidden in the suitcase of Jack London, author of 'John Barleycorn,' a man's size bottle of cocktails.

"The customs inspector unearthed it and looked questioningly at the writer, who was landing, with Mrs. London, from the steamship 'Sonoma' from Honolulu.

"Plainly London knew no more about the bottled goods than did the customs man or Mrs. London. The mystery was becoming oppressive when Syu Hei Sano, the author's new and first valet, appeared, smiling guiltily.

"'Scuse cocktail; I put in hurry in honorable suitcase of Mr. London; 'scuse mistake,' stuttered the disciple of Togo as he bore the glass package away toward his own luggage heap."

Still we are suspicious. We did not know that the Japanese took so keenly to cocktails. But this valet may be an exceptional Japanese, insofar as cocktails are concerned. He is like all other Japanese valets as far as quickness of judgment goes. Still he is offset by Mrs. Annie Bidwell, who, when Jack London was mentioned as prospective prohibitionist candidate for President of the United States, stated that Jack was "not yet safe."

Regulating Members of Georgia Legislature.—In the general assembly of Georgia a standing rule was adopted which provides that no member shall be admitted in an intoxicated condition. The doorkeepers are charged with rigid enforcement of the rule.

It is reported that the rule was adopted because of certain occurrences, but these reports are denied and the supporters of the rule declare it is aimed at no particular person or persons.

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MENTHE
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PINEAPPLE
ORANGE
LEMON

GREENADINE
ORGEAT
BLACKBERRY

CURACAO

ORANGE BITTERS
ORANGE GIN
POUSSE CAFE
ANISETTE
CASSIS
KIRSCH
BERNADINE



Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

Practically all the leading brewers of the State of California reported that business was brisk during the past month. Both in the interior of the state and around the bay region there was an increased volume of sales. Favorable weather and the recreative spirit of the people accounted for the satisfactory conditions. Indications are that there will be even a still further improvement during the coming month. This year should prove to be the banner year for the brewing industry in the State of California.

Mathie Brewing Company Plans Improvements.—Extensive improvements are planned by the Mathie Brewing Company of Los Angeles. These include a large bottling house. The storage capacity of the plant will be increased to 25,000 barrels. It is now 19,000 barrels. The payroll of the company is \$2,000 per week. It will be increased to \$3,000 when the improvements are completed.

California's Great Brewing Industry.—Mr. Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and general manager of the California Development Board, in his report of the 3rd of July, said: Sixty breweries in California produce 1,350,000 bushels of beer annually. They represent an investment of \$50,000,000 and indirectly support 20,000 people, 4,000 being inside employees with wages aggregating \$6,000,000 a year. The breweries use 80,000 pounds of barley and 1,350,000 pounds of hops annually. On beer alone the United States government receives a revenue of about \$2,000,000 a year from California.

California's Hop Industry.—In his July report Mr. Robert Newton Lynch said: The annual production of hops in California is now in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 pounds. There are about 200 hop growers in the state, cultivating an acreage of 13,350. The leading counties, arranged in order of acreage are, Sacramento, Sonoma, Mendocino and Yuba. In spite of the introduction of machines for picking hops, the hop growers still pay about \$2,000,000 a year for labor.

CO-OPERATION BY ALL INTERESTS IN BEHALF OF REGULATION.

The national committee representing the brewing, distilling, wine growing and saloon interests, has formulated a constructive plan which will give the licensing and police authorities the practical co-operation of the people engaged in the licensed liquor trade in the enforcement of existing laws and regulations which govern the conduct of the saloons.

While recognizing frankly the fact that certain evils exist in connection with the business, which, however, have been exploited by the opponents of the saloon, the committee is of the opinion that such evils and abuses have been the exception rather than the rule, and that a large percentage of saloon keepers have conducted their business in a decent and orderly manner.

The trade, however, is endeavoring to organize within itself measures to supervise, regulate and discipline its members to the end that all illegal practices shall be abolished and that any illicit business may be suppressed.

It is hoped that the reputable vendors will bring their full weight to bear in an organized way against any men who are conducting licensed business improperly.

The following are the resolutions adopted on June 28, 1915, by the co-operative committee of the licensed trade engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages:

1. It is the sense of the brewers, wholesale liquor dealers and retail liquor dealers, as represented, that licenses should be issued to meet the normal demand of the communities for licenses, with such regulations as will benefit the trade not only from the standpoint of commercial betterment but also by commanding the approval of the unprejudiced mass of the public in the communities furnishing licenses.

2. That the artificial stimulation of business by the licensed trade is undesirable.

3. That the trade should advocate regulations looking to
 - (a) The elimination of objectionable practices.
 - (b) Complete cleanliness and sanitation.
 - (c) Elimination of treating by the proprietor.
 - (d) Refusal of service to habitual drunkards and to persons apparently intoxicated.
 - (e) The reasonable restriction of free lunches, and of the bucket trade.
 - (f) The absolute suppression of any licensed premises connected directly or indirectly with any disorderly house or gambling establishment.
4. The committee recommends that screens and other obstructions to the view of the premises from the outside should be done away with during prohibited hours.
5. The committee recommends that licenses shall only be granted to American citizens of known good character.
6. The trade should refuse to sell to speak-easies, unlicensed clubs and other illicit vendors.
7. The trade should encourage the establishment of public family resorts in which all kinds of refreshments shall be dispensed, and in which the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be no more emphasized than any other beverages.
8. The trade should organize within itself measures to supervise, regulate and discipline its members to the end that all illegal practices shall be abolished and that the illicit business may be suppressed.
9. The meeting recommends that the trade advocate active compensation for law abiding licensees, deprived of their licenses either through reduction of licenses or suppression of all licenses, on the firm doctrine that thereby (a) the individual will not have his investment destroyed and will not be made to feel the injustice of the law or executive action; (b) the public will, having paid therefor, respect its action and itself will respect and approve the law whether of restriction or total suppression of licenses; and (c) those remaining licensed will realize that their business and investment is on a firm basis and worthy of the best conduct under the licensing laws and regulations of which they are capable in the interest of its preservation as a permanent investment.

JAPAN'S PRODUCTION OF BEER.

According to a recent finance department report the beer brewed in Japan during the year ending February 28, 1915, amounted to 11,415,523 gallons, the production being thus distributed among the different prefectures: Tokyo, 3,994,385; Kanagawa, 1,991,616; Osaka, 2,792,590; Hokkaido, 623,202; Aichi, 1,021,021 and Kumamoto, 992,710 gallons.

Of the total output the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, with breweries at Meguro, Azumbashi and Hodogaya, all in the vicinity of Tokyo, and at Sapporo, Hokkaido and Suita, near Osaka, brewed over 7,000,000 gallons, and the Kirin Beer Company of Yokohama about 2,000,000 gallons. The remainder is brewed by the Kabuto Beer Company of Handa, near Nagoya, and by the Sakura Beer Company of Moji.

The Dai Nippon Brewery Company is the only one that raises sufficient hops for its own uses. The other breweries are largely dependent upon imports for their supply. These companies claim to have enough stock on hand to last them until the summer, but after that they will have to look to the United States for their entire supply, inasmuch as the supply heretofore obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary is cut off.

JULES RESTAURANT

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 IN A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN
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PROHIBITION WILL CHANGE TAX SYSTEM.

The New York "Journal of Commerce," which spasmodically sows prohibition inoculation, on the 12th of July published the following article under the heading "Prohibition Will Change Tax System":

At present the liquor tax is returning to the government about as much revenue as is collected under the tariff act. National prohibition would mean the loss of over \$200,000,000 in revenues annually to the government. It is not considered sufficient to say that this revenue can be made up by increasing the federal tax on something else or placing a new federal tax on commodities which are not now taxed.

Government officials have been following the Atlantic City convention very closely because it was thought that some member of the prohibition party would be wise enough to advance a substitute revenue measure which would commend itself to all thinking persons. As a matter of fact, it is declared here, **the prohibition movement is doomed to failure until such a substitute revenue measure is designed.** This measure must be one that will raise adequate revenue at small expense and trouble and at the same time must impose but a small, if any, burden upon the businesses and industries of the United States.

During 1904 the federal government collected \$129,564,244 on distilled liquors and \$48,208,132 on fermented liquors. In 1909 the government collected \$128,215,181 on distilled liquors and \$56,303,56 on fermented liquors. There was a reduction of over \$1,300,000 in the distilled liquor revenue during the five year, which without doubt was due to the awakening of the country to the evils of the liquor habit and the spread of the prohibition area. Since 1909, however, the revenues from this source have been increasing. In 1911 the federal government collected a tax amounting to \$148,587,28 on distilled liquors and \$63,216,851 on fermented liquors.

During the past year, 1914, the government collected a tax of \$53,052,000 on distilled liquors. This was over \$5,000,000 less than the tax collected on distilled liquors during the year previous. During 1914, however, the government collected \$66,105,444 on fermented liquors, which was an increase of \$860,000 over the tax collected the year previous.

The revenues from liquor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were in excess of all these figures, but that was due primarily to the fact that the war revenue tax law increased many of the liquor taxes. The beer tax, for instance, which formerly was \$1 per barrel, is now \$1.50 per barrel. The tax on wines, etc., is higher. While the final figures for the fiscal year just closing will not be made public for some time yet, they will not afford an adequate comparison of the general trend of conditions.

As a general proposition the United States government counts on collecting but little short of \$220,000,000 annually from liquor taxes. In addition, the states and municipalities collect many times that much more in a year in taxes, directly or indirectly, from the liquor industry. It therefore follows that as a practical matter the prohibition party is compelled to discover a new method of taxation for the federal, state and municipal governments, before it can make a practical success of the prohibition issue.

Alabama Again Thirsty.—Advices from Montgomery, Alabama, go to the effect that statewide prohibition has been in effect since July 1. Every saloon and dispensary in the state is closed. The transition was accomplished with market quiet and orderliness. The saloons were closed under the provisions of the Merritt-Denson bills enacted into law in January. The measures are almost duplicates of those enacted more than four years ago.

PROHIBITION LEADS TO MORAL DETERIORATION.

Sir J. Crichton Browne, writing to the "Morning Post" (London) says:

"The use of alcoholic beverages has been a marked characteristic of the diet of the European and other progressive races, and in no instance has the decline and fall of a nation been due to alcohol. The peoples of Northern Europe, who have been the heaviest drinkers, are precisely those who, in regard to physical strength, mental vigor and indomitable enterprise, have made their influence most felt throughout the world. It is not suggested that these results are due to their having been heavy drinkers. It is more than probable that the drinking habits merely go with the physical strength and mental vigor, forming traits of the same character and disposition. The Spaniards are at this time the soberest people in Europe.

"In view of facts like these, it would seem that until they can extinguish the instinctive appetite for stimulants, prohibitionists, by their efforts to suppress and discredit alcoholic drinks, are not unlikely to lead to a resort to harmful stimulants and to moral deterioration."

PROHIBITION WILL BANKRUPT RUSSIA.

The American Truth Society, one of the established institutions of the United States, has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Peril of American Finance." As the society does not issue statements of any kind until after having made exhaustive investigations, the pamphlet is of timely interest. One of the most important paragraphs is that dealing with prohibition in Russia. It is as follows:

"In ordinary times, it should be added, American tourists spend two hundred million dollars annually in foreign travel. Gold credit from this source has ceased. African gold production is a bagatelle in comparison to the universal demand. In France a house to house canvass is now in progress to induce the rentier to exchange his specie for war bonds. **Russia without the vodka tax, as an income asset, is a bankrupt nation.** Both these countries have been stripped of their gold in exchange for England's endorsement of their war supply credits."

Either our prohibitionist friends are in error or else Bankruptcy and Prosperity go hand in hand in prohibition Russia.

BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS.

The New York "Hotel Register and Review" in a recent issue says:

"Eugene N. Foss, who has been on both sides of the political fence and may now be looking for recognition from the prohibitionists, is quoted by one of the Boston newspapers as having declared that, 'purely as an economic consideration' America must come to national prohibition. He also remarked that managers of the Sturtevant Blower Works, of which he is head, have been instructed to discharge men addicted to the use of intoxicants. No one who really knows Foss would expect anything else from him.

"The ex-Governor, by the way, through his firm, is supplying blowers and exhaust fans to many of the hotels and restaurants of the country. Is he your friend? If he is, buy from him, of course. Buy from your friends. Are the Sturtevant Blower Works your friends?"

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Prohibition Denounced by Cooks and Waiters.—Prohibition and the tactics of the prohibition party and the Anti-Saloon League were denounced and condemned by the officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America in their reports to the biennial convention of that organization, which began a week's session in the Civic Auditorium June 14 with more than 500 delegates, representing 873 locals with a total of more than 62,000 members in attendance.

"Prohibition threatens the very foundation of our organization," declared President Edward Flore of Buffalo, N. Y. "Prohibition in its many phases has made rapid progress in the past two years. Several States have gone over to the 'dry' column and the area of the 'dry' zone has increased with great rapidity. We are continually confronted with local and county option and State-wide prohibition elections, which threaten our very existence, and yet many members are indifferent as to the status of their citizenship. All members of our locals should be citizens, and I believe that we should make it compulsory on members to exercise their right of franchise at every election that threatens to destroy our organization."

The sentiments of President Flore regarding prohibition were indorsed in the report of Secretary Jere L. Sullivan of Cincinnati, who, in his report, said: "I have no apologies to make for what I have endeavored to accomplish in connection with trying to prevent the Anti-Saloon League, and similar fanatical organizations of America, from destroying the catering industry."

"I neither seek nor desire the friendship of those inside our international union who take the position that the duty of your general secretary does not require him to oppose with every ounce of energy legislation which even remotely proposes to restrict the vending of beverages."

British Skipper on Prohibition.—Captain John McMullen of the big British freighter "Spectator," believes that the scarcity of labor in England and the consequent increase in the earnings of laborers has been fatal to the hope of statesmen for total prohibition in Great Britain. Captain McMullen says:

"In short, the laborer has become very important and the government can't afford to antagonize him. There are three classes of drinking men in England—the wealthy, who drink wine and whisky; the clerks and others of moderate means, who consume bitter ale at 18 cents a quart, and the workingman, who sustains himself on beer at 6 to 8 cents a quart."

As an example of the Britain's love for his beer, Captain McMullen recited the dialogue which surrounded the hiring of a sailor in London. The applicant was a "beery" and seedy specimen.

"Have you had breakfast yet?" the captain asked.

"Not a bloomin' drop," he replied. "I'll sail to 'ell if they sell grog there."

Comments from the Press.—The "Taxpayer" says: Politicians of the American breed are direct creators of race suicide. Their actions palsy initiative. With them goes that political clergyman who has forgotten his God, and is fomenting strife, hatred and the destruction of friendship among neighbors. His hypocrisy is as injurious to the commonwealth as the blatant yelping of the demagogic political reformer is destructive.

From the "Call": Poverty is the mother of crime and of drunkenness.

The man who lives in misery, anxiety, want and ignorance, harassed by fear of the future, by hunger and cold in the present, lives in "hell."

And it is a hell more real than some of those hells that have been imagined or accurately described by founders of various religions.

A writer once asked this question: "If you were in hell would you not get drunk if you could?"

You would indeed get drunk if you could and stay drunk, if you suffered the tortures of the damned.

Before you judge the drunkard or the criminal learn what he has suffered, how he has lived, where he was born, what his childhood was.

Civilization should fight drunkenness and crime in every way. The fight should be made especially at the beginning. And

here you see the beginning, with which civilized legislation never interests itself in the least.

The "Bulletin": If the Japanese could vote and would vote to defeat prohibition, Jere L. Sullivan, general secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, would have no objection to taking the little brown brothers into the union.

There are just two classes of people who don't look good—Sullivan—those who have no vote and those who vote for prohibition.

"It's votes we want, and votes we must have, brothers and sisters," said Sullivan. "We have no right to draw the color line. It doesn't make any difference what the color of a man's skin is so long as he has a vote and will use that vote against prohibition, which threatens the very foundation of our organization."

The Japanese are anti-prohibitionist to a man. Every Japanese in California during the last State-wide fight was against prohibition, even though unable to vote. When prohibition was discussed the Japanese invariably said: "What is the matter with these people, the prohibitionists? Do they want to cut the throat of California? Do they actually want to destroy the wine industry? These honorable fools can not be understood. In Japan we would wait for them as we do the feeble-minded."

It is to be admitted that the Japanese are the most progressive people of Asia, just as the alcoholic English, French and German are of Europe.

A SAMPLE OF JUSTICE IN PROHIBITION ARIZONA.

The following is a recent news dispatch from Tucson, Arizona: "Frank Moore, a deputy sheriff, and Robert Fenter, a county ranger, are in the county jail charged with murder for having hanged the Leon brothers, alleged bandits, while administering 'third degree' instead of shooting them in battle, as reported two days ago. The hanging occurred in Lonely Gulch, near Greaterville, an isolated settlement in the Santa Rita mountains."

"Juan Leon, one of the brothers, died on the rope. Jose Maria Leon is at the point of death from the effects of strangulation. The third brother, Francisco, was left for dead, but released himself while his toes just touched the ground, and is supposed to have wandered away in the mountains and died."

This reminds one of conditions in other lands where prohibition rules. Prohibition can only prevail where people have little or no consideration for the rights of fellowmen.

IMPROVEMENT IN DISTILLERS' CORPORATION'S CONDITIONS WARRANTS DIVIDENDS.

In view of the satisfactory showing made by the Distillers Securities Corporation for the fiscal year just ended, it is understood that the present plans are to resume dividend payments on the stock early in September. The rate that will be declared, according to those well posted regarding the affairs of the corporation will be 4 per cent per annum. The report of the corporation for the year ended June 30 last, which probably will be issued in August, will, it is expected, show a net surplus available for dividends equal to more than 5 per cent on the company's \$30,881,280 outstanding capital stock.

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WHAT AILS THE COUNTRY?

(from address of Elihu Root to the Union League of Philadelphia)

How great has been the change! The sceptre has passed from the business man. The distinguishing characteristic of recent years has been the conduct of the government of the country by men who have but little concern with the business of the country, men who distrust the man of business, who suspect the man of business. Measures relating to the great business and the small and multitudinous business of the country have been framed and put into effect under influences which have rejected the voice of those whom they most immediately affect. The railroad man's testimony of what legislation there should be affecting railroads has been rejected, because he was a party in interest. The banker's testimony about finance has been rejected because he was a party in interest. The manufacturer's testimony about manufacturing has been rejected because he was a party in interest. The merchant's testimony about commerce has been rejected because he was a party in interest. The ship owner's testimony about the merchant marine has been rejected because he was a party in interest. Knowledge of the business affairs of the country has disqualified men from taking any part in the conduct of the increasing participation of the government in the control and direction of business affairs. (Applause.) And with the exercise of power over business under the constitution as it is, comes the desire for enlargement of power, so we have proposals for amendments to the constitution which will give to the national government opportunity to extend and increase its control over the conduct of affairs in every State and in every locality. That finds its outlet first in matters that have much popularity. The proposal to amend the constitution by putting in a prohibition amendment, is the first step toward national control of sumptuary laws directing what shall and shall not be done in every community; amendments to the constitution in respect of the franchise, to direct who in every State shall or shall not have the right to the elective franchise. In general, the great industrial communities of the north and east are more and more being subjected to government control and regulation by the people of the parts of the country that know little of the business of the country.

I say the sceptre has passed. The control has changed, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that there lies the reason for the stagnation, the hesitation, the timidity, the unwillingness of American enterprise today.

HOBSON'S "DRY" WHITE HOUSE MEDDLESOME IMPERTINENCE.

Former Congressman Hobson calls for "a 'dry' White House," and suggests to the Anti-Saloon League that Mr. Wilson be "urged to practice total abstinence as an example, and banish all intoxicating liquors from the capitol."

A great many persons have thought for a long time that the hero of the Merrimac got a permanent case of water on and weakening of the brain as a consequence of his protracted cold bath at Santiago. Certainly there is ground for the suspicion that something has given way in his upper story when he calls for a "dry" White House under such an administration as this, and when he urges so temperate a man as the President to become a total abstainer.—Bonforts.

PROHIBITION ELECTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED ONLY EVERY SIX YEARS IN OHIO.

At the November election in Ohio the following proposed amendment to the constitution will be voted on:

"Be it resolved by the people of the State of Ohio that Articles I and XVI of the constitution be supplemented by the following provision:

"No amendment to the constitution or any part of any proposal, which, since September 4, 1912, shall have been twice rejected by the electors, shall be submitted unless six years shall have elapsed since the last rejection."

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

E. H. Sothern is fond of telling this story on himself. It was at a time when he had a number of workmen redecorating his private residence. Thinking to give them a treat, he asked if, after work one evening, they would like to go and see him play Hamlet.

They said they didn't mind if they did, and provided with complimentary tickets, all went on a Saturday night to see their employer's performance.

At the end of the week when Mr. Sothern was glancing over the payroll he noticed this item against each workingman's name on the list:

"Saturday night. Four hours' overtime at Century Theatre, \$2.50."

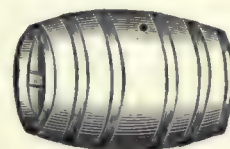
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It's a long way to Prohibition,
It's the wrong way to go.
It's a sure way to bring Perdition
To the greatest State I know.
So let's all stick close together,
And stand right up and cry—
"It's a long, long way to Prohibition
And we'll never go dry."

"Fast bind, fast find;

A proverb never stale in thrifty mind."

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Safe Deposit Building

Loss of your valuables can best be guarded against by placing them in the great Vaults of Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, beyond the reach of Fire and Theft.

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Individual Boxes of good size, may be rented as low as Fifty Cents a Month.

Large Storage Vaults for the accommodation of bulky packages, such as Trunks, Valises, Boxes, etc., at Fifty Cents a Month and upwards.

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VIEWS OF AN ENGLISHMAN ON PROHIBITION.

Harold Begibie, writing in the London "Chronicle" on British prohibition proposals, says:

"By our decision, which we must now make in face of all mankind, we declare ourselves either the sons and rightful heirs of liberty, or base, wretched, and ignominious usurpers of a throne we have had tarnished and debased. We are worthy or unworthy to be free. How shall we answer this call, we whose blood is royal with victory?"

"If parliament fashion a law to make us sober, we acknowledge before the world that freedom has fallen from our hands. We are unworthy. But if by our own will we declare that sobriety shall be a law of our lives, we stand before mankind a nation worthy to be free. The thing which, forced upon us is scandalous, disgraceful, infamous, and red with shame, becomes as the thing self-chosen and deliberately decided, glorious, and a light to lighten the world.

"Have you seen this, you in whose hands repose not only the fortunes of the British empire, but British character, British honor, British freedom? Have you seen, as clearly as you see the difference between darkness and light, that at this moment you are deciding by your individual wills whether henceforth we are to be called men or slaves? It has come to you to make that choice. Your sons and your brothers threw down their tools and faced the horror and the deadly risk of war to destroy an enormous army. They made their choice. The call came and they decided. There is no man living on this earth who can say of the least of those our voluntary soldiers that he is unworthy to be free. The call came, and they rose up to answer in a flood of British manhood. They could do no other—freedom beat in their veins like the sea that no man can tame. They trod the insult of conscription under their feet.

"And you decide now, you millions at home for whom the others fight, whether there is a glory in Great Britain to be fought for, worth fighting for, and dying for. You decide whether those others are fighting and dying that men may advance in these islands, or merely that beasts may perish without let or hindrance in the filthiest sty. You decide for yourself whether you are free men, free in your wills, or animals in whom instinct has developed to a point where freedom is impossible. And if you decide for the beast, though your brothers and your sons overthrow Germany and gain so great a victory that the world has peace for a thousand years, you will be destroyed. Nature will destroy you, nature will wipe you out. For evolution belongs to man, not to the beast. * *

"You can, if you will, save this country from bitter scorn, perhaps from everlasting shame. You have to decide whether you will be free men or driven cattle. You have to make up your mind between obvious right and most monstrous wrong. You have to prove that British freedom is stronger than Germany tyranny.

"Follow your King. Don't let parliament make you right; that puts you in the wrong. Make yourselves right, choose right, be right. Make free, uncompelled, and voluntary choice of self-denial. In the name of your country, in the name of freedom, in the name of progress, in the name of civilization, and in the Name that is above every name, do not wait till parliament has penned you into the fold of a hated and unwilling sobriety. That might save the country, but then the country would not be worth the saving.

"Men of Great Britain, think what your fathers wrought for you; think what your sons suffer because of you this day! Think, think, and decide for freedom!"

WATER AND BEER POPULAR IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Water has been voted the most popular drink by the seniors of Columbia College at their class day exercises. Beer was a close second.

WHY SO MANY PEOPLE MAKE MISTAKES.

By James J. Hill.

(Leslie's Weekly)

I doubt sometimes whether open offences to decency are so serious a matter as constant appeals to passion, to prejudice, to all that is worst in man, by the publication of statements and accusations which the slightest inquiry would have shown to be either maliciously distorted or wholly untrue. It has become very difficult now to get a thorough and impartial discussion of any economic question, of the conduct of business, of the true office and limitations of legislative action, because there is so little regard for accuracy in statement. Any stone is good enough to fling. When the people make mistakes in their selection of men, in their advocacy of measures, it is almost never because they wish or intend to do a wrong thing or any unjust thing. It is almost always because they are not merely uninformed, but misinformed. They have fed upon false representations, perversions of fact, until their minds are no longer open to the truth.

PROHIBITION STRONGHOLD CONFESSES TO BANKRUPTCY.

Prohibitionists throughout the country will be grieved to learn that Nashville, Tenn., listed on the honor roll of their many prohibition municipalities, is tottering on the edge of bankruptcy and that a receivership has been asked for to take over the affairs of that thriving city.

Reformers of the strenuous type never sit down and count the cost of prohibition. The fact remains that every state and municipality having voted for prohibition finds, upon experience, that they have voted out the income for administering the affairs of the government. Prohibition laws never provide for financial deficits. Prohibition statutes always destroy the income of the city or state.

Nashville is simply an addition to the role of stupendous blunders in attempting to legislate morals into men.



Harper Toddy?

Um-m-m-m—

Man — there's a drink that warms the heart. Something that you will discover in the rich, mellow flavor of Good Old Harper—something found in no other whiskey—makes a Harper Toddy the drink supreme. Words cannot describe the difference. You have just got to try it. Get

GOOD OLD I. W.

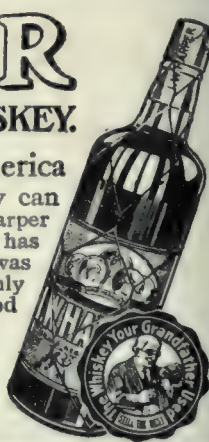
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the most popular whiskey in America for Toddlers. Learn how good a Toddy can really be. Half a century ago, Good Old Harper was best. Through all these years there has never been a time when its supremacy was threatened. Today it is still the best, not only for toddlers, but for every purpose where a good whiskey is essential. Just try it—that's all.

Produced by BERNHEIM DISTILLING CO.
Louisville, Ky.

Get the Wire Bound Bottle with the Gold Medal Label. They guarantee the original.



IMPORTANT



AN anonymous circular has been mailed broadcast all over the Pacific Coast stating that the Manager of one of the Illinois Glass Company's Plants in Indiana has advised the employees of the factory to vote in favor of prohibition in the pending Gas City election.

This circular has also been carried about and exhibited in San Francisco.

We have been requested by our friends in the Liquor and Wine Trade to issue an explanation of the supposed action of the Illinois Glass Company. The stand we take on the Liquor question is well known to the management of the Associated Industries and to our customers generally and requires no explanation from us. The Illinois-Pacific Glass Company is an Independent, Pacific Coast concern and is independently managed. However, in justice to our friends, the Illinois Glass Company of Alton, Illinois, who are stockholders in our corporation, we wish to quote from a telegram received by us this day.

"Article in Marion Chronicle false, no such interview granted. Complete retraction made by paper which published the item. Malicious Distributor as yet unknown. National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association have published a statement after full investigation."

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SEATTLE

PORTLAND

LOS ANGELES

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglennook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated..... Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co..... 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.
..... 110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co..... La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
..... 18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co..... San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.....
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co..... Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
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The Julius Levin Company
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Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
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Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
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L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
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7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
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346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.The Waldorf
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10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal."The Cabin"
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624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Hoffman Cafe Co.
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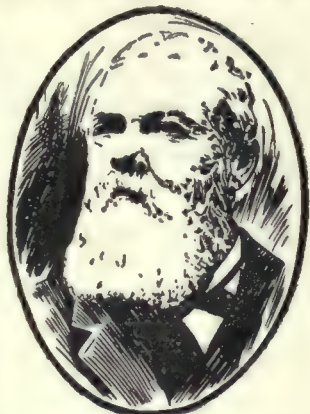
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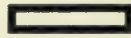




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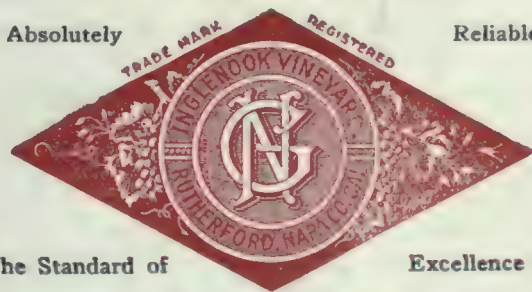
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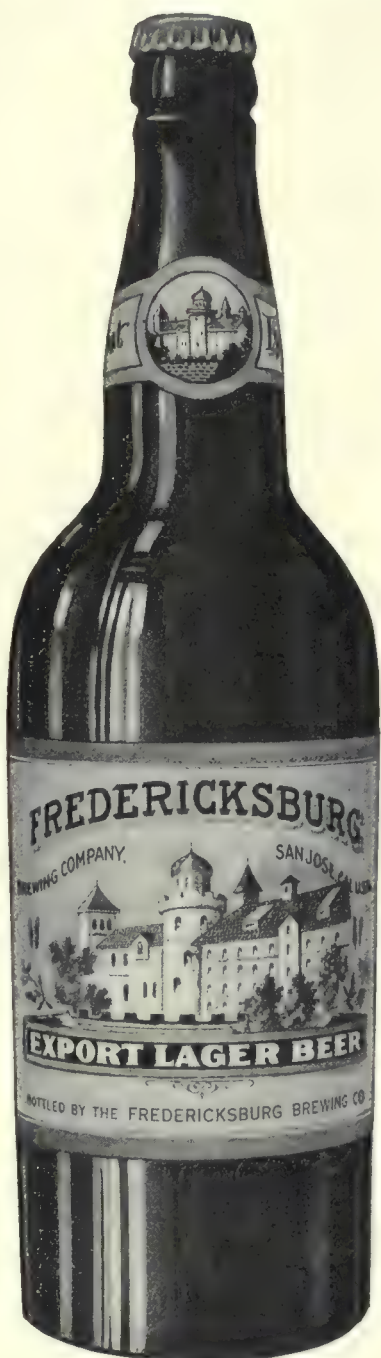
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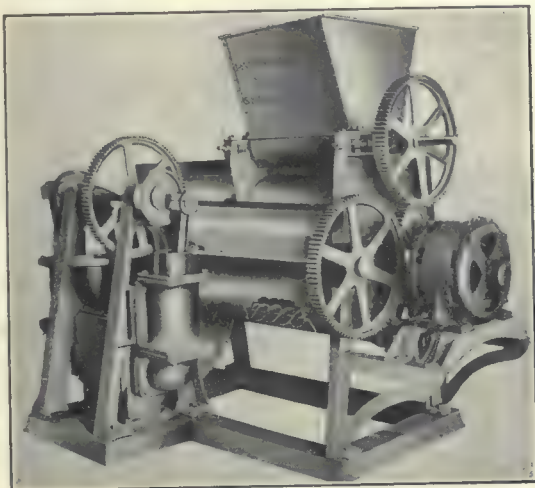
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Grape Syrup Evaporators, Brass Spring Bungs, Etc.

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— AND —

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

AMAZING HONORS

FOR THE

Italian Swiss Colony

GOLDEN STATE

EXTRA DRY

CHAMPAGNE

Awarded the "GRAND PRIX" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

This makes the fourth "Grand Prix" awarded Golden State in five years

TIPO RED

AWARDED THE

"GRAND PRIX"

AT THE

P. P. I. E.



Awards Received by the

Italian Swiss Colony

At the

P. P. I. E.

5 "GRAND PRIX"

7 "MEDALS OF
HONOR"

13 "GOLD MEDALS"



ASTI ROUGE

(Sparkling Burgundy)

AWARDED THE

"GRAND PRIX"

AT THE

P. P. I. E.



Wineries and Vineyards

Italian Swiss Colony

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CLOVERDALE,
SEBASTOPOL,
FULTON,
Sonoma Co.
CLAYTON,
Contra Costa Co.
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Madera Co.
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Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A postcard will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

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Producers of Fine Old California
 Wines and Brandies

Los Hermanos Vineyards

BERINGER BROS.

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Established 1876



AWARDS

SACRAMENTO, 1887, GOLD MEDAL
 SAN FRANCISCO, 1887, FIRST AWARD
 PARIS, FRANCE, 1889, SILVER MEDAL
 DUBLIN, GREAT BRITAIN, 1892, GOLD MEDAL
 CHICAGO, 1893, GOLD MEDAL
 MIDWINTER FAIR, S. F., 1894, GOLD MEDAL
 SAN FRANCISCO, 1915, THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR
 BRANDY AND WINES

"Mention Honorable"

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895, FOR BRANDY,
 FOR WINES

RUSCONI, FISHER & COMPANY

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

AUGUST, 1915

M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

Office:

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COURSE OF VITICULTURE AND ENOLOGY AT COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Instruction in this division is given to regular and special students at Berkeley by means of courses of lectures on grape growing, wine making, food preservation, and technical zymology, supplemented by laboratory and field courses. Its aim is to prepare students to become efficient managers of vineyards, cellars and packing houses, or educators and specialists in the various viticultural, fermentative, and food preserving industries. At Davis appropriate instruction in grape growing is given to students. At suitable points throughout the state instruction is given to those actually engaged in the industries by means of lectures and demonstrations.

Course of Study: (a) Viticultural; (b) Enology; (c) Technical Zymology. Summer practice course, Viticulture and Enology 99, must precede the junior year. Required for major subject: (a) Botany 116 and Economics 1a and 120; (b and c), Chemistry 5. Foreign languages: A reading knowledge of French or German required. Italian advised.

Wine Grape Acreage of Spain.—A writer in the July, 1914, issue of the "Boletin de Agricultura Tecnica y Economica," Madrid, says there are still 3,394,892 acres of vineyards in Spain, 1,890,291 being undamaged by phylloxera, 1,046,934 replanted, and 457,667 infected but still productive.

PROHIBITION IS DEAD IN KENTUCKY.

The prohibition agitators have been overwhelmingly rebuked and repudiated from one end of Kentucky to the other.

The deadeast thing in Kentucky today is "State-wide prohibition."

A tidal wave against prohibition swept the state from end to end, from Mill's Point to the Big Sandy, and from the Ohio river to the Tennessee line when on June 15th the delegates at the Republican convention, representing every county in the state, turned down prohibition by a vote of 2,000 to 160.

Again in the Democratic primary held on August 7th prohibition was repudiated by 50,000 Democratic votes representing Kentucky's Democratic sentiment in every county in the entire state, and Hon. A. O. Stanley, who fought the state-wide prohibition agitators, and stood upon the county unit law, was nominated by the biggest plurality ever polled in Kentucky.

Comments of the Kentucky Press.

The Lexington "Herald" declares that with Morrow against prohibition on the Republican ticket and Stanley against prohibition on the Democratic ticket there seems to be nothing left for the "state-widers" but to give up and vote for Stanley.

"It seems to be tacitly agreed among politicians on both sides that the primary settled the liquor question."—Lexington "Leader."

"As a political issue state-wide prohibition was doomed to failure."—Louisville "Evening Post."

"Stanley has swept the state from end to end.

"There has been a Democratic tidal wave against state-wide prohibition.

"The political prohibitionists have been buried under an avalanche of Kentucky votes.

"Prohibition agitation has been repudiated from the Big Sandy to Mill's Point.

"Kentucky stands by the county unit law, and rebukes the prohibition agitators.

"Woodrow Wilson's view that prohibition has no place in politics is upheld by Kentucky."—Frankfort "Courier."

"In the defeat of McChesney, who made a paramount issue of state-wide prohibition, a double menace is lifted from the commonwealth; that of a ruinous annihilation of property and increase of taxes and that of moral, economic and partisan degradation.

"The McChesney vote marks high tide for state-wide prohibition. The combined vote of Stanley and McDermott indicates the popular strength of those who are satisfied with the liquor laws as they are, local option under the county unit prevailing in all but the more crowded centers, the larger cities and towns throughout the state."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"There is left no possibility of question as to where the Democratic party stands on prohibition. The Democratic party stands on and by the county unit law.

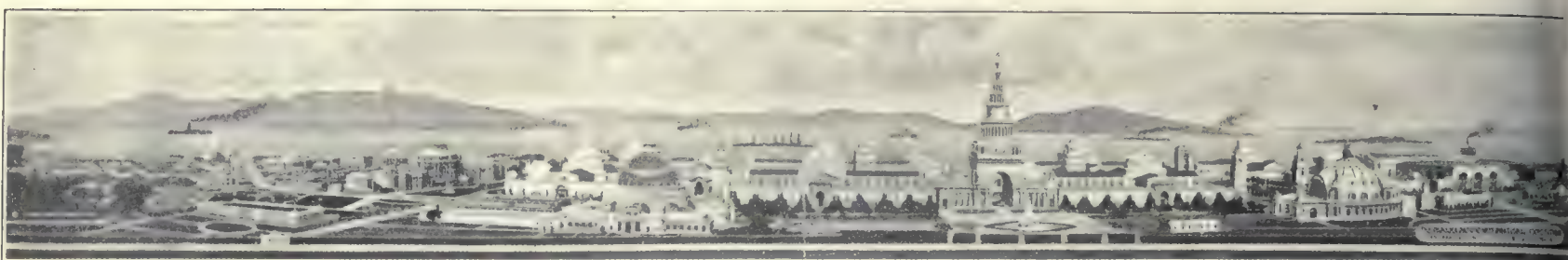
"With both parties committed to the maintenance of the county unit law, the way is now open to discuss only those issues that affect the state's material, educational and governmental welfare."—Louisville "Times."

BIRMINGHAM IN THE DRY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Does Birmingham, Alabama, enjoy the doubtful blessing of prohibition? Birmingham has the distinction of having made 100 arrests on a recent busy Saturday night. The Birmingham "Age-Herald" gives the following explanation of the heavy docket of prisoners, which is a final comment on the useless as well as the pernicious effect of "dry" laws:

"Quite a few of the number were arrested on the charge of imbibing too freely, indicating that some few have found a means of getting their 'gin.' Saturday morning a line of negroes half a block long waited in front of the express office at the terminal station to receive a 'package.'

"It is estimated that over 1,000 packages of 'booze' were delivered to purchasers in Birmingham Saturday morning. Several trains from 'wet' territory have found it necessary to put on extra express coaches to accommodate the thirsty."



GORDON'S DRY GIN COMPANY CARRIES OFF GRAND PRIZE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

GHE Superior Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has awarded to the Gordon's Dry Gin Company, Limited, of London, England, the Grand Prize for Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters, Sloe Gin and Jamaica Rum.

Products of the Gordon's Dry Gin Company have maintained their renown for 146 years, or just four years less than a century and a half, as attested to by the latest distinction which has been conferred upon them. The plant of the company is fittingly described as an "Ancient London Distillery," having been established in 1769.

It was in 1769 that one Gordon, bent on adventuring his fortunes in the City of London, was attracted by what Sergeant Buzfuz described as "the retirement and tranquility of Goswell street." There Gordon acquired the substantial house now known as No. 132, Goswell Road, and there he erected those additional buildings necessary for the purpose of a rectifying distillery and cordial manufactory which remain practically unaltered in the Coronation Year of King George V. No doubt this Gordon was a far-sighted and a worthy citizen, but little is known of the man whose name has become a household word. Though thousands ask daily for Gordon's Gin in all parts of the world, few records remain of the distiller whose recipe has been in use for nearly 150 years, and whose business has been carried on with unbroken continuity under six successive sovereigns. For a time the original Gordon had a partner, and the firm was known as Gordon & Knight, but after the death of the junior member the style of the house became Gordon & Co., and so it remained until the closing years of the Victorian epoch.

Gordon succeeded Gordon, and the business steadily grew decade by decade in reputation and extent. The history of the business, considering the importance of its operations, has been strangely uneventful, and members of the firm appear to have made little mark outside The House. No doubt they took a solemn pride in the growing fame of Gordon's Gin, but their motto was "Business is Business," and they were content to enjoy a reflected glory. There were times, of course, when the head of the house was obliged to interest himself in outside affairs, and there is evidence to show that some anxiety was felt for the safety of the stills in 1780 when the Gordon Rioters were doing so much damage in London.

Such events, however, were few and far between, and the counsels of the Counting House were mainly concerned with the peaceful problems of manufacture and distribution.

It was a gradual process, by which Gordon's Gin became known to the Ships' Captains who set sail from the Pool of London, and who in time became the firm's finest travellers. It was their praise that first carried the fame of The House across the seas, and as time went on they developed their methods of distribution as means of communication increased. They saw the four-horsed coach give way to the locomotive, they watched the coming of the steamship, and they were quick to see the wider fields these forms of transport opened up for products of The House. Steam and electricity, trains and telegraphs, arrived in turn to help succeeding Gordons in extending their sphere of influence, so that by 1878 Gordon's Gin was known to the furthestmost corners of the earth.

There are many concerns in and around the City of London who can justly claim a long and uninterrupted history, but there are very few who work today in premises they occupied in 1769. A visit to the distillery of the Gordons in Goswell Road affords convincing evidence of the continuity of The House. In the outer office is a fine old clock which one might swear was bought by the original Gordon himself. In the spacious warehouse are mighty vats that have held the Gordon Gin for nigh thrice fifty years. Such vats are a sight for the eye, some of them holding upwards of three thousand gallons, the giant of the party having a capacity of 3,953 gallons. The adjoining Still-house is equally eloquent of the age of the business. One great Still is there that except on high-days and holidays has never ceased work since George the Third was King. Others, of course, have been erected as the business grew, and as improved methods of distilling were introduced. But the Still-house itself is much as it was when the first Gordon died, and the gin distilled is in every respect the same as it was 150 years ago.

With the passing of time and changed conditions, Gordon's Distillery has also produced Sloe Gin and other cordials of a quality worthy of The House. Everywhere they enjoy favor, and new nations overseas yearly increase the demand for the choice product of the Goswell Road Stills.

GRAND PRIZE AWARDED TO NORTH AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY FOR "KIKU" MASAMUNE (JAPANESE SAKE).

The Superior Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has distinguished "Kiku" Masamune with high honors, the North American Mercantile Company, exhibitor of this celebrated brand of Japanese sake, having been granted the Grand Prize. "Kiku" Masamune is produced by the Kano Brewing Company at Kobe, Japan.

As there were 37 exhibits of Japanese sake at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in competition for honors the achievement of the North American Mercantile Company in carrying off the Grand Prize is of special moment. It bespeaks of the high quality of the product of the Kano Brewing Company. This company has one of the most modern breweries in the Japanese Empire and the capacity of the plant is 20,000 kokus or 900,000 gallons per year, a great portion of which is dedicated to the export trade. "Kiku" Masamune is dispensed at the pavilion of the North American Mercantile Company to visitors and is in great requisition.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY'S WINNINGS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Santa Clara county has scored heavily at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It is in its production of wines that Santa Clara county excels. Local vineyardists and winemakers will bring home three Grand Prizes, four Medals of Honor and a Gold Medal with honors evenly divided between Paul Masson and the Schilling vineyard. Mr. P. F. Lint of Los Gatos was awarded a Grand Prize for his exhibit of Cabernet and a Medal of Honor for his burgundy, port and sherry. The Mount Hamilton vineyard, San Jose, received a Gold Medal for its Cabernet. Paul Masson, San Jose, was awarded a Grand Prize on champagne for his Coeil de Pedrix brand, a Medal of Honor for his white champagne and another Medal of Honor for his sparkling burgundy. The Schilling vineyard received a Grand Prize for its Lomas Azulas wine and Medals of Honor for its haut sauterne, La Peria, and its grape brandy, La Poema.

GRAND PRIZE AWARDED BY THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION TO RAINIER BEER.

SAN FRANCISCO has reason to be proud over the awarding of the Grand Prize to Rainier Beer by the International Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition since, inasmuch as the beer won the highest honor at the Exposition was brewed entirely from San Francisco water, and the distinction which the Grand Prize gives, set official approval of the most authoritative kind upon the quality of the product to be manufactured exclusively in the new brewery now under course of construction in San Francisco.

This is the third time that Rainier Beer has won a Grand Prize. At the three World's Fairs held during the past fifteen years this beer has carried off the highest honors. The Paris Exposition of 1900, the Seattle Alaska-Yukon Exposition of 1909 and the Panama-

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LIMITED, ADD TO THEIR STOCK OF GOLD MEDALS, WINNING THE AWARD FOR THEIR WHISKY FROM PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The gold medal received by Dewar Scotch Whisky at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was a deserved recognition of the high merit of the whisky of the famous house of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., Perth, Scotland, which well known house has received gold medals wherever exhibited throughout the world for many years past.

The exhibit they sent from Great Britain was installed in the Food Products Palace—a true replica of the "Fair Maid of Perth" House which stands in Perth, the home city of this famous firm. The replica is located at Avenue B and 4th street of said palace, where throngs pass daily, many of whom stop to admire and to enter, as the interior has a Scenograph of the City of Perth and is furnished comfortably and in keeping with the interior of the original, even to the fireplace, hood, crane and benches.



Visitors who know how to appreciate their famous White Label Scotch are apt to receive a miniature, showing the bottle dress of that well known grade.

Other grades exhibited are the Extra Special (Blue Label), Special, Special Liqueur and Extra Special Liqueur; and some attractive decorated Doultonware jugs adorn the interior.

The long established firm of Sherwood & Sherwood are the representatives on the Pacific Coast.

A CORRECTION RELATIVE TO STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY CONCERNING THE BRANDY TAX.

In the issue of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW of the 31st of July there appeared a statement, dated June 15, 1915, and apparently sent out from Fresno, which seemingly defined to the public the attitude of the California Associated Raisin Company on the newly imposed brandy tax in connection with the fortification of sweet wines. This statement was signed "California Associated Raisin Company." Investigation has shown that the statement in question was not authorized by the California Associated Raisin Company and publication of this fact is accordingly given herewith.

JAMES MADISON,

Vice-President and Manager,
California Associated Raisin Company.



Pavilion Dedicated to Rainier Beer at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

Pacific International Exposition of 1915 each recognized the merits of Rainier Beer by conferring upon the brewers the highest honors. In addition to the Grand Prizes won at the great expositions the beer carried off the Diplomas of Honor at Dresden, Germany, in 1911, and at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1914.

At an early date Rainier Beer will be manufactured in San Francisco. The REVIEW will then publish figures showing how much prosperity the brewery that produces Rainier Beer will bring to the State of California. These will include the additional acreage that will be required for the cultivation of agricultural products for the brewery as well as the amount of money that will be disbursed in many directions. This will undoubtedly give cause for the people of the State of California, particularly those in the bay region, to rejoice over the awarding of the Grand Prize to Rainier Beer which at an early date will be strictly a California product.

Import Duties in Chile.—Practically all liquors are sold by direct sale to the importer. Import duties are: Spirits of wine, liquors, brandies, sweet or bitter, in bottles—a specific duty of \$5.48 per dozen bottles; in other receptacles, specific duty of \$0.55 for each liter (0.26 gallon); bitter alcohol, in bottles, a specific duty of \$4.38 per dozen bottles; in other receptacles, a specific duty of \$0.44 per liter (0.26 gallon); beer, in bottles, a specific duty of \$1.10 for each dozen bottles; in other receptacles, a specific duty of \$0.11 for each liter; wine (in bottles), red and white, a specific duty of \$4.38 per dozen; in other receptacles, a specific duty of \$0.44 per liter. Imported alcohols pay an internal revenue tax amounting to ten per cent of the duty in addition to the ten per cent surtax of the duty on all goods paying specific duty.

REDWOOD MANUFACTURERS COMPANY'S EXHIBITS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.



It is doubtful if there is another manufacturing firm as well represented at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition as the Redwood Manufacturers Company. In practically all the principal palaces and in many of the county exhibits the products of this company serve to add to the general interest.

Both inside and outside the immense Machinery Hall may be seen the tanks and pipes of the Redwood Manufacturers Company. There is in Block 36 of this hall a Remco tank of 17,000 gallons capacity, from which 5,000 gallons of water are pumped per minute through a Redwood Stave Pipe of twelve inches diameter at a velocity of eleven feet per second. Outside the hall to the east there is a 50-foot Remco Tower surmounted by a Remco Redwood Tank of 30,000 gallons capacity and supplied through 1,500 feet of Remco Machine Banded Redwood Stave Pipe with salt water for the cooling system of the hall. A working model of the tower and tank is displayed inside the hall in Block 36. There are interesting samples of Remco Machine Banded Pipe and Remco Continuous Stave Redwood Pipe in Machinery Hall. One of these, a section of Remco Continuous Stave Pipe, eighteen inches in

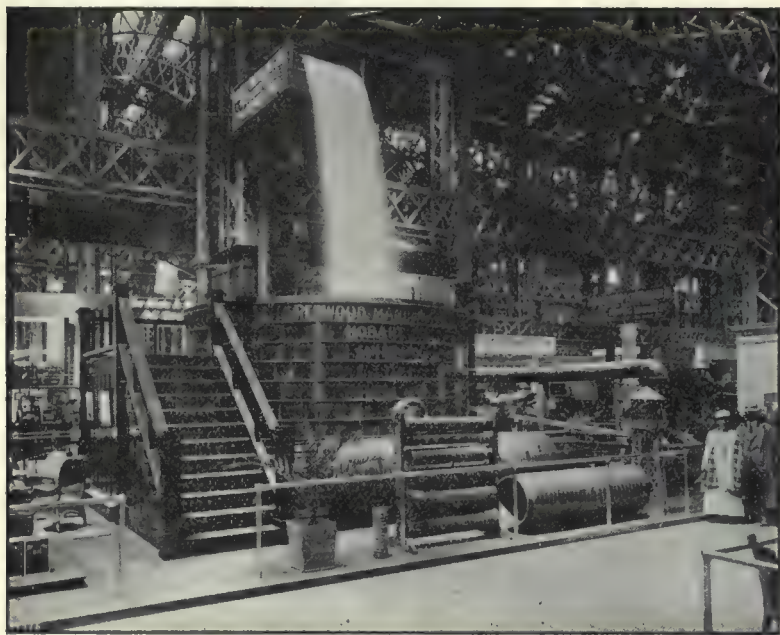


Exhibit of the Redwood Manufacturers Company in
Machinery Hall, Panama-Pacific
International Exposition

diameter, was taken from the main flow line of the city of Logan, Utah, in June, 1914, after it had been in continuous service for twenty-three years, having been installed in 1892.

A fine exhibit of products of the company is in the Mines Building. This consists of three Remco Redwood Tanks and two towers, containing machinery and cyanide solutions.

In the Hawaiian Building the Redwood Manufacturers Company has on display the tanks in which are exhibited the multi-colored fish of Hawaii.

The tanks that supply the water for the immense Panama Canal concession are products of the company.

Throughout the Exposition grounds drainage is taken care of by Remco Machine Banded Pipe, and the permanent sewers constructed on the grounds by the United States government are of Remco Redwood Continuous Stave Pipe.

Among the exhibits made by counties in which the Redwood Manufacturers Company has noteworthy displays are those of Humboldt and Contra Costa counties. In the former the company has sections of Machine Banded Redwood Stave Pipe with collars, Remco Continuous Stave Redwood Pipe as erected in the field, Remco Bored Redwood Pipe with collars for acid transmission and a Miniature Remco Redwood Stave Silo, while in the

latter it has a Miniature Remco Tank and Tower and a Miniature Remco Redwood Stave Silo.

The Redwood Manufacturers Company and the Excelsior Wooden Pipe Company, to whom it is successor, has designed, manufactured and installed Redwood Pipe and Redwood Tanks continuously since 1889, and has never had a pipe or tank fail. The first installations of twenty-six years ago are still in service in sound, serviceable condition, good for many years to come.

The company's plant is at Pittsburg, Contra Costa county, and contains a tank factory, pipe factory, silo factory, sash and door factory, planing mill and general wood-working factory, power plant, rail distributing system, wharves where ocean steamers load and discharge, and a drying yard containing at all times forty million feet of air-dried redwood, piled on sticks to season in its native climate. This immense stock is replenished as fast as used so as to always have on hand a plentiful supply of thoroughly seasoned lumber.

Redwood has been used very extensively in the manufacture of tanks and pipe for the past sixty years, beginning, so far as an authentic record goes, about the time that placer mining was at its height in California in the fifties.

All the early tanneries were equipped with vats and tanks, and at the present time every vat and tank in every tannery in California is built of redwood. The Krieg Tanning Company, San Francisco, have in their tannery at present a battery of redwood tanks, part wholly above ground, leaching into others wholly buried, which were installed in 1859. A recent thorough examination proved them to be entirely sound, free from any decay, and apparently good for fifty years more. Numerous similar instances can be cited and verified.

The modern Remco is a vast improvement over the old fashioned flat hooped tank. The round hoops can be easily tightened in a few moments by screwing up the nuts on the bands instead of the old way of hammering the flat bands with special tools and much labor. The round hoops are much less liable to corrosion than the thin, flat hoops with their greater exposed surface.

There are thousands of redwood tanks in use for water storage in wineries, for wine and brandy storage and manufacture; for oil storage; on roofs, for fire protection; in factories; in breweries; by the railroads; in fact, in every place where tanks are used.

It was also demonstrated that tanks built of clear, air-dried redwood are not injured or affected by arid climates or extreme of temperature, and that they resist deterioration both in very dry and excessively wet localities. It is this quality which has made them equally effective in Nevada and Nicaragua; in Arizona and the Philippines; in Utah and Oregon; in Montana and the Hawaiian Islands.

The highest awards given by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for Tank and Pipe Exhibits and Silo Exhibits were those conferred upon the Redwood Manufacturers Company. For general Tank and Pipe Exhibit and for Silo Exhibit the company was awarded Gold Medals.

Rum Production of British Honduras.—The sugar and rum industries in British Honduras are of no very great importance at present, although the government has endeavored to foster them by putting an import duty of 1½ cents per pound on brown and 1 cent per pound on refined. Where the rum industry is an adjunct to the sugar operations, or vice versa, steam is employed and the machinery is mainly of English and Scotch make. In the Corozal district, the northern part of the colony, much attention is paid to the making of rum, the 7 licensed stills there producing 47,924 proof gallons in 1913. This, however, was 2,702 gallons less than in 1912. The price of rum still shows an upward tendency, being 75 cents a gallon in October plus a revenue tax of \$1.50. In the Orange Walk district there are two licensed stills for rum with an output of 12,602 gallons in 1913; 800 barrels of sugar were produced and sold and there was a scarcity of sugar in the district at the end of the year. In the Cayo, or westerly central district no sugar was made worth mentioning, although the district is credited with a quantity of rum; this rum, however, was imported from Mexico and Guatemala.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ST. HELENA VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

The success of the fourth annual St. Helena Vintage Festival and Napa County Farm Bureau Fair is assured, and everything is progressing in fine shape. The grounds are ready for the two large exhibit tents which will arrive here this week and will be immediately placed in position. About six carloads of stock and poultry will be exhibited, and several large dealers in agricultural and farm implements have engaged space for an advertising display.

W. E. Cole reports that there will be great rivalry between the sixteen Farm Centers in Napa county, and many of the largest wine firms will put in exhibits, greatly improving those of last year. The exhibit tents will be open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

One or more addresses will be made by professors from Berkeley under the auspices of the Farm Bureau, and the big stock parade will be formed Saturday morning, September 4th, at 10 o'clock.

Saturday evening, September 4th, the queen's grand ball will take place in the Native Sons' hall on Spring street and will be a grand affair.

New dances, songs and music will be introduced in the allegory this year, and some of the costumes will be new, but the

VINA WINERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A fire of unknown origin resulted in the total destruction of the entire wine making establishment of the famous Stanford Ranch at Vina, Tehama county, August 18. The wine cellar and the bonded warehouse were saved from the flames. The loss is estimated at about 100,000.

The Stanford winery and distillery is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the State of California. The first grapes of the Stanford ranch, which now consists of about 58,000 acres of land, were planted about 1869 by Henry Gerke, one of Tehama county's pioneer residents. He purchased the property in 1852 but did not start his wine industry until 1869.

Gerke set out several hundred acres of grapes and established a winery, making dry wines only. During the early "eighties" the property was purchased by Leland Stanford, who proceeded to increase the acreage in grapes until he had a vineyard of about 4000 acres, which at that time was the largest in the world.

At that time Stanford built a plant for the manufacture of dry wines. This was not found profitable and subsequently when the laws were changed so that the grower could fortify his wines without having to pay an exorbitant revenue tax, Stanford changed to the manufacture of sweet wines and the Vina vineyard became famous for its sweet wines, particularly its port wine. A large per-

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

historical features will be about the same. Miss Florence Rossi will have a beautiful dance, while Mrs. Florence Leroy Chase sings the "Moon Song," which was written by Mr. Gardner de Veuve especially for the allegory. While Miss Rossi dances and Mrs. Chase sings the moon will slowly sink behind the hills and a most natural scenic effect will be made. Louis Tognolli will represent Civilization, and has such a sweet voice and graceful manner, that he is bound to make a great hit. Miss Bessie Wright will represent the Resistant Vine, and the other members will remain the same as last year.

Two concerts will be held Sunday, September 4, in the garden—one in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and the other in the evening at 8 o'clock.

The street dance and confetti battle will be in charge of Louis Metzner and Ritzau's band will furnish the music. The usual jolly good time will be had by both young and old. Monday afternoon, September 4, a nickle dance will be given at Native Son's hall and the usual dance will be given after the street carnival, which will commence at midnight and run until 4 o'clock in the morning.

City of Delano to Hold Wet-or-Dry Election.—On the 21st of September the City of Delano, Kern county, will hold an election on the proposition of the licensing of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

centage of the vintage was also used in the manufacture of the famous Vina Brandy.

Within the past ten years the grape crop has run as high as 12,000 tons per annum. This would manufacture 1,800,000 gallons of sweet wine. This large tonnage called for enormous buildings which were supplied with large fermenting vats and holding casks. The buildings covered several acres of ground. They were equipped with ample machinery for the economical handling of the wine, including crushers, pumps, hydraulic presses, and an extensive pipe system for both wine and water.

The winery had been put in shape for crushing a very large crop of grapes and work was ready to begin or was under way. The loss, not only of the property burned, but also the immense grape crop, will be very heavy, though some of the crop may be shipped.

Prospective Lassen County Election.—Advices from Susanville, Lassen county, are to the effect that petitions have been received by County Clerk Bassett asking the board of county supervisors to call an election under the provisions of the Wylie local option law in the third and fifth supervisorial districts. There are four liquor licenses in effect in the territory involved in the proposed election—one at Madeline, two at Ravendale and one at Amedee. In case the "drys" are successful it will leave but one saloon in the county outside of Susanville.

GRAPE CROP REPORT INDICATES SIXTY PER CENT OF NORMAL



FOR the information of viticulturists throughout California, we publish the following data obtained by our office from vineyard owners in the various sections of the state, relating to grape crop conditions at the present moment:

Sutter and Yuba Counties.

Sixty-five per cent of a normal crop of grapes would be a fair estimate. The berries are plump and bunches well formed, but there are not so many as usual on the vines. There is considerable mildew in spots and the crop is noticeably short of last season's yield. A late spring storm caused the mildew wherever sulphuring was not resorted to promptly. Lack of a winery in the section and high freight charges from the vineyards to the nearest wine-manufacturing establishment has operated against the growers of wine grapes in their marketing. The production of raisins in this section is on the increase. New vineyards have been planted and some others are to be grafted to Thompson Seedless grapes.

Sacramento County.

In the American River section there is slightly in excess of half of a normal crop of table and wine grapes. The vines made a good growth and look healthy but the fruit is not heavy. In the Fair Oaks, Orangevale, Florin, Elk Grove, Franklin and Bruceville sections the same conditions prevail and the estimate is about half a crop. Some mildew is noticed in many places.

Yolo County.

The grape crop is poor. Mildew is noticed in worse form and extent than for many years. It is thought the crop of wine grapes from the Woodland section will not run over thirty-five per cent of normal when the bunches affected by mildew are rejected. Farther north in the Arbuckle and College City sections, the crop is better but not up to normal by any means. If it averages sixty per cent of normal the vineyardists will consider themselves lucky.

Sonoma County.

The best information is that the crop of wine grapes will not exceed fifty per cent of the normal. Late rains, mildew, phylloxera and a prolonged north wind during the blossom time were the causes of the short crop. This section is the heaviest producer of first-class dry wines in California.

Santa Clara County.

"From fifty to sixty per cent of a normal yield" is the report, confirmed by many growers. In some parts of the county there is not one-third of a crop. The cold rains in the late spring caused a great many varieties to fail to set their fruit. The Zinfandel bunches are small with lots of small berries. It happens that where the vines were pruned very late, the crop is good. Mildew is bad in some sections of the county. Berries generally are small, and coulure, or dropping of the blossoms without the setting of the fruit, has been prevalent. There was excessive vigor of the vines caused by late heavy rains and the foliage developed at the expense of the fruit.

San Joaquin County.

In the Lodi and Woodbridge sections there may be sixty-five per cent of a table grape crop and slightly over sixty per cent of a wine grape yield. Mildew has badly affected the Woodbridge locality and the crop is very spotted. To the east on the higher lands of different character the shortage which is less in extent is attributed to unfavorable climatic conditions and heavy rains when the grapes were in blossom. Zinfandel and Petite Sirah berries are smaller than usual but sugar is well developed for this particular time and the grapes show no signs of drying, the foliage being heavy. Mildew has affected many of the Tokay vineyards to greater extent than at any time during the last five years, and therefore the percentage of culls may be higher than is at present expected. Fall rains may also increase this percentage. Generally speaking, mildew, lack of irrigation and coulure have affected the crop in this section.

Napa County.

This county will produce a fairly good crop of grapes this season. It is estimated that the yield will be from eighty to eighty-five per cent of normal. This county grows wine varieties exclusively and the white varieties are bearing heavier than the red or dark. The Zinfandel crop is light owing to coulure, which has also affected to some extent the Sauvignon Vert. On the whole, however, Napa county fares well in the extent of her grape crop.

Alameda County.

In the Livermore section the opinion is ventured that the crop will not exceed thirty per cent of normal. The white varieties with a few exceptions show a fairly good yield, but the dark varieties are in bad condition. The foliage is excellent, but the grapes are to the contrary. The bunches are irregular in the size of the berries. Climatic conditions, such as late rains and a cold spring, are blamed for a short crop.

Contra Costa County.

The crop of wine grapes is about seventy-five per cent of last season. The Zinfandel crop is very short, due to cool weather at blooming time and failure of the grapes to set well. The bunches are loose and stringy. Carignanes are doing well, but there is some damage from mildew. The Tokay crop is light and many of these vineyards have more or less mildew. All vines have made a splendid growth and should be in shape for a good crop in 1916.

Fresno County.

It is said by many that in the last twenty years the vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley have never looked better than this year. If weather conditions the balance of the season are favorable the raisin crop will be considerably more than the average, especially the Muscat variety. Thompson Seedless and Sultanas will not exceed last year's production to any great extent. The raisin interests are fearful lest the growers may not exercise necessary care in the selection of the pack. A big percentage of the raisin-grape crop always goes to the wineries, but this year the sweet-wine wineries are so pressed by the exorbitant federal tax that they are not able to handle culls and second-crop grapes because of the tax money

involved in their manufacture into brandy for fortification of sweet wine. The tax this year is eighteen times greater than it has ever been and the failure of the wineries to handle the culls will necessarily prompt the grower to dry grapes that are not fit for the market as standard raisins. To pursue this practice might demoralize the raisin market and growers and packers should be cautious. It would be preferable to submit to entire loss of the second-crop grapes and culls than to spoil a season's pack by using a percentage of inferior fruit. The same advice would apply to the shippers of table grapes who are also hampered in the disposition of their second-crop grapes by the federal tax on fortifying brandy.

Some of the varieties of wine grapes are short by from twenty-five to fifty per cent, but other varieties show a good crop. The Malaga crop is short, but as a whole the grape production in the San Joaquin Valley in the southern section will be larger than the average. The late and continued rains that came the first four months of the year without excessive hot weather, caused a development above the average in the southern section, while it caused a shortage in the northern districts by the rapid development of mildew and faulty setting of the fruit at blooming time.

From another source in Fresno county the opinion is ventured that the Muscat grape will yield an average crop as will also the Thompsons, Sultanas and possibly Zinfandels. Feher Szagos will yield about sixty per cent, and other wine grapes about eighty per cent of a normal crop. Feher Szagos suffered from climatic conditions during the blooming season and other wine grapes have suffered somewhat from a hot spell in July.

Mendocino County.

The grape crop will be as large as usual owing to the increased acreage that will come into bearing this year. If it were not for this the yield would be about ninety per cent of normal. If it had not been for excessively cold weather in the spring of the year the crop would have exceeded the normal by possibly twenty-five per cent. The grapes are practically all wine varieties.

El Dorado and Placer Counties.

There will be eighty per cent of a normal wine-grape crop and seventy per cent of a table-grape crop. Mildew has affected many of the vineyard and a number of them have not had proper care. Coulure has also affected the district to some extent and lessened the crop.

Madera County.

The crop is fairly good—much better than the districts farther north. The Thompsons will run eighty per cent of the normal crop. Muscat will do better and give eighty-five per cent of the usual yield. Other varieties, such as the wine grapes, will run shorter. A correct estimate of the wine grape crop would be seventy-five per cent of a normal yield.

Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.

It was thought for some time that the grape crop would be larger than usual, but estimates made at the present time agree that the whole crop will be about eighty per cent of last year. In some sections a severe hail storm in the spring did much damage. The LaManda Park section reports the crop in that vicinity will be an average one of good quality and where vineyards have had good care they are free from mildew. The vines made an enormous growth of wood somewhat at the expense of fruit and this condition is probably due to the heavy rains of the last two years.

Stanislaus County.

Dropping of the bloom before the setting of the fruit will cause the Feher Szagos in this section to be third in point of yield. Malagas are normal, except in spots where considerable mildew has affected them. Zinfandels are nearly normal in yield, with same conditions attaching to them as to Malagas. There is about half a crop of Carignane on account of coulure and mildew. Thompsons are normal, as are the Golden Chaselas. There is three-fourths of a crop of Burgers, and about the same percentage of Tokays, the latter being of poor quality. Coulure damaged about two-thirds of the vines at blooming time, and mildew is spotted throughout the crop.

Tulare and Kings Counties.

Reports from this section indicate that there will be a raisin crop ten per cent better and the wine grape crop twenty-five per cent better than last year.

This is a sweet wine section as far as wine grapes are concerned, and the marketing outlook is not good. One large wine maker in Tulare county says he is not financed sufficiently to handle the new federal tax and can not manufacture any more than the grapes that come in from his own vineyard. The federal tax is eighteen times what it was last year, and every sweet wine section in the state is in the same predicament.

Imperial Valley.

The growers of the state may be interested in knowing that the Imperial Valley district is experimenting by way of packing Persian No. 21 grapes in sawdust. From the El Centro Press we quote the following:

"The shipment by Charles Ballance to Chicago of 20 pounds of Persian No. 21 grapes packed in 20 pounds of redwood sawdust and the sale of the grapes for \$15, calls attention anew to a method of handling grapes which has been tried in northern California successfully and which the Press has urged for this valley.

"Being able to hold the markets of the country exclusively for a month, Imperial Valley has great possibilities in the way of table grape production, and the Persian grapes are particularly adapted to this region.

"There has been one discouraging fact, however, in the tendency of grapes picked in midsummer in this climate to decay rapidly. Precooling has been tried with some success, but it now appears that by packing in redwood sawdust and shipping without refrigeration there is complete success.

"Let the fact be once established that grapes can be distributed over the country successfully, and they will produce millions of wealth annually, for there is practically no limit to the market for grapes in the first half of July."

It is estimated that in all 100 cars of grapes were sent out of the valley to the markets of the United States, and being very early fruit there was practically no competition.

Respectfully,

STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.

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E. M. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

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Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, August 27, 1915.

REDUCTION of assessed valuations is in process throughout Washington as a result of the decision of the voters to impose state-wide prohibition on the 1st of January, 1916. The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company has had its assessed valuation reduced \$75,000 and various other brewing companies throughout the state are endeavoring to have corresponding reductions made in their favor.

On the 19th of August Mr. Paul Glaser appeared before the Board of Equalization of Kings county on behalf of Hemrich Brothers' Brewing Company and stated that prior to 1914 it was customary to spend \$2,000 annually on repairs, but since the election in November of that year when prohibition carried, his company had expended exactly \$48 in the upkeep of the premises. He declared that in many instances the buildings had been erected around the machinery and that the latter could not be removed until the walls are taken away. The Hemrich Brothers' brew house, he said, has been in continuous use for thirty years and could not be adapted to another purpose.

Representatives from the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, the Independent Brewing Company, and the Claussen Brewing Company appeared before the board and declared that there had been no repairs of moment on the buildings for two years.

The brewery agents contended that the life of one of their buildings is seven years and inasmuch as they have been permitted to use them only one year, urged that the assessed valuation be reduced six-sevenths. This was denied by the board, which placed it at fifty per cent.

At North Yakima on the 9th of August the county commissioners heard the first of a series of arguments and requests asking that tax assessments be lowered on account of the adoption of the prohibition law. The first request for such a reduction was made on behalf of Wanda Pease and the heirs of John Michels, who hold that their saloon property has depreciated by at least one-third since the state is going dry.

"The undersigned petitioners, Wanda Pease and the heirs of John Michels," reads the formal request to the commissioners, "deceased, respectfully sheweth unto your honorable body that they are the owners of lots 13 and 14 in block 10 in the city of North Yakima; that said property was valued by the assessor of Yakima county at \$31,320; and that it is at present assessed on an actual valuation of \$31,320; that this is at least one-third more than the property is worth.

"That the building upon said property is a very old building, having been constructed some twenty-eight years ago, and is now being run as a hotel; that there is also a saloon in said building; that said property has had a producing value because of the fact that a saloon license has been attached to it.

"That when the prohibition law goes into effect the said property will not produce more than one-half of what it is now producing; that the building upon said property is assessed at far too great a value; that your petitioners respectfully ask that they be given a hearing and that their assessment upon said property be reduced for the ensuing year based upon a valuation of not more than \$20,000."

If their request is granted every other owner of saloon property will undoubtedly make a similar one.

The city officials of North Yakima are as keenly interested. North Yakima has eighteen saloons and with their closing the city will lose the revenue derived from their license fees and will also lose a proportion of the tax returned by the owners. And that with a bond issue and other added expenses staring them in the face.

Severe disappointment with regard to the amount of revenues to be derived by the city of Spokane from saloon licenses this year is in prospect for the city commissioners. It is doubtful if the collections from liquor license fees will be equal to much more than half of the expectations of members of the city council last year

when the budget of city expenses for 1915 was made up.

Although it was at that time estimated that about \$153,000 would be paid into the city treasury this year by the liquor dealers, it was learned today that the revenues from saloon licenses up to June 30 had come to only \$44,000, and the belief was expressed about the city hall that not to exceed \$30,000 and perhaps not more than \$27,000 more would be collected during the remainder of the year.

This is a severe jolt to the expectations and plans of the city commissioners who are beginning to indulge more liberally in liquid refreshments in order to be able to devise ways and means of bolstering up the city finances.

Mr. Joseph E. Uihlen, president of the Second Ward Saving Bank of Milwaukee, and manager of the Schlitz Brewing Company, was a visitor in Spokane August 16 on a pleasure tour through the northwest. He has just completed a tour of Yellowstone National Park and Glacier National Park and goes from Spokane for a trip through the Canadian Rockies.

On the last day of July at Olympia attorneys for M. & K. Goetsch, liquor dealers of Seattle, filed with Clerk I. N. Holmes of the Thurston county Superior Court, notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court in the case testing the constitutionality of the state-wide prohibition law.

The case will be heard during the October term and will be disposed of in ample time before January 1, 1916, when the law goes into effect.

The notice of appeal from the order of Judge D. F. Dwight of the Superior Court was filed by Attorneys Harold Preston, George F. Donworth and T. D. Rockwell, representing the liquor dealers.

In his decision, handed down July 27, Judge Wright upheld the validity of the prohibition law and also sustained the state's contention that the prohibition law had been properly submitted to the people.

In preparation for state-wide prohibition in both Oregon and Washington, a mail-order liquor house has collected the names of 340,000 persons in the northwest, and will open for business on January 1 at Hornbrook, Cal., which is the nearest town in California to the Oregon state line.

A large warehouse and office structure has already been built and it is declared that the value of real estate in the obscure California village has advanced fifty per cent in three months because of its strategic situation to the dry zones.

Other mail order houses are also said to be arranging to establish depots there. The prohibition laws passed in both states allow individual consumers to have shipped to them from outside of the state 12 quarts of beer or a half gallon of other intoxicants in every twenty days, if permits are obtained from the county auditor.

THE WHISKY SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to the most recent figures available, the country does not seem in any immediate danger of suffering from a drink famine. On March 31, 1914, there were in bond 147,953,993 gallons of whisky—a figure which represents over a five years' supply—the quantities retained for home consumption in 1914 being 26,794,739 gallons, divided as under: England, 17,890,592; Scotland, 6,173,453; and Ireland, 2,730,694; in all, 26,794,739 gallons. The total quantity distilled in 1913-14 was 51,802,468 gallons. The export of whisky for 1914 was 10,406,626. The balance sheet for 1914 was as follows: In warehouse on March 31, 1913, 146,825,599 gallons; distilled, 1913-14, 51,802,468; total, 198,628,067 gallons. Distribution: Home consumption, 26,794,739 gallons; exported, 10,406,626; used for fortifying wines for ships' stores, etc., 312,758; used in arts and manufactures, 722,791; methylated, 7,719,308; and deficiencies allowed, 4,717,852—50,674,074 gallons. Balance in warehouse on March 31, 1914, 147,953,993; total, 198,628,067 gallons. In the United Kingdom there are 159 distilleries, of which 127 are in Scotland, 8 in England, and 24 in Ireland. In this connection it may be noted that the quantity of spirits distilled in England in 1914 was 13,900,010 gallons; in Scotland, 28,023,719 gallons; in Ireland, 9,878,739 gallons; total, as before stated, 51,802,468 gallons.

EXTRACTS FROM CONGRESSMAN JOHN I. NOLAN'S ADDRESS ON PROHIBITION.

Although I belong to the law-making class, I am like a physician who doesn't have much faith in medicine. I look for advancement in culture, civilization and art to come not from statute books but from broadminded, liberty-loving instincts.

You cannot legislate morality. Laws do not correct. They only punish. The impulses upward are not derived from national or state capitols but from the home where children may be taught temperance and propriety.

Already this state has all the legal equipment to settle in every community its own problems so far as the saloon is concerned. Local option determines whether the saloon is to exist or close. If San Francisco, for instance, wants no saloons, San Francisco has the right to have the question settled by its voters. The nation should not interfere: neither, I think, should the state. Let each community determine the matter for itself. It has the machinery to prohibit or regulate properly. The liquor traffic has become an evil mainly because it has been regulated in the wrong direction.

The right to invade the private behavior of a man has not yet been established by any state. I think in California it will never be established.

We are sending men to jail now who would have been protected had Hobson's bill carried. That bill contemplated the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants but it did not prohibit the private production of such commodity. Hobson's bill would have paved the way for a race of moonshiners. The result of such legislation would have been that the government would have been deprived of a large income, and there would have been just as much liquor drunk as ever.

There was a time when civilization forgot music and called it evil; there was a time when the playhouse in America was regarded as the Synagogue of the Devil; there was a time when pleasure was thought mischievous.

In the olden days a certain sect was opposed to dancing. Yet Miriam danced at the head of a host when the Red Sea was crossed and Christ turned water into ruddy wine.

I am not to be misunderstood as a champion of excess. I know that before the sun of history pierced the clouds of legend there was a race addicted to wine. It has drunk wine since Noah. It remains, perhaps, the soberest race in the world.

Fine Prospects for Champagne-Grape Crop.—Reports from sixteen of the principal wine-growing centers of that part of the Champagne district which is as yet free from ravages of the war show highly favorable prospects for this year's wine yield. Few parts of the district suffered from last winter's frosts, and with exceptionally favorable growing weather since the beginning of May, with plenty of sunshine and few storms, the vines have developed so well that the crop is one to two weeks ahead of a normal year. No insects are visible; due to dry weather, mildew has appeared in only rare spots, the leaves are healthy, and the grapes are forming sound and abundantly. It is fortunate for the wine producers that the weather has been so favorable for their vineyards; with the scarcity of labor—most of the work being performed by women whose husbands are under the colors—the usual close cultivation to overcome bad weather would not have been possible. Barring unforeseen climatic disturbances, the grape harvest can start this year two weeks earlier than normally, and it promises to be very rich in quantity and quality.—Consul William Bardel of Reims, reported from Epernay, France, June 14.

ARTHUR LACHMAN & COMPANY MOVE HEAD- QUARTERS TO SAN JOSE.

The firm of Arthur Lachman & Company has moved its headquarters from 453 Second street, San Francisco, to San Jose, where it is commodiously housed at the corner of Alameda and Newhall streets.

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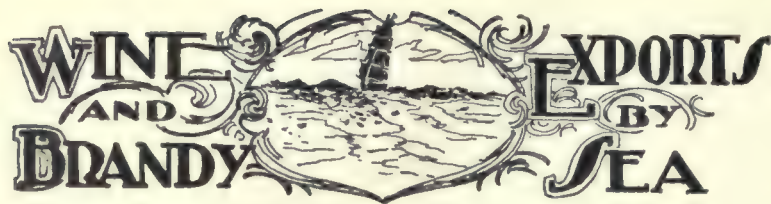
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FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1915.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	10	298	\$ 229
Mexico	15	2,438	1,037
Central America	17	7,959	2,933
South America	..	4,283	1,909
Japan	..	6,660	1,899
China	25	3,743	1,648
Straits Settlements	..	200	115
Society Islands	2	5,814	1,954
Samoa	3	....	20
New Zealand	5	....	17
Australia	99	....	975
Philippine Islands	17	....	147
Hawaii	52	52,985	24,094
Sweden	..	50	15
Total.....	245	84,430	\$36,992

To New York—766,207 gallons and 672 cases, value \$234,628.

To Boston—70,279 gallons, value \$27,938.

To Philadelphia—31,401 gallons, value \$10,047.

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	..	150	\$310
Mexico	1	....	16
Central America	1	....	18
Hawaii	..	150	300
Total.....	2	300	\$644

To New York—6,394 gallons and 135 cases, value \$15,217.

To Boston—190 gallons, value \$200.

To Philadelphia—45 gallons, value \$94.

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico	31	....	\$ 192
Central America	2	10	73
Hawaii	302	4,146	8,459
Total.....	335	4,156	\$8,724

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
British Columbia	65	\$ 455
Mexico	3	34
Central America	221	1,766
South America	57	308
Society Islands	220	1,262
Samoa	42	463
Dutch East Indies	155	991
Hawaii	300	1,983
Total.....	1,063	\$7,182

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—	
British Columbia—19,125 pounds Malt, value \$455; 5 cases Hops, value \$42; 6 cases Mineral Water, value \$14; 1 case Grape Juice, value \$4. Total value, \$515.	
Mexico—15 cases Hops, value \$131; 10 cases Whisky Cocktails, value \$80; 2 cases Grape Juice, value \$8. Total value, \$219.	
Central America—7,497 pounds Hops, value \$1,527; 10,000 pounds Malt, value \$261; 6 cases Grape Juice, \$49; 2 cases Champagne, value \$39; 25 cases Mineral Water, value \$78; 2 cases Gin, value \$21; 1 case Vermouth, value \$8; 5 cases Cider, value \$30. Total value, \$2,013.	
Japan—10 cases Grape Juice, value \$47; 180 pounds Hops, value \$53; 10 gallons Champagne, value \$23; 2 cases Mineral Water, value \$12. Total value, \$135.	
China—21 cases Grape Juice, value \$90; 60 pounds Hops, value \$30; 1,017 gallons Spirits, value \$763. Total value, \$883.	
Society Islands—15 cases Grape Juice, value \$61; 1 case Alcohol, value \$13; 14 cases Chinese Spirits, value \$95; 1 cask Hops, value \$3. Total value, \$172.	
New Zealand—9 cases Grape Juice, value \$65.	
Samoa—12 barrels Soda Water, value \$112.	
Australia—3,797 pounds Hops, value \$595.	
Philippine Islands—10 cases Grape Juice, value \$39; 2 cases Mineral Water, value \$12; 60 pounds Hops, value \$17. Total value, \$68.	

Hawaii—64,310 pounds Malt, value \$1,512; 49 cases Champagne, value \$15, 63 gallons and 1 case Alcohol, value \$185; 5 cases Ginger Cordial, value \$38; 200 cases Gin, value \$1,048; 1 bottle Bitters, value \$1; 48 gallons Rum, value \$90; 46 cases Grape Juice, value \$183; 3 cases Porter, value \$41; 39 cases Mineral Water, value \$239; 4 cases St. Julien Wine, value \$28; 3 cases Creme de Cacao, value \$45; 2 cases Maraquino, value \$1. 2 cases Curacao, value \$30; 1 case Anisette, value \$15; 1 case Liqueur, value \$6; 6 bottles Sherry Wine, value \$5. Total value, \$5,020.

New York—116,448 pounds Hops, value \$14,294; 80 cases, 1 barrel, 2 ½-barrels, 3 kegs Gin, value \$926; 33 cases, 56 gallons, 1 keg Cordials, value \$51; 1 barrel, 1 keg Vermouth, value \$51; 23 cases Grape Juice, value \$10; 1 cask Cherry Juice, value \$125; 3 ½-barrels, 56 gallons, 1 case Ru value \$277. Total value, \$16,816.

Boston—4 cases Mineral Water, value \$76; 1 drum assorted Liquors, value \$1. Total value, \$115.

Total—221,477 pounds, 1,194 gallons, 662 cases, 14 barrels, 5 ½-barrels, 5 kegs, 7 bottles, 1 cask, 1 drum.

Grand total value—\$25,956.

California Wine to New York by Sea

July 16 to 31.

Californian Wine.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Nevadan."

110 bbls.....	Cella & Brogli
60 "	French-American Wine Compan
250 "	Italian Vineyard Compan
	From San Francisco, S.S. "Peter H. Crowell."
250 "	Italian Vineyard Compan
870 " 50 cases	Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Montanan."

60 "	San Benito Vineyards Compan
302 "	Lachman & Jacob
180 "	French-American Wine Compan
300 "	Lagomarsino Wine Compan
65 "	Steinhardt Bros. & Compan
200 "	Cella, Broglio & Compan
120 "	C. Manzella & Compan
100 "	A. G. Marshuetz & Compan
900 "	Italian Vineyard Company
330 "	Order

From San Francisco, S.S. "Finland."

60 "	French-American Wine Company
100 " 45 cases	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
300 "	E. de Pu
240 "	Lachman & Jacob
730 "	Italian-Swiss Colony
33 " Vermouth	Italian-Swiss Colony

Californian Brandy.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Montanan."

4 "	C. Schilling & Company
20 hf-bbbs	Order

August 1 to 15.

Californian Wine.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Hattie Luckenbach."

1234 bbls, 91 cases	Order
	From San Francisco, S.S. "Henry Luckenbach."
1298 bbls.	Order
58 hf-bbbs	Order
4 kegs, 20 cases	Order

Californian Brandy.

From San Francisco, S.S. "Hattie Luckenbach."

42 bbls.	Order
37 hf-bbbs	Order
	From San Francisco, S.S. "Harry Luckenbach."
53 bbls.	Order
102 hf-bbbs, 2 cases	Order



FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1915.

FROM LONDON per steamer "Crown of Seville" July 20.

5 cases Wine	San Francisco.
5 casks Wine	San Francisco.
5 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
5 cask Brandy	San Francisco.
16 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
12 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2 cases Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
5 casks Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
2 cases Stout	San Francisco.
5 cases Vermouth	San Francisco.
5 casks Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" July 21.

1 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
1 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
1 1/2-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
1 1/4-barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Carolyn" July 23.

1 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
1 cases Champagne	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Kroonland" July 26.

5 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
1 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Minnesotan" July 26.

3 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
5 cases Gin	San Francisco.
0 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
7 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
6 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2 barrels Rum	San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Idomeneus" July 26.

0 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
0 cases Stout	San Francisco.
40 cases Ale	San Francisco.
15 cases Gin	San Francisco.
10 cases Beer	San Francisco.
0 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
1 1/4-cask Brandy	San Francisco.
3 octaves Brandy	San Francisco.
11 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.
20 barrels Alcohol	San Francisco.
25 cases Ginger Ale	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut" July 26.

33 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Matsonia" July 28.

30 tubs Sake	San Francisco.
25 barrels Sake Dregs	San Francisco.
2 cases Wine	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" July 28.

40 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
47 barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President" July 30.

22 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
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FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" July 31.

125 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
20 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
20 1/2-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
20 1/4-barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Tahchee" August 1.

35 casks Sake	San Francisco.
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FROM KOBE per steamer "Tahchee" August 1.

328 cases Sake	San Francisco.
15 cases Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Georgian" August 3.

1820 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
101 cases Wine	San Francisco.
24 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
11 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
1 cask Whisky	San Francisco.
22 barrels Whisky	Seattle.
50 cases Lime Juice	Los Angeles.
5 barrels Whisky	Los Angeles.
1 cask Whisky	Los Angeles.
35 cases Wine	San Diego.
2 cases Cordials	San Diego.
2 barrels Ginger Ale	San Diego.
1 case Sarsaparilla	San Diego.
1 case Vermouth	San Diego.
1 case Creme de Menthe	San Diego.

FROM BOSTON per steamer "Lewis K. Thurlow," August 3.

110 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Lewis K. Thurlow," August 3.

69 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
1 1/2-barrel Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Tokai Maru" August 5.

345 casks Sake	San Francisco.
103 cases Sake	San Francisco.

FROM COPENHAGEN and GENOA per steamer "Bintang" August 9.

45 cases Cherry Cordial	San Francisco.
50 cases Beer	San Francisco.
50 cases Wine	San Francisco.
100 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
1850 cases Vermouth	San Francisco.
525 cases Fernet Branca	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Frederick Luckenbach" August 9.

20 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
20 1/2-barrels Gin	San Francisco.
25 gallons Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "American," August 10.

130 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
5 barrels Beer Tonic	San Francisco.
104 cases Wine	San Francisco.
32 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
17 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
7 cases Gin	San Francisco.
12 cases Wine	Sacramento.
10 cases Wine	Los Angeles.
5 barrels Gin	Los Angeles.
10 1/2-barrels Gin	Los Angeles.
2 barrels Whisky	Los Angeles.

FROM KAHULUI per steamer "Lurline" August 11.

25 tubs Sake	San Francisco.
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FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Nippon Maru" August 11.

25 casks Sake	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Kentuckian" August 13.

350 casks Beer	San Francisco.
200 cartons Beer	San Francisco.
125 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
170 cases Grape Juice	San Francisco.
15 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
45 cases Wine	San Francisco.
10 cases Lime Juice	Los Angeles.
8 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
1 barrel Mineral Water	San Francisco.
5 casks Beer Tonic	San Francisco.

FROM HILO per steamer "Wilhelmina" August 17.

2 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
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FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Discoverer" August 19.

1 1/2-cask Gin	Seattle.
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FROM GLASGOW per steamer "Discoverer" August 19.

265 cases Whisky	Seattle.
1 barrel Whisky	Seattle.

FROM COPENHAGEN per steamer "Indian" August 19.

10 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
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SERIOUS SITUATION IN WINE REGION OF VALENCIA, SPAIN.

Writing in the daily press of July 6, the agronomic engineer of the Valencia district says: "The actual situation of Valencian vineyards is as follows: Phylloxera everywhere; intense general invasion of mildew, which has attacked the grapes as well as the vine; reappearance of odium in regions which have escaped it for many years; extended ravages of black rot; and considerable damage from insects." Although it is too late to minimize the damage, he recommends prompt measures to have part of the crop and prepare the plants for next season, using the Bordeaux formula (sulphate of copper, quicklime and water), followed by sprinkling with a dry mixture of sulphur and sulphate of copper, treating the entire plant, including young shoots, leaves, grapes and trunk.

Mildew, black rot, and odium have spread among the vineyards to an alarming degree, destroying in a few weeks the earlier hope of a good crop based on timely copious rainfall.

Mildew is more or less present among the vines every year and at all seasons, but its influence is largely neutralized by the dry, hot land breezes—"terrales" or "ponientes," as they are called—which periodically sweep seaward from the interior plains. These have been singularly lacking this season, the rainfall has been exceptionally heavy and continuous, and the atmosphere humid and hot. Not since 1888, according to local authorities, have vineyards contended with such severe conditions. Mildew appeared in a bad form in the summer of 1912, but its effects were minimized by prevailing land breezes. It was even more prevalent in 1913, when new fields, planted with American stock, were attacked. In 1914 mildew and phylloxera caused sixty per cent loss in the wine crop and cut the raisin yield almost in half.

The ill success attending the wine industry during recent years has doubtless produced a spirit of indifference among growers with respect to vine cultivation. Not only has it been difficult, nay impossible, to escape the plagues which cut down production, but the commercial outlets are constantly diminishing. In some localities vineyards, known to be infected with phylloxera, are uprooted entirely or cultivated indifferently pending the maturity of almond or carob trees planted among them, those fruits, like grapes, being peculiarly adapted to the hilly semi-arid calcareous soils where the vines have been cultivated from time immemorial.

COLONEL HENRY LAUB TO DIRECT FIGHT AGAINST PROHIBITION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

At a meeting of representatives from the varied liquor interests of Southern California, Col. Henry Laub, a wholesaler, was unanimously elected president of the allied industries of Southern California, and will be in direct charge of the fight against prohibition to be urged in 1916.

Col. Laub, who is one of the shrewdest politicians in the liquor business, was prevailed upon by representatives of the saloons, breweries, wine growers, cafe and hotel men and wholesalers to take charge of the coming fight.

Because of the doubled-edged thrust at the liquor traffic all of the interests will stand together in the campaign that is to be opened shortly. It is the intention of the liquor interests to divide the state at the Tehachapi, leaving the northern interests to handle their own fight, while the southern end of the campaign is directed from Los Angeles.

Col. Laub will be in charge of one of the most complete "wet" organizations ever assembled in the United States. He realizes, he says, that Los Angeles is to be the battleground in the coming fight, and that a majority of 50,000 votes against the dry amendments will have to be raised in this county.

Headquarters will be opened in a few weeks and a comprehensive plan of action will be adopted.

While the questions will not be voted upon until November, 1916, it is the intention of Col. Laub to lay the foundation for the organization at once and to build up a systematic campaign that may extend over a year.

MR. T. M. GILMORE DEFINES POSITION OF NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

A recent interview with Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, is of particular interest. It is given herewith.

"It is a frequent failing for one to exaggerate features of the fight in which he is engaged at the time," said Mr. Gilmore, "but I will venture to say that on no great question in years has there been as much misrepresentation and misunderstanding as on the liquor question.

"Much of this situation is the result of studied misuse of words by the Anti-Saloon League and its workers. The very word 'prohibition' itself is a misnomer in the way the Anti-Saloon League uses it. Instead of the actual wiping out of the sale of liquor it means merely driving out the legal home dealer, but leaving the door open for lawful supplying of any individual's demand for liquor by the outside dealer. Thus, even in Kansas, pointed to as the model 'prohibition' state, it is not illegal to receive liquor, and there is even a state law providing for registration of such shipments, though, unfortunately no provision is made for reporting the liquid measure, which would enable an accurate estimate of such legal shipments.

"The word 'temperance' is another always studiously misused by the anti-saloon forces. Their purpose is to spread the impression that it means 'abstinence,' though in practically no place do they provide laws enforcing abstinence. The idea, however, is to create the impression that no anti-prohibitionist can be a temperance man. That this is false will be apparent. There are two plans now in the foreground for dealing with intemperance, or the abuse of liquor. One of these plans is so-called prohibition; the other, state regulation. No fair person will maintain it is impossible to be a temperance worker and at the same time think 'prohibition' impracticable—many leading preachers and public men today hold that view.

"The National Model License League, of which I am head, is for temperance as one of its cardinal principles, but believes 'prohibition' is the worst enemy of temperance. It proposes a way of work towards temperance that has already been tried out with success in several states—a system calling for reasonable limitation of the number of saloons in proportion to population; automatic renewal of licenses of law-abiding dealers, unless the local voters vote no-license; reasonable license fees, and penalties that will put all law-breakers out of the liquor business.

"Such a system, honestly administered, together with education as to the evils of the excessive use of liquor, will do more in a year to advance the cause of temperance than so-called prohibition laws have given in the State of Maine, for instance, in over half a century."

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE UNCOMPROMISINGLY OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

Referring to the great convention of the German-American Alliance, just held at San Francisco, the daily newspaper reports credit this great organization with opposing national prohibition at the first day's session.

In the first business session Dr. Hexamer emphasized that the organization stands for the perpetuation of friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The convention adopted the secretary's report, embodying the recommendation that national wide prohibition be opposed.

The report of Secretary Adolph Timm of Philadelphia called attention to the plan of campaign of the prohibitionists as outlined at Atlantic City recently, and expressed the belief that "strong agitation by the liberal element is absolutely necessary." The report added a recommendation that German-Americans obtain from their representatives copies of the Congressional Record as a reminder that they are following the doings of congress.

Reports from various state leagues showed a membership of 2,500,000 and the existence of more than 10,000 German-American societies affiliated with the alliance.

STATE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE IN ENGLAND

(From "Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette.")

After careful scrutiny we are by no means enamoured of the plans adopted to carry out the ostensible object which the government have in view—viz., to increase the efficiency and output of the workers—no more than we are convinced of the truth or wisdom of the words of the order itself, that "it is expedient to make the regulations for the purpose of increasing, directly or indirectly, efficiency of labor in such areas from being impaired by drunkenness, alcoholism, or excess." We had thought that the alarmist and exaggerated statements and rumors of drunkenness amongst the munitions workers had been all but exploded; but here we have these revised and materialized in a very drastic form indeed. The powers which will be wielded by the new Central Control Board, to be appointed, of all people, by the foiled persecutor of the trade, Mr. Lloyd George, are, to our thinking, out of all proportion to the actuality or presumed needs of the situation. Public houses and clubs can be closed altogether in certain areas; provision may be made for the prevention of the practice of "treating"; licensed premises may be acquired by the board either compulsorily or by agreement; ten days' notice to quit can be given to occupants of licensed or other premises; restrictions can be imposed concerning the strength of spirits; and to suspend obligations under covenant and contract to which the holder of a license is subject; police will have powers to enter clubs and licensed premises by force if need be; and so forth in fifty other ways the trade may be crushed or exterminated at the will and pleasure of an all-powerful and dictatorial local board, composed probably in some part of teetotallers and faddist reformers who have invariably been our bitter and irreconcilable enemies. So far as we gather, the licensed trader will have no right of appeal in any direction whatever! This is bad enough in all conscience, if we be correct in our assumption. The board will be endowed with the strength of a giant, and the injustice if not the cruelty, of a Hun; but surely the sensible, law-abiding, well disposed community will see to it that its strength is not abused; that faddists will not be permitted to grind their axes with its machinery; that firmness in the execution of its decrees will be tempered with justice, and even mercy if need be; and that no one may have to complain that the novel and dangerous powers in its possession will be used otherwise than strictly for the purposes intended. We demand good and efficient labor in the supply field of munitions, and we are willing to pay the price for it, but there must be no aimless tyranny or persecution of the trade such as is undoubtedly put in the power of this board to exercise at its own unrestrained sweet will.

A VOICE FROM PROHIBITION MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

"Prohibition cities are not law abiding cities; prohibition states are not leaders in virtue. They lynch almost as many in prohibition Mississippi as are killed in license Philadelphia, despite the fact that the populations are about the same and congested centers usually breed crime. Nor must it be forgotten that a lynching has always been preceded by another crime. One policeman for every 981 of your population suffices for Minneapolis; one is needed to each 809 in bankrupt prohibition Nashville, one for every 735 in Memphis, and 'dry' Atlanta needs one for every 647 of her inhabitants."—C. M. Bryan, City Attorney, Memphis, Tenn.

An Attractive Feature of the Amusement Zone of the San Francisco Exposition.—One of the most novel and pleasing effects along the Zone of the Exposition is the approach to "Creation." Symbolical of the biblical theme of the production, a great rock barrier forms the background of the entrance area. The rock is seamed and colored with age. Moss and shrubs have taken root in the crevices. To the right a mountain stream of real water tumbles down in cataracts from the heights above, parallel with the face of the rock wall and disappears to the left in a chasm.

SHREVEPORT MUST REMAIN "DRY."

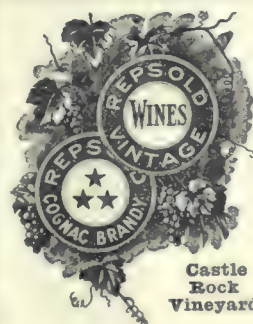
Until Caddo parish votes as a unit for the licensing of the sale of liquor, the city of Shreveport, La., situated in that parish, cannot issue licenses. This is the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, thereby nullifying the election held on March 4th last in the city of Shreveport alone, at which there was a large majority of votes cast in favor of licenses for the city.

In short, the parish unit, or what in other states is termed the county unit, is upheld in Louisiana and made to apply to the city of Shreveport. The citizens of this city, tiring of the conditions brought about by prohibition in the parish, presented a petition to the city council on January 28, 1915, demanding that the question of licensing the sale of intoxicants in the city be submitted to the people. The city council, being advised that such an election would be legal, granted the petition, the election subsequently being held, with the result as stated. The prohibitionists then influenced the parish police jury to sue out an injunction to prevent the city authorities from issuing the licenses that had been voted for. In the district court it was held that the parish unit law was unconstitutional and the city of Shreveport had the right to call the election and that the will of the people, as registered in the election, entitled the municipality to issue licenses.

In the name of the parish police jury, the prohibitionists then took the case on appeal to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the lower court holding that the act making the parish vote overrule that of the city was not unconstitutional and that, therefore, the city of Shreveport did not have the right to determine for itself the question of licensing the sale of liquor.

Grave Dissensions Over Anglo-Portuguese Treaty Relating to Port Wine.—Advices from Lisbon, Portugal, are to the effect that grave disorders are occurring in the Douro wine district in the north of Portugal in protest against a certain clause in the new Anglo-Portuguese treaty of commerce, which would recognize the southern Portugal wine as "Port wine." The agriculturists of the north, where the full-bodied, genuine port wine is grown and produced, claim that their interests have not been protected and that if the treaty is ratified without alteration, the great Douro province will be reduced to ruin. The northern wine provinces claim the sole rights of the designation of "Port wine." The population of the north, already in misery, will, they say, face starvation if the cheap southern wines are allowed sale in England under that name.

Alcohol for Manufacture of Gunpowder.—During the second week of August the Distillers' Securities Corporation of New York closed a contract for about 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol, which is to be used in this country in connection with the manufacture of powder. The company is now figuring on a contract with foreign governments for the delivery of 2,000,000 gallons per month during the next twelve months. It is understood that it is for both the French and British governments.



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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1915.

	Tax. Ga.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	465
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	21,050
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	1,141

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of July, 1915.

	Tax. Ga.
Produced and bonded in this district	19,850
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	12,717
Exported	430
Tax paid from warehouse	41,220
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond July 31, 1915	3,277,617

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1915.

	Tax. Ga.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	293
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	358
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	183

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of July, 1915.

	Tax. Ga.
Produced and bonded in this district	854
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	1,066
Tax Paid from Warehouse	1,807
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in bond July, 1915	204,764

SWEET WINE PRODUCED IN SIXTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA IN JULY, 1915—NO WINES PRODUCED.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

July, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gal-	
lons	391,610
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated).....	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	952,317
Exports by sea, cases	917
Total bulk wine	1,343,927
Total cases	4,917

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	3,920
Exports by sea, gallons	6,929
Exports by sea, cases	137
Total brandy exports, gallons	10,849
Cases by sea	137

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OPEN LETTER FROM MR. A. H. WOODSON TO THE NEW YORK CITY "BREWERS' JOURNAL."

August 13, 1915.

Editor of the New York City "Brewers' Journal," New York City.

Dear Sir: Unless for some reason you are trying to injure the organization with which I am connected, I cannot account for the article which appeared in your paper misquoting me in connection with an article that I wrote for the National Model License League.

Furthermore, I cannot see what good it would do you to injure the National Model License League, in view of the fact that the National Model License League is composed very largely of brewers interested very materially in the fight against prohibition.

As a matter of fact, the reference that you refer to as "flippant" was simply a pleasantry and it came direct from one of the best known brewers in this part of the country, a man with a sense of humor, not dulled by the fact that he is thoroughly conversant with the technicalities of the brewing industry and is quite familiar with "enzymes, proteins, micro-organisms, the conversion of starch, the splitting of sugar into its component parts, the composition of brewing waters, the influence of temperatures and light upon the finished product, the necessity of pasteurization for bottled beer and several other hundreds or thousands of practical and scientific exigencies in the production of our national beverage."

The pleasantry to which you take exception was an insignificant part of a page article in opposition to prohibition that was accepted for free publication by twenty-six newspapers in different parts of the country having an actual circulation of 1,175,000 and an estimated reading circulation of over 5,000,000.

This article quoted the Hobson resolution showing that the Hobson resolution looking to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in favor of nation-wide prohibition would not prevent the manufacture of wine, beer and whisky for personal use and showing that the wholesale use of home-made liquors would prevail under nation-wide prohibition, and therefore nation-wide prohibition would be of no avail if the object of prohibition is to reduce the consumption of liquors.

The article gave the annual revenue from the liquor business, the history of prohibition in each state that has adopted it, gave the list of states that have rejected prohibition, showed the per capita consumption of liquor increasing from 16.52 gallons in 1896 to 22.12 in 1914, quoted Dr. Henry Smith Williams, distinguished physician and author, and William Allen White, the Kansas editor, who has always been for state-wide prohibition, as being violently opposed to nation-wide prohibition, and giving at length their reasons therefor from the social and economic standpoints.

For my part, I can see neither rhyme nor reason in your taking peevish exception to a German brewer's pleasantry, the purpose of which was to explain how easily malt liquors could be produced by families should the Hobson resolution, destroying the vast brewing industry of the country, but permitting the manufacture for private use, be adopted.

In thus finding fault with a minor part of a comprehensive and very serious discussion of this important matter you overlooked the hard work involved in the preparation and placing of this valuable piece of educational publicity.

To refresh your memory, I enclose copy of the original article misquoted by you.

Personally, I do not care how many shots you take at me, but in my official capacity I must protest against your attempting to injure the work of an organization that has the indorsement, support and membership of the greater part of those who are engaged in the brewing industry of this country.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. H. WOODSON,
Manager Publicity Department,
National Model License League.

The following is the article which appeared in the New York City "Brewers' Journal" on the 1st of August, 1915:

"The making of beer and ale, once a family accomplishment, is not so generally understood at present, but all you need is a tub, some malt, a pair of rubber boots and a Dutchman."—A. H. Woodson of the Model License League.

"Much obliged, Mr. Woodson. However, if you think you are a friend of the trade, you should look into the workings of the nearest brewery in your vicinity and have the brewmaster tell you something about enzymes, proteins, micro-organisms, the conversion of starch, the splitting of waters, the influence of temperatures and light upon the finish product, the necessity of pasteurization for bottled beer and several other hundreds or thousands of practical and scientific exigencies in the production of our national beverage. And when Mr. Woodson shall have done so, he may speak less flippantly of the important industry upon which, to a considerable extent, depends the well-being and the economic, moral and intellectual progress of the American people."

VIRGINIA PRESS ON PROHIBITION.

The following interesting item is taken from the Richmond, Va., "Dispatch." Coming as it does from a prohibition state, it clearly shows that some of our people are beginning to realize the seriousness of this so-called (but not practical) reform that a minority is trying to foist upon our American citizenship.

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

"It is time for the sober-minded people of this country to consider the possibilities of the prohibition agitation. Great movements sometimes gain such momentum that they pass beyond the original wishes of their advocates and take new directions, changing needed reforms into disastrous revolutions. This may be the case with the prohibition wave.

"The convention now in session at Atlantic City has aroused great enthusiasm, and the demand for a prohibition amendment to the United States constitution will be energetically and rhetorically urged. The demand is an excellent illustration of the primary fault of many reform movements. They usually start in communities which desire them, and then spread to other communities. These communities combine and attempt to enforce the reforms on cities and towns which do not desire them. In this manner prohibition has passed from the perfectly right and justifiable form of local option to the much less desirable state-wide prohibition, and now to the menacing constitutional amendment.

"Let people consider what such an amendment will mean to the tax-burdened property owners of the United States. The internal revenue receipts from liquor amount to \$250,000,000. This great sum must be raised from some source, and if alcoholic beverages are barred, taxes will be screwed up to meet the deficit. Besides this, the forcing of prohibition on unwilling communities, states and sections, would lead to widespread violation of the law.

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33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

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THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF CALIFORNIA PLACED IN JEOPARDY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidacies for mayor of the city of San Francisco made during the past month have interested the electorate more than usually. One particular announcement has been nothing short of startling in that it completely overthrows everything of a logical nature connected with the coming election for mayor of San Francisco.

Ordinarily it is of no moment to the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW as to who may be the mayor of San Francisco, but on the present occasion this journal finds it necessary to express concern over the outlook and to warn the liquor trade in general to exercise extreme caution in giving support to candidates during the coming campaign.

California is face to face with a movement for state-wide prohibition. An election on this question is to be held in November, 1916. It is absolutely necessary that the liquor industry and trade consider the effect of every prior political action upon the election to be held in November, 1916.

A certain individual whose political vicissitudes have been descanted upon largely during the past eight years has somewhat disconcerted thinking voters of San Francisco by announcing his candidacy for mayor. The thinking voters had long since believed that this individual had accepted his compulsory retirement to private life in a graceful way and would remain in harmless seclusion for the balance of his days. But to their bewilderment he has suddenly come forth with unwonted effrontery to bid for prominence in the affairs of this commonwealth. When the thinking voters shall have recomposed their wits they will calmly devise means for disposing of this individual as the best interests of the community demand.

There is absolutely no justification for the announcement of this person as a candidate for mayor of San Francisco. A candidate for mayor of San Francisco should be absolutely above suspicion, first of all.

Of course, the principal motive of this person in being a candidate for mayor is self-vindication. No one will question his right to vindicate himself. Every man has a right to vindicate himself. But the method of vindication is questionable. This man's method is one that involves the good name of San Francisco even more than it does his own reputation.

His vindication through being elected mayor is very liable to bring odium upon the city of San Francisco. His method is, therefore, not one that involves a sacred principle of justice but one that is inspired by an unprincipled selfishness which does not reckon with his own personal vindication may cost the municipal pride of San Francisco. It is a method which does not consider how much San Francisco may have to answer for to the State of California toward her own vindication afterward.

This candidate is artfully attempting to seduce the electorate of San Francisco by offering a re-enactment of the "good old times." He evidently knows how ardently humanity seeks the Fountain of Youth and he exploits the dear delusion of rejuvenescence by promising a "wide open town" and a "new lease of life" through a return of the "old-time prosperity." Voters should not allow themselves to be lulled into helplessness by songs about the "days of old and the days of gold." They should know that the time "When you and I were young, Maggie," does not come back. They should remember that the "good old times" were not real as good as they appear to have been when looked upon from the stern present. "Bringing back the old-time prosperity" is an achievement which even old King Canute would not pretend to undertake unless to befuddle his foolish subjects.

San Francisco has something far more serious to consider than this candidate. As the bulwark of personal liberty in the Golden West this city must regard the state-wide prohibition movement of 1916 as the paramount issue from this time on. It must leave no stone unturned to bring to naught that movement. The city will do well to frown down any proposition for a "wide open town" as being contributory to the success of prohibition in 1916. San Francisco can not afford to countenance any movement for a "wide open town" or any candidate who stands for such.

Injudicious action at the coming election will involve danger. Success of the "wide open town" candidate may not result in state-wide prohibition, but it will make district option a probability in San Francisco. There is not a mayoralty candidate in the field whose "vindication" is worth the sacrifice involved.

RUSSIA IS GETTING RESULTS FROM PROHIBITION.

According to the articles now appearing in Russian newspapers as quoted by the "Literary Digest," Russia is now facing many serious difficulties in connection with the recent prohibition propaganda established purely as a war measure.

The "Digest" states that writing in the Russki Vrach (Petrograd), Dr. Novoselski gives interesting figures showing the growth of mortality due to alcoholism in Petrograd. According to his official data, there were 26 cases of death from delirium tremens in the period from August 17 to September 13, 1914; 33 cases from September 14 to October 11; 34 from October 12 to November 8; 43 from November 9 to December 6; 53 from December 7 to January 3, 1915; 58 from January 4 to January 31, and 66 from February 1 to February 28.

Commenting upon these figures Dr. Novoselski writes: "Before prohibition the mortality figures varied and changed without definite regularity; after prohibition they show a regular and constant increase. The prohibition measures were becoming stricter and stricter; at first the sale of vodka was forbidden everywhere but at the first-class restaurants; then the prohibition was extended also to those restaurants, but with the permission to sell beer and wine; and lastly there followed a general and complete inhibition of the free traffic in any and all alcoholic drinks in general. And the mortality from alcoholism increased as those measures progressed.

"The constant rise of the mortality figures, which bears testimony to the growing number of consumers of different substitutes for vodka, shows that these are used not only by confirmed drunkards, but generally by those classes who before the prohibition law used to drink moderately. * * * From the report of the Obukhow Hospital at Petrograd, it can be seen that among the victims of alcoholism who entered the hospital were persons of all ages (mainly twenty to thirty years of age) and all occupations."

OAKLAND "ENQUIRER" LIT UP ON AUGUST 10.

THE editor of the Oakland "Enquirer" hit the prohibition pipe like a true Turk on the 10th of August. Here are some of the vivid features of his dream, the vapors condensed in the 3 in. x 9 in. editorial emanation of his columns on the date in question:

"Whisky and brandy have been deleted from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopœa by the Committee of Revision. This action has been taken upon the ground that these spirits are not distinctly medicinal agents and are not necessary in the production of official medicinal preparations. In the new Pharmacopœa neither of these offensive compounds is directed to be used in the manufacture of other preparations.

"This decision of the Committee of Revision of our official medicine guide robs spirituous liquor of its last vestige of respectable standing in any quarter. It officially drives whisky and brandy into the shadows of illegitimacy as 'remedies.' It strips them of a possible claim of respectability and places them forth in all their naked iniquity, enemies of mankind and instruments of only evil."

Thus the editor of the "Enquirer" abused his imagination with the fumes of Turkish prohibition until he conjured up in the harmful decision of the Committee of Revision a formidable nightmare. He endeavors to make his readers believe that the Committee of Revision regards whisky and brandy in the same light as he himself does. What awful mental distortions does the prohibitionism of opium bring about!

The Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœa has not "stripped spirituous liquor of its last vestige of respectable standing in any quarter," but, on the contrary, has declared that each liquor is not a commodity for druggists to handle. In other words, it has flatly contradicted the assertion of the prohibitionists that alcohol is a narcotic poison or drug. The Committee of Revision found no necessity of deleting from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopœa "beer" and "bread," because these have never had place in pharmacopœa as generally understood by druggists.

The editor of the "Enquirer" is certainly somewhat hazy on the subject. He has dreamt that druggists will not be able to sell the "pernicious spirits" without taking out saloon licenses, yes, no and perhaps. Then he has a vision of the rejoicings of druggists over their exemption from the obligation to carry whisky and brandy in their stocks." Fancy the gayety of the druggists! But the editor does not dream about the rejoicings of the saloonkeepers over the inability of the druggists to sell liquors without saloon licenses. It would, of course, be inconsistent for a true prohibitionist to dream happiness to saloonkeepers.

Perhaps the most remarkable part of the editor's nightmare is the title which he gives to it, namely, "Whisky and Brandy Declared Outlaw." He has allowed his jaded imagination to carry him over the precipice of prevarication, since he positively asserts in that title that the Committee of Revision has declared whisky and brandy outlaw when the committee has done nothing of the kind. It was the disturbed mind of the prohibitionist editor wandering in dreamland that really declared the commodities in question outlaw, and it was his frantic pen, wet with the exudations of his nightmare, that attributed the declaration to the Pharmacopœa people.

After all, we must give the editor of the "Enquirer" the credit of being the hardest and heaviest smoker of prohibition dope of all the prohibition fiends in the Golden West, and there are certainly some hard and heavy ones in this favored region. We must take our hats off to the Oakland editor as a sign of our admiration for the recklessly grand way he burns up dope without any regard for the consequences.

THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY AS A FRIEND OF CALIFORNIA.

It is well for those who are vitally interested in the wine industry and trade of the State of California to bear in mind that the United States Rubber Company, one of the most influential industrial corporations in the United States, has proven itself to be a staunch friend of the state and is steadily and firmly standing by this commonwealth in these years when misguided zealots are persistently striving to bring about a crisis which may result in depriving the people of prosperity for many years to come.

This company has been in a very favorable position to render assistance of the most appreciable kind to those who are fighting prohibition, and it has given this assistance whenever necessary in the most generous and voluntary way. During the past year when the state-wide campaign was at its height the company's scores of representatives in all parts of California spent most of their spare time quietly showing to the voters the disastrous consequences of the imposition of state-wide prohibition. It is difficult to estimate the amount of good that was done, but it may be stated that it was very great and that it was an important factor in saving the state. That the policy of the United States Rubber Company was founded purely upon its realization of the disastrous economic situation with which California was confronted through the menace of state-wide prohibition is undoubtedly true, but, nevertheless, the wine industry and trade are heavily indebted to that policy, embodying common sense and high intelligence, for their preservation.

As long as there is any danger of a crisis being brought about by prohibition the wine industry and trade can rest assured that the United States Rubber Company will continue to act as their friend and the friendship that the company shows should be recognized as well as counted upon.

ANOTHER CANNY SCOTCHMAN.

There was no doubt about the fact that Jack MacFaddy was a Scotchman. Last year, when journeying to the country on an important errand, he left his purse, containing nearly \$500 in gold and silver, at the railway station from which he started. He telegraphed the fact on his arrival and the purse was kept till his return a month later. It was a young clerk who handed Jackie MacF. his wee purse with the "spondies" as he set foot out of the train, and certain wild hopes were making that young man's heart beat a trifle unevenly. But our canny Scot counted his money unheeding, and when he'd finished he looked up long and suspiciously at the young man. "I-isn't it right, sir?" stammered the latter, in bewilderment. "Richt—richt! It's richt enough, but where's the interest, mon?" was MacFaddy's stern retort.

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

WHILE the month of August was particularly favorable to the brewers, the wholesale liquor dealers and the wine manufacturers found a marked improvement in business. Many wholesale liquor dealers report that August, 1915, was one of the best Augusts in the history of the trade in California. Heavy shipments of wine were resumed during the month of July. For the month ending August 20 they were much larger than for the corresponding period of 1914. The same can be said of brandy.

DRY WINES.—Increased movement was noted during the month. Shipments by sea were about twice as large as during the previous month.

Shipments by rail out of the state amounted to 391,610 gallons and by sea to 952,317 gallons and 917 cases.

Receipts by sea were 430 cases and 41 casks.

SWEET WINES.—There was continued dullness in the trade. Prices were somewhat easier than during the previous month. California did not produce any sweet wine during the month.

BRANDIES.—There was a substantial stimulation in the trade during the month. Demand appears to be increasing.

Shipments by rail out of the State of California were 3,920 gallons and by sea 6,929 gallons and 137 cases.

Receipts by sea were 100 cases, 3 octaves, 1 cask and 1 ¼-cask.

WHISKIES.—Wholesalers report a general betterment. Sales were in greater volume than during the previous month.

Exports by sea out of the state were 4,156 gallons and 335 cases, valued at \$8,724. Imports amounted to 3,946 cases, 309 barrels, 23 casks, 1 ½-barrel.

BEER.—There was a very brisk trade throughout the month and the improvement over July was very marked. The weather and festival life of the state had a decidedly stimulating effect.

Shipments out of the state were 1,063 packages, valued at \$7,182.

Imports by sea were 2,055 barrels, 665 hogsheads, 350 casks, 200 cartons, 150 cases, 70 ½-barrels, 40 ¼-barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—These were considerably in excess of those of the previous month and showed a 75 per cent increase over those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value was \$25,956.

IMPORTATIONS.—With the exception of Vermouth, Champagne and few other articles importations during the past month were much lighter than during the previous month. Receipts by sea were:

Whiskies, 3,946 cases, 309 barrels, 23 casks, 1 ½-barrel; Brandies, 100 cases, 3 octaves, 1 ¼-cask, 1 cask; Wines, 430 cases, 41 casks; Beer, 2,055 barrels, 665 hogsheads, 350 casks, 200 cartons, 150 cases, 70 ½-barrels, 40 ¼-barrels; Ale, 190 cases; Stout, 550 cases; Liqueurs, 58 cases; Cordials, 47 cases; Mineral Water, 1,325 cases, 1 barrel; Ginger Ale, 275 cases, 25 casks, 2 barrels; Vermouth, 2,561 cases; Champagne, 535 cases; Sake, 431 cases, 405 casks, 55 tubs, 25 barrels; Sarsaparilla, 1 case; Beer Tonic, 10 barrels; Gin, 57 cases, 35 barrels, 31 ½-barrels, 1 ½-cask; Creme de Menthe, 1 case; Rum, 2 barrels; Grape Juice, 170 cases; Lime Juice, 111 cases; Alcohol, 20 barrels; Fernet Branca, 525 cases.

NEW YORK TRADE.

Results of the recent Kentucky primaries have greatly encouraged the distillers who have had their doubts as to the trend of public opinion. The definite set-back to prohibition has had a stimulating effect on trade. It is generally expected that the business that will be done this fall in Kentucky Bourbons will show a great improvement over that of the fall of 1915.

Dealers in eastern ryes are awaiting the development of the fall trade. It is generally expected that there will be much greater activity than in the past. At the present time withdrawals are not as large as they were during the corresponding period of the past year. There has been no change in prices. Sales are moderate.

Market for alcohol and spirits is without change, demand being weak and prices easy. Prospects are for a continuance of present conditions.

REPORT OF CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

Conditions throughout the state are much better than they were a year ago, according to the report of Charles Meinecke & Company. Sales of all the leading brands for which the firm is the exclusive Pacific Coast agent are in very satisfactory volume. Demand for White Horse Scotch Whisky is especially active. "R. B. Hayden" Whisky continues to hold a strong place in public favor and sales of this article show a large percentage increase over those of a year ago. Receipts of European champagnes, wines, brandies and gins are in good shape. The steamer "Finland" brought in a substantial shipment of Piper-Heidsieck champagne during the past month. No difficulty is met with in securing goods from Europe. It is expected that the fall business will be brisk.

MR. F. J. SAUNDERS OF JOHN DEWAR & SONS ON A VISIT TO PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. F. J. Saunders, manager of John Dewar & Sons, Limited, famous distillers of Perth, Scotland, and London, for India, arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of August from New York City. After spending nearly a fortnight visiting the Exposition and calling upon friends in the trade, Mr. Saunders left San Francisco on the 28th of August on the steamer "Shinyo Maru" for Japan and the Far East.

While on his trip across the continent Mr. Saunders had the pleasure of noting that the increase in the use of the White Label brand of Dewar's Scotch Whisky is general throughout the United States and is especially great in the high class establishments, particularly in the cafes.

OSCAR KRENZ COPPER AND BRASS WORKS, INC., REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

Mr. Oscar Krenz, president of the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc., reports that there has been a steady improvement in the business of the firm during the past year. The percentage of increase over the previous year is notably large. Output of manufactures for the wine industry has been in very substantial volume. Both copper and foundry production has been highly satisfactory. Mr. Krenz refers to work in the evaporator line as being excellent. It is his opinion that if business continues during the rest of the present year as it has been since the first of the year 1915 will set a new high record.

SIEBE BROTHERS & PLAGEMANN'S REPORT.

A noticeable improvement in business is reported by Siebe Brothers & Plagemann. This improvement manifests itself throughout the interior of the State of California and around San Francisco bay. It is indicative of stable business conditions. There should be a continuance of the betterment for some time to come.

MR. JOSEPH FRANCISCO RETURNS FROM OUTING IN MENDOCINO.

After having spent three weeks along the Navarro river in Mendocino county, Mr. Joseph Francisco, of the United States Rubber Company, returned to San Francisco on the 21st of August in prime condition to enter the lists for trade.

On his vacation along the Navarro river Mr. Francisco was accompanied by eleven other votaries of the open-air life. With true devotion to the art extolled by Isaac Walton the round dozen of vacationists tested the piscatorial resources of the river to the limit and found that inasfar as trout was concerned the stream could hold its own with any other in the State of California. The members of the party enjoyed themselves to the utmost fishing and hunting and returned from the wilds of Mendocino fully determined to repeat their experiences at the next favorable opportunity.

As to Mr. Francisco, it must be said that Mendocino county is his chosen haunt when he feels the impulse to pursue the bent of nature, hunting the agile deer and angling the gamey trout. He has been to the picturesque wilderness so often that the fish and game, and the floods and forests have long since learned the time to look for him.

Those who fight for liberty and justice in California owe a great deal to Mendocino county, since it is in that county, where nature's spirit of liberty reigns over every living thing, that Mr. Francisco gets those inspirations which have so well served the cause of personal liberty in California. After having enjoyed the freedom which freshens and sweetens the forests and breezes and rivers of Mendocino it is little wonder that he is able to provide the cause of liberty in California with those arms, in the shape of logic and enlightenment, which have contributed so largely to the defeat of prohibition in this state.

The REVIEW is glad to greet the energetic exponent of the United States Rubber Company upon his return to San Francisco; and to assure the trade that he is in splendid trim to aid, during the coming year's campaign, in keeping the State of California free and prosperous.

SOME WORDS OF CHEER FOR THE SWEET WINE PRODUCERS.

Mr. John P. Carter, collector of internal revenue of the Sixth District, in a statement issued at Los Angeles, gives assurances that the wine industry will find relief from the alleged "confiscatory tax," as the wine growers call it, in speedy legislation in the extra session of congress, certain to be called by President Wilson next fall.

"I am convinced," he said, "that something will be done to relieve this situation before the close of the year, and I will not be surprised if the President calls a special meeting before the next regular meeting, when the California wine situation will be considered."

de FREMERY & COMPANY'S REPORT.

According to de Fremery & Company stability and activity of trade were very well maintained during the past month. In spite of the fact that prohibition has made serious inroads in the western states for the past twelve months the sales of Gordon's Dry Gin have been fully up to the standard, increasing in California and holding their own in the northwest. Conditions are favorable for a continuance of steady trade in all the lines represented by de Fremery & Company.

REPORT OF L. TAUSSIG & COMPANY.

The month of August proved to be one of brisk trade and was altogether highly satisfactory, according to the firm of L. Taussig & Company. Sales were in large volume both in the bay region and throughout the interior of California. Indications are that the improvement which materialized during August initiated the regular fall trade, although somewhat earlier than usual.

Conditions are considered to be sound and activity may be expected to accompany stability in business from this time on.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY'S REPORT ON CONDITIONS.

Very satisfactory business is reported by the United States Rubber Company. This company has found conditions during the past eight months as good as could be desired throughout the State of California.

There is a feeling of confidence among practically all industrial and commercial classes, with the possible exception of the hop-growers, who are inquiet over the outlook for marketing their products owing to influences arising from the war.

In the Pacific states outside California conditions of trade are considered as fair.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S EASTBOUND SCHEDULE.

The next sailing of this company will be the new steamer "Edith" on the 7th of September, then the "Hattie Luckenbach" on the 17th and the "Harry Luckenbach" on the 24th, with regular sailings every six or seven days thereafter.

REDWOOD MANUFACTURERS COMPANY REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

According to the Redwood Manufacturers Company there has been a substantial increase in business during the past five months. Inasfar as the company is concerned improvement has been due to the activity in the mining industry in California and Nevada. Water storage pipe and water storage tanks are in great demand in all parts of California and Nevada.

Mr. M. B. Clark, vice-president of the United States Rubber Company, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of August. He will make a stay of about three weeks on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Samuel Frank, wholesale liquor dealer of Reno, Nevada, has been visiting San Francisco since the 27th of August.

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HOW DOTH THE BUSY NEAR-BEER SALOON?

(From the Sacramento "Bee.")

IF it were possible to carry home a logical argument to those pur-blind advocates of the theory that you can legislate a desire out of a man, there should be a great truth in the liquor lesson that has just been revealed by dispatches from Atlanta, Georgia.

Following Governor Slaton's announcement that he had commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, the lawless element of the Georgia capital besieged the Governor's mansion, and by threats, rock-throwing and the like demonstrated its own dire need of a session on a good-sized rock pile.

Now, passing over the lawlessness of these fellows, and the very commendable action of Governor Slaton in calling out the state troops; and not stopping longer than to remark it is too bad the soldiers did not trounce each and every riotous individual, we come to this placid statement sent over the Associated Press wires: "All the near-beer saloons in the city were at once ordered closed."

That was on Monday. When the mob had been quelled, and the atmosphere of Atlanta had cleared somewhat, we learn by Tuesday's Associated Press dispatches: "Permission was given to the near-beer saloons to reopen."

Now the obvious intention of closing the "near-beer saloons" was to aid in restoring peace.

But if there is any one thing absolutely harmless in its effect on the human mind and body, according to those who know, it is "near-beer," a soft drink designed in some measure to compensate for the loss of real beer in those communities which have gone dry.

Why were not the ice-cream parlors, ginger-ale stands and lemonade venders' places closed?

Here's the answer:

Right in the state's capital they are violating the state's law—for Georgia is prohibition, mind you—and selling the real thing in the "near" places. The real beer, that one blows the foam from.

And the most significant thing about it all is the calmness with which the official order to close is given, and the matter-of-factness with which it is rescinded. Apparently then, city, county and state authorities, alike involved in Atlanta's temporary turmoil, are keenly aware of the fact the near-beer joints are selling real beer.

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Georgia was loudly acclaimed by the prohibitionists, W. C. U.'s and what-nots when she joined the "great southern dry wave." Some wave!

The city of Atlanta, the state of Georgia and the federal government are deprived of the revenue formerly forthcoming from the legalized liquor business, but the illegalized liquor business goes on, like Tennyson's brook.

The moral is the oft-repeated truism that prohibition does not prohibit.

When mankind gets ready to take its last glass and climb the wagon, it will be because mankind happens to want to do so and not because of any law or set of laws.

REFORMERS WOULD PUT AN END TO SMOKING IN THIS LIFE.

Lady Nicotine, the wine industry and all other "evils" existing in California, were decried at the August 20 session of the Congress of Reforms, in annual convention at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. The one way to rid California of all these "evils" declared several of the speakers, was by co-operation of all the so-called dry interests. When California is made dry, which, according to the congress, will be next year, a general onslaught will be made against tobacco. Then there will be a general clean-up of the remaining "evils."

Unless calculations are upset the congress hopes to see its program carried out successfully within the next few years.

That the wine exhibits of the state at the Exposition teach and urge the students of schools, who are shown through the exhibit how to use alcohol, was asserted by Miss Anna Chase, president of the Young People's branch of the W. C. T. U.

This movement against the tobacco industry and trade has evidently been precipitated in advance of time. The good ladies of the Congress of Reform, nearly all members of the W. C. T. U. have been counting their chickens before the hatching. But it is well for the thousands who obtain their livelihoods through the cultivation, manufacture and distribution of tobacco to be enlightened on this subject by the very people who should have been most interested in keeping their prejudices in the dark. There should be no uncertainty now among the tobacco dealers as to what the purposes of the enemy of the liquor traffic are. It is only too true that a great many tobacco dealers have imagined that they would not be molested by the prohibitionists. They will now be able to realize what is in store for them, if the prohibitionists have their way. The tobaccoists should join the organizations that are opposed to prohibition and be more practical than they have been in the past.

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MR. "MO" SELIG ENTERTAINS PARTY ON SONOMA VALLEY TRIP.

On the 8th of August Mr. "Mo" Selig, who directs the affairs of the Lick Bar, the sumptuous resort at 33 Montgomery street, San Francisco, acted as the host of a large party, largely composed of prominent easterners who are visiting the Pacific Coast, with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition as the center of their excursions, on a trip through Sonoma county. Mr. Selig took the party through the region of vineyards in the territory surrounding Asti, and had the pleasure of noting the impressions which the beauty of the land of vines had upon the visiting easterners. When the visitors expressed their delight over the charming scenes of vineclad hills and dales, Mr. Selig improved upon the opportunity to explain to them how all the fair region would be made desolate if prohibition should be imposed upon the State of California. The effect of the casual educational digression of Mr. Selig was immediate. Without exception the easterners were bewildered at the prospect of even the menace of prohibition to lay waste the fruitful country which has been made, after a half century of effort, to produce the finest wines in America. The easterners expressed their indignation at the malice of the fanatics who would bring to naught the work of high intelligence and untiring labor of the industrious thousands who have devoted long years to the cultivation of the Sonoma valley and uplands so as to make them productive of champagnes and fine dry wines that rival those of France and Italy, and at the same time presents to humanity a region that would be of inestimable value if only for the scenic beauty and charm that it has.

Propaganda of the kind that Mr. Selig so happily forwarded is of especial effectiveness in the struggle against prohibition at the present time, and it is to be hoped that all true Californians will take advantage of every opportunity afforded from now on to imitate and improve upon Mr. Selig's method of impressing upon the visiting strangers the blighting consequences of prohibition.

THE HIGH COST OF AGITATION.

(From "Leslie's Weekly.")

Agitation! Striking facts and figures from official reports printed in Leslie's recently, showing the enormous amount spent for chewing gum, tobacco, liquors, etc., and the inquiry whether this was responsible for the high cost of living, have provoked communication from Mr. T. M. Gilmore, of Louisville, Ky., president of the National Model License League, in which he propounded the question whether we have overlooked the item of the high cost of agitation. Mr. Gilmore quotes a prohibition leader as stating that the fight for prohibition in Ohio last year entailed an expenditure of \$153,000 and that \$250,000 will be available for that purpose this year. The anti-prohibitionists, Mr. Gilmore says, spent \$369,000 during the contest in the same state last year. Thus over half a million dollars was expended in only one commonwealth in an agitation which settled nothing. In the entire country prohibitionists are said to have paid out \$1,200,000 in pushing their cause and, of course, they had opponents all over the land who also spent large sums. The public, Mr. Gilmore contends, has to pay this vast outlay, and he asks if the cost of living would not be greatly reduced by wiping out the cost of this agitation.

(While it is true that the public has to pay the outlay would it not have to keep the agitators under any circumstances? Those agitators must live. High cost of agitation to others means low cost of living to them, since they are getting something for nothing. If prohibition is wiped out the agitators will provide for themselves at the public expense in some other way and the high cost of living will be maintained.)

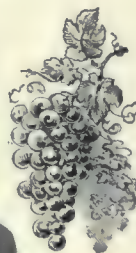
A JOKE THAT WAS TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

Riverhead, Long Island, went dry some years ago. A smart Aleck secured a lot of names and turned a subtle election trick. When the aridness was established and the saloon lights dimmed a Kentucky liquor distributor communicated with a prominent citizen of Riverhead. The Kentuckian requested the names of prospective customers, offering five per cent commission on sales in the district. The Riverhead man forwarded a list of dry denizens of this burg, deeming it a joke on the man from the whisky country. Three months later the Long Island joker heard from the Kentuckian. The letter contained a check for \$2,250, commission on the sales effected through the list sent. The check was real, so were the sales. The following year Riverhead voted wet, and wet the town is and will be.

The Rosenblatt Co.
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INCORPORATED JULY 18 1889



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RELIEF IN SIGHT FOR THE GRIP-SWINGERS.

The recently enacted anti-jug ordinance does not prohibit the shipment of liquor from points outside the state into Berkeley for individual use, according to City Attorney Stringham, in an opinion given Chief of Police Vollmer. It is up to the transportation company to assume the risk that the consignment is not sold or distributed generally after its arrival in Berkeley.

As the ordinance specifically prohibits shipments from points outside Berkeley in the state into this city the Stringham ruling means that the thirsty ones can get their consignments from Reno if the express company is settled with. In his opinion Mr. Stringham says:

"Ordinance No. 404 N. S. does not prohibit one from receiving liquors or having liquors in his possession or making personal use of them. I therefore advise you that unless a decision to the contrary is hereafter rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States carriers may deliver liquors which are shipped from other states to persons in Berkeley for their own personal use, but such liquors are delivered at the risk of the carrier with reference to their subsequent use and to the time when title passes. Such interstate transportation must be continuous and goods cannot be shipped to other points in the state and reshipped to Berkeley, even in the original package."

SOUVENIR PICTURE FROM THE ESTATE OF GEORGE DELAPORTE.

One of the latest souvenirs from the Estate of George Delaporte is a picture 30 inches by 18 inches in a neat frame. The subject is a thoroughbred horse posing in an opening to a typical Kentucky stable. The horse monopolizes the attentions of a young couple who are to all appearances thoroughbred Kentuckians. For purposes of ornamentation this souvenir will serve to perfection. From the standpoint of usefulness it is very effective, since it will constantly remind observers of the merits of Yellowstone Whisky, another of the thoroughbred products of Kentucky featured in the picture.

WHAT DO PROHIBITIONISTS THINK OF THIS? - WHISKY SERVED IN THE PAVILION OF TURKEY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Vahan Cardashian, commissioner general for Turkey at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has been sued for \$10,000 for refusing to use a certain kind of whisky in the Turkish pavilion. The commissioner is accused of being not only a very thrifty person, but of violating a contract under which he received \$2,500 in cash.

Of course, nothing is said as to whether or not Mr. Cardashian is a good judge of whisky, but his vindication will probably depend upon him proving himself to be a connoisseur.

PLANS FOR PROMOTION WINE COMPANY'S SAN FRANCISCO PLANT BEING COMPLETED.

Plans for the winery and warehouse to be constructed for the Promotion Wine Company at Lombard street and Columbia avenue, San Francisco, are being completed by the architect, M. Perseo Righetti, whose headquarters are in the Phelan building. The structure will be of reinforced concrete, two stories high, with ornamental front. It will be, from an architectural standpoint, one of the most beautiful wineries in San Francisco.

REDUCED NUMBER OF SALOONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

According to the report of Tax Collector Bryant of the city and county of San Francisco the number of saloons in the territory under his control has been reduced by forty during the past year. Reduction has been normal, being entirely due to conditions of trade. No new saloon licenses have been issued during the administration of Mayor Rolph. The amount of money derived from licenses during the past year was \$1,260,873.50, or about ten per cent of the total revenue of the county.

PROGRESS OF THE DRY CITY OF BERKELEY.

By closing one of the fire houses, reducing the expenses of the fire department from \$105,000 to \$100,000 and allowing 98 cents for municipal work and 31 cents for library and bond accounts the Berkeley city council is confident it will be possible to hold the tax rate to \$1.29.

Mr. H. A. Caldwell Retires from Business.—After having established a reputation for geniality and fair dealing throughout Siskiyou county, Mr. H. A. Caldwell retired from the liquor business during the second week of August. Mr. Caldwell's place in Shastina was one of the best known in Siskiyou county.

KING OF APPETIZERS MIRIN "Cherry Brand"

Holder of

60 FOREMOST PRIZES

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ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.

DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.

KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

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San Francisco

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics :

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

**It magnifies the word "Gordon"
and "Boar's Head" on back of label.**

**The English Registry No. 610,617
is blown in the face.**

**Holds the same quantity as former
square bottle.**

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

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SERVICE PERFECT

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Hot Luncheon
 At 11 A. M. Daily

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SAN FRANCISCO



TRIBUTE TO COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

The "Breeder's Gazette," leading trade journal of its kind in the United States, in an article of recent date entitled "The Taylor Herefords," publishes the following:

"A remarkable man is E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort, Ky. He has been an active man in all of his business career, and yet he has done much for Kentucky and for Frankfort, his home city. Public-spirited, sympathetic, broad-minded, liberal, he has made friends by the score. Realizing that he could do much in improving pure-bred livestock, Mr. Taylor a few years ago conceived the idea of establishing a herd of beef cattle on his beautiful estate in Woodford county. He had fed many Herefords and knew their tendency to put on flesh quickly and economically; so he chose the whiteface and quietly began to gather at Hereford Farms material for a herd foundation. The initial move was the selection from the Curtice herd of a number of top matrons and the good bull Beau Perfection 24th, whose name has been changed to Woodford. To this nucleus have been added selections from the most noted collections of the breed until today may be seen at Hereford Farms one of the strongest collections of Herefords in America. Woodford was grand champion wherever shown last season and is one of the best bulls of the breed known to this 'Gazette' representative. His calves promise to give him a record as a sire that will challenge the position of any bull in service at this time. With Woodford, Maples Lad 40th, Gray Lad 9th, and Master Generous, Hereford Farms are in a position to challenge the admiration of the Hereford world. Mr. Taylor's is an ideal stock farm. Plenty of blue grass and shade are already provided. Spring water, clear and sparkling and cool, is in every watering trough on the farm. The barns are designed to provide ample ventilation and sunlight and in their construction nothing is superfluous or for mere show. The paddocks and lots of the best. The farm and herd operations are under the management of J. C. Kinzer, a man who knows good cattle and how to mate them for best results. Few men have joined the ranks of the breeder with higher aspirations, a more definite policy, or a greater determination to achieve his purpose than Col. Taylor. It is his ambition to make Hereford Farms the home of the greatest collection of Herefords in America. At this time Hereford Farms have to offer herd-heading sons of Woodford and other good sires, and about twenty yearling and two-year-old heifers."

NORWAY REJECTS PROHIBITION BY EIGHT TO ONE.

The result of a thorough investigation of the pros and cons of prohibition has been reached in Norway with the verdict of 8 to 1 against total prohibition.

The Norwegian government sent a commission to the United States two years ago to study prohibition and other legislative conditions affecting the liquor business in the United States.

The commission consisted of nine members. The majority report, which is signed by six members, advises against the prohibition of the import and manufacture of brandy spirits, but would have the sale of spirits subjected to the same rigid laws which are now in force in Sweden, in accordance with what is known as The Bratske System. The sale of distilled liquors, according to this system, is subjected to the most rigid limitations. The majority report also favors the Swedish system for the sale of beer, according to which beer below 2¼ per cent alcohol by weight is sold free of restrictions.

There are two minority reports. One is signed by two members and recommends prohibition by local veto; the "Semlag" place of dispensing liquors to be allowed to import and sell spirits. The third member of the minority recommends total prohibition, or, that the prohibition of distilled spirits be decided by referendum.

German Rhine Wine Crop.—It is reported throughout the district that the wine crop is in a most favorable condition, and a large and excellent vintage is expected which will rival the noted wine crops of 1893 and 1911. A few of the districts report that worms are noticeable, but not to the extent of threatening the crop. —Vice-Consul Ernest L. Ives, Cologne.

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22 Montgomery St., San Francisco

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High Class Domestic and Imported Goods our Specialties.

Yellowstone Luncheon Is Unexcelled

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WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE EXCEPT

Fine Goods, Square Prices
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SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
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105 Montgomery St. Near Sutter St.

"Only the Best the Market Affords"

CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Have stood the test of time

GILT EDGE WHISKIES

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

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BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND SAME OLD GOODS

SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor

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**Fernet-Branca****...BITTERS...**FRATELLI BRANCA
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**THE
NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
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Telephone Kearny 1762

A PROHIBITION MYTH.

(Written for the San Francisco "Chronicle" by Hugh L. Fox,
Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.)



STATEMENTS as to how prohibition works in Kansas are generally open to qualification. In ex-Governor Hodges recent "small mathematical" effort to prove that Missouri puts it all over Kansas in the consumption of liquor, he has made the usual mistake of confounding production with consumption. Missouri happens to contain the largest shipping brewery in this country. Its products find their way into every corner of the continent, and only a small percentage is consumed by the people of Missouri, although ex-Governor Hodges credits them with all of it. In the same way, Kentucky, which is a very large distilling state, ships about 95 per cent of its product into other states, of which a large portion goes into prohibition territory.

It is probably true that in the small rural towns and isolated hamlets, prohibition prohibits quite as effectively in Kansas as it does in the no-license towns of Connecticut and Massachusetts. In little places, where the people are all neighbors, and can meet in each other's houses, there is no sentiment for the saloon, because it is not needed as a social center. In the important cities, however, where the population is congested and people live in tenements instead of houses, the sentiment is just the other way. I doubt if there is a single city of the first or second class in the United States which would not vote for the licensing of places of public resort, where all kinds of refreshments can be obtained.

The flow of whisky into the cities of Kansas goes on with little interruption. The sale of beer is, however, restricted to a few border places, where "anything goes," because beer is too bulky to be concealed. Moreover, the cost of transportation is too great to make it profitable to handle beer in small quantities. The volume of the whisky business in the prohibition states is indicated by the investigation made by the Interstate Commerce Commission a few years ago, with reference to the express companies. The commission reached the conclusion that the volume of this traffic, which goes to the consumers alone, is in excess of twenty million gallons per year, and states that "it was the spread of the prohibition movement that gave vitality to this character of traffic in liquor."

Like most prohibitionists, ex-Governor Hodges has much to say about Kansas and nothing about Maine. Kansas has made no such effort to enforce prohibition as has been made in Maine, though the utter failure of prohibition in Maine is a matter of common knowledge. William Allen White admitted in the Emporia Gazette of February 7, 1914, that "there is plenty of booze in Emporia," which is a place of only about 10,000 population. The last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that there

are over six hundred men in Kansas who are paying a tax to the federal government for the sale of liquors.

I do not believe that a saloon should be forced upon a community which does not want it. On the other hand, it is not possible to enforce prohibition in cities which do not want it, and which have had it imposed upon them by the vote of the people of the rural districts, and this is what happens in a county option system, or under state-wide prohibition. It is not generally known that in Alabama and Tennessee and a number of other states, the prohibitionists have succeeded in securing "dry" legislatures by capturing the rural units, and have them enact statutory prohibition without allowing the people to vote upon it. They are afraid to test the sentiment of the people of the District of Columbia, for instance, or of the people of Alabama by a direct vote, and in such states as Kansas and Maine, they have consistently opposed the referendum principle.

During the fifty years of strenuous prohibition effort, the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages has doubled, and yet we are steadily growing more temperate as a people. A remedy for the "drink evil," exaggerated as it doubtless is, must be found in education and regulation: First, toward moderation and self-control; second, toward the spread of information as to the merits of the hygienic drinks, among which the French government includes beer and cider; third, the adoption of a license system which will meet the reasonable convenience of the public, and at the same time bring about the establishment of public resorts where refreshments of all kinds can be sold without secrecy, under the supervision of the authorities.

GOVERNOR LISTER OF WASHINGTON IS TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

A dispatch from Olympia, Washington, says that, before departing for San Francisco Governor Lister announced that he would recommend to the next session of the legislature that the whole state bonded debt of \$275,000 be paid from idle money in the treasury.

This is refreshing news. Governor Lister has no time to lose. He must act before prohibition becomes effective in Washington. The bonded debt must be wiped out by money from the liquor traffic. After the first of January, 1916, there will be no more money obtainable in Washington from the liquor traffic and if the bonded debt should then exist there will be slight chance of wiping it out. Now is the time for Governor Lister to act, and he certainly is aware of the fact. But when he wipes out the bonded debt he should be generous enough to give the liquor traffic full credit for the part it will play in the event.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann

WHOLESALE

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS

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RYE AND BOURBON

Western Distributors

Herbert's Pure Malt Whiskey

Bottled by

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS
Cincinnati, Ohio

E. J. Baldwin's

APRICOT

BRANDY

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

California's

Finest

Brandies

SENATOR

LELAND STANFORD'S

PURE

VINA BRANDY

IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery St., San Francisco, Western Distributors

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Mr. I. A. Sheif, who is prominently identified with the brewing industry of Seattle, arrived in San Francisco on the 17th of August to spend some time on business and recreation.

Mr. Charles F. Huber, the Fresno vineyardist, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of August.

Mr. Milton Rosenblatt of the Rosenblatt Company returned to San Francisco on the first of August after a long and enjoyable vacation in the Santa Cruz mountains.

Mr. Wilfred Levin of the Julius Levin Company, arrived in San Francisco from Southern California during the last week of August after having spent several weeks with the trade in the populous centers.

Mr. C. O. Rust, the popular vineyardist of Anaheim, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the last week of August.

Mr. P. Delaney, well-known wholesale liquor dealer of Eureka, spent several weeks in San Francisco during the past month, agreeably and advantageously mixing pleasure with business.

Mr. Fred Gribble arrived in San Francisco on the 1st of August from Bakersfield on business connected with his bottling interests.

Mr. Jack Stevenson, proprietor of the Kern Hotel in East Bakersfield, arrived in San Francisco during the second week in August and spent some time renewing acquaintances and adding to the general good feeling prevalent in the Exposition City. Mr. Stevenson's visit was one for purposes of recreation only. He was accompanied by his family.

Mr. Lawrence Goux, prominent Santa Barbara wholesale liquor dealer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last part of August. Mr. Goux spent most of his time on recreation.

Mr. Bert L. Wertheimer, representative of the Crown Distilleries Company, with headquarters at Sacramento, spent his vacation at Bartlett Springs during the past month.

Mr. Frank Cowen, one of the leading vineyardists of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 17th of August and spent some days on business and congenial pursuits.

Mr. Fred Guenther, wholesale liquor dealer of Bakersfield, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the last part of August. Mr. Guenther spent most of his time calling upon old-time friends and taking in the sights of Jewel City.

State Viticultural Superintendent of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Fred L. Husmann, after an inspection of the various vineyards in Imperial county, has returned to Napa.

Mr. Nicholas Ableman, presiding genius of the Tonopah Club, arrived in San Francisco from Tonopah, Nevada, during the third week of August, and devoted himself for some days to deriving the benefits of the Exposition City in the way of recreation and trade opportunity. Mr. Ableman made the most of his time enjoying the sights of the World's Fair and making the rounds of the trade. The Tonopah Club will undoubtedly be greatly enriched in anecdote as a result of Mr. Ableman's jaunt in the Golden Gate City.

Mr. William T. Saunders, one of the prominent vineyardists of Fresno, was a sojourner in San Francisco during the third week of August.

Mr. R. B. Stevenson, representative of the Crown Distilleries Company in Los Angeles, is spending his vacation in San Francisco. Mr. Stevenson expects to be able to break the spell of the Exposition City by the 5th of September and return to the southland in time for the fall campaign.

Mr. Clarence M. Leavey, the imperturbable exponent of Cyrus Noble Whisky, spent considerable time during the past month at Eureka, returning to San Francisco before the close of the month. Mr. Leavey has a growing attachment for the region about Eureka and will return thither in a short time to continue and extend his work as representative of the Crown Distilleries Company.

Mr. F. W. Jansen, popular liquor dealer of Salinas, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the last part of August.

Mr. J. P. McCann of the American Import Company of Astoria visited San Francisco during the third week of August, combining a flying business trip with a lingering pursuit of pleasure among the attractions of the bay region.

Mr. Henry Meyer, the Oxnard wholesale liquor dealer, gladdened the Exposition City with his presence during the fourth week of August. Mr. Meyer managed to transact his business in full between his many quests of recreation and frequent rambles through the Jewel City.

TO RESTABLISH CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS RUINED BY PHYLLOXERA.

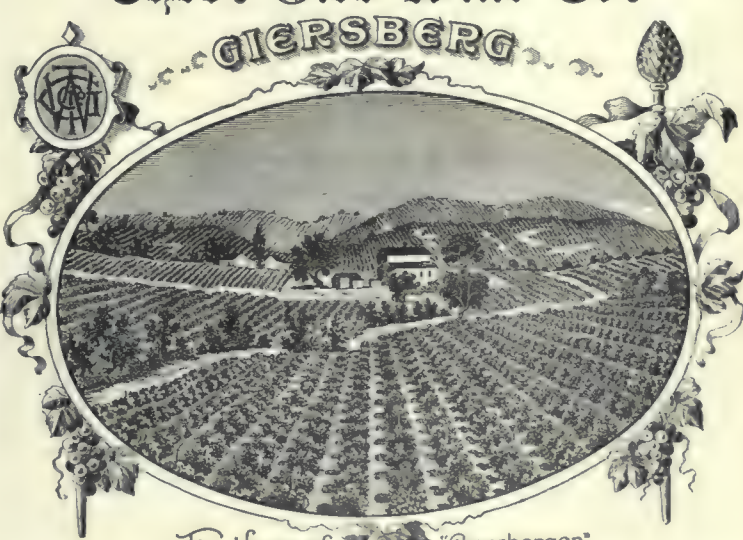
Two hundred thousand acres of vineyards planted with European vines, it is estimated, have been destroyed in California by phylloxera since its introduction into this country. Except in the case of vineyards which can be flooded cheaply and the insect killed in this way, the only means of re-establishing these vineyards is to grow the European varieties on native stocks that are resistant to phylloxera.

To assist grape growers to do this, the United States Department of Agriculture has just published Bulletin No. 209, "Testing Grape Varieties in the Vinifera Regions of the United States," which records the results of investigations carried on at a number of experiment vineyards in the years between 1909 and 1913. The chief feature of this bulletin is a series of extensive tables showing the behavior of the important European varieties of grapes when grown on their own roots and also when grafted on the various stock varieties whose roots are resistant to phylloxera. It is, of course, important to know the relative relationship of stock and scion and the behavior of each variety towards the resistant stocks on which it may be grafted, and it is this information which the tables already mentioned furnish.

In the past the lack of this information as to the best varieties and stocks for special conditions has rendered useless the efforts of grape growers to re-establish vineyards which have been destroyed by phylloxera. The growers planted varieties that were not resistant, or used the wrong resistants for the locality, or selected stocks that were not suitable for the varieties grafted on them. These and similar mistakes have prevented the more widespread use of resistant varieties as stocks. The information now collected and published by the Department of Agriculture, however, should render such mistakes unnecessary in the future.

Then. Gier Wine Co.

GIERSBERG



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Wine Growers and Brandy Distillers

Main Office and Cellars:
581-593 EIGHTEENTH STREET OAKLAND, CAL.

PROHIBITION AN INVASION OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

By Honorable Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, Mo.

PROHIBITION cannot be justified except upon the broad ground that the state rightfully may and should prohibit absolutely the use by its people of any alcoholic beverages, however mild, and in any measure, however moderate. This is what it would do if it succeeded, and this is what is intended by its sincere supporters it shall do. The pending amendment is not simply a measure against the saloon; it does not mean simply the abolition of public drinking places, but it is in purpose and effect a measure governing the personal habits of individual citizens, constraining them to total abstinence, from the use of what many of them, good and orderly people, believe to be harmless, and even beneficial when indulged in moderation. And it is in this view, as a measure of compulsion and constraint of individuals in the matter of what they may eat and drink that this amendment is to be judged; in this view it is either to be commended or condemned.

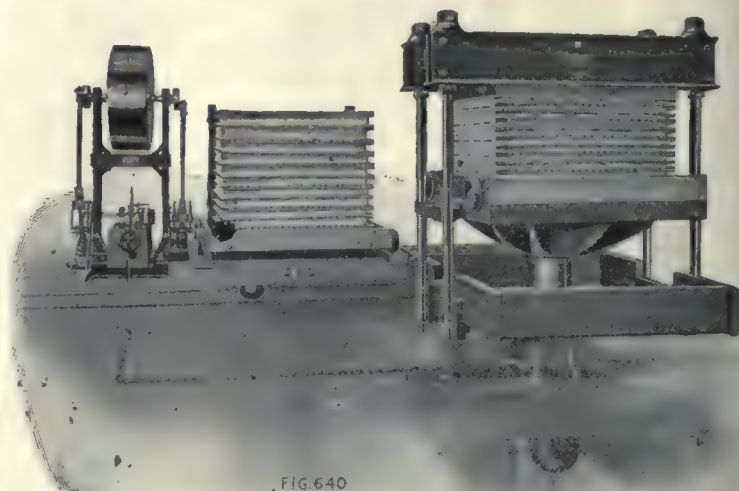
There is a power for evil in the mere word, whether it be spoken or written. It may be inspired by passion or by malice; it may carry slander of good men and detraction of good deeds upon its wings to the uttermost parts of the earth, but we have entrenched freedom of speech and of press along with freedom of conscience in the bill of rights of every American constitution. The freedom may be abused, and every day it is abused; every day pens are steeped in venom and tongues are tipped with hate, and we forbid them not. We leave free the use of speech and press and impose punishment only upon the abuse. The censorship of the press has had its advocates and has not been wanting in arguments for its support. Why should we permit the printing of a book, if, in our opinion, its teaching be false or its influence pernicious? And so there have been many who would make Shakespeare a sealed volume and a barren waste of the whole field of romance which has blossomed so beautifully and beneficently under the genius of Scott and Thackeray and Dickens.

Everywhere, and at all times, there have been some so sure of the propriety of their own mode of life that they were ready to impose it upon their fellows in all its details. No doubt, people indulge themselves now in many things beyond their means. They buy automobiles when they cannot afford them, and, having bought them, use them often to the peril of their fellowmen. But we leave each man to judge for himself whether he will buy an automobile or not, and content ourselves, so far as law is concerned, to restrict the speed at which he may run it through the streets where others have a right of way equal to his own.

The experience of the world has shown that government to be best which meddles least with such matters of personal conduct and concern; not as approving folly or excess of any kind, but as finding the best corrective of all such disorders in the good sense of the people themselves. The development of character, which will express itself in higher standards of conduct, in a cleaner, better, fuller life, comes not from coercion, but from individual liberty coupled with individual responsibility for the exercise of that liberty.

THE SCOTTISH WHISKY TRADE.

One of the immediate effects of the passing of the British Im-mature Spirits (Restriction) Act, which provides that all malt and grain whisky must be bonded for three years after it is made, has been to send up the price of grain whisky to an unprecedented extent. Prices in the younger makes have risen all around 100 per cent, and in some cases 150 per cent; and unless more malt whisky is used in the making up of blends, the prices of grain whisky, it is thought, may go even higher still. With the withdrawal from the market under the three years' bonding law referred to, of all whisky under three years of age, there was, of course, a rush by blenders on three-year-old grain whisky, with the result that prices for this make went up from 2s (48½ cents) and 2s 2d (52½ cents) a gallon to 4s 6d (\$1.09), and even 5s (\$1.21½) and 5s 3d (\$1.27½) per gallon. It is well known that for all blends of whiskies grain whisky is now an indispensable ingredient.



“Of Course, the Rack and Cloth System of Pressing is Much Better for Wines Than the Old-Fashioned Method of Curbs”

—HAMMONDSPORT WINE CO.,
HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.

HERE is more indisputable evidence to show you the effectiveness of the Rack and Cloth System for retaining grape pomace to receive pressure in extracting the juice for wine making. The Hammondsport Wine Company use the modern “Mount Gilead” Hydraulic Wine Press with the Rack and Cloth System—they have done so for years.

This is just another experience which illustrates the point which we wish to make with you. Racks and Cloths when employed on the modern hydraulic press will furnish **easier means** of obtaining **more juice** of **better quality** from the pomace with **less effort** than any method known.

There is no danger of overpressing the pomace with “Mount Gilead” Hydraulic Wine Presses and the Rack and Cloth System, because the press is so easily controlled to deliver any pressure that the pomace may require. Automatic knock-out valves cut off the pressure when the predetermined maximum pressure has been reached. Neither is there danger of getting the flavor of seeds, stems, etc., because the automatic knock-out cuts off the pressure before this occurs. The pressure gauge indicates to the operator exactly the pressure delivered by the pump.

Both the largest and smallest requirements are amply cared for in our line—just tell us how much wine you wish to make and we will recommend a press to suit “Your Pressing Needs.”

Do you need more convincing evidence than the above? If so, we have additional data which we know will interest you. Let us talk over the matter of wine presses with you. You incur no obligation in doing so.

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GRAVE INJUSTICE DONE ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY.

Every man in the distilling, wholesale liquor or mail order liquor trade knows the Illinois Glass Company, whose general office and main plant is at Alton, Ill., but which has another large factory at Gas City, Ind., and branch houses or sales offices in every liquor center throughout the country. They know the close affiliation that has existed for years between the Illinois Glass Company and legitimate liquor interests. They know that the Illinois Glass Company has actively supported the trade organizations in the fight against the trade's enemies. They have come in contact with the representatives of the Illinois Glass Company and found them to be always willing to fight for the defense of the legitimate liquor interests.

Yet, despite these facts, an insidious attempt has been made to injure the Illinois Glass Company by making it appear that the company is not a true friend of the legitimate liquor interests which is, to say the least, a grave injustice to the company. The only substance for this attempt to create a breach between the Illinois Glass Company and its many friends in the liquor trade was the publication in the "Daily Chronicle" of Marion, Ind., of June 22nd, of an alleged interview with "Manager Thompson," purporting to set forth the views of the company which were made to appear antagonistic to the liquor trade.

Now in addition to the above stated facts, showing the real friendliness of the Illinois Glass Company to the liquor trade, it should be noted that Mr. Oscar S. Thompson, who is manager of the Gas City plant, had left for California on June 12th and was, therefore, nowhere in the locality, where he was represented as having given the published interview at the time. It can be stated emphatically, therefore, that regardless of what the alleged interview said, it was not given by Manager Thompson, and it does not represent the views of the Illinois Glass Company.

In an endeavor to wipe out the injustice done the Illinois Glass Company, the "Marion Daily Chronicle" of July 1st published the following letter on its editorial page, directing attention to the fact that the paper had published a fake interview, and added an editorial note which plainly shows that the interview was a fake and did an injustice to the Illinois Glass Company:

"To the Editor:

"The article appearing in your issue of June 22nd, headed 'Manager of Big Company Against Booze,' which refers to the Thompson plant of the Illinois Glass Company at Gas City, Ind., contains many errors and does this company a great injustice.

"While the article purports to be an interview with 'Manager Thompson,' the facts are our manager, Oscar S. Thompson, left for California on June 12th, and was not in this vicinity for at least ten days prior to this publication.

"No one in authority connected with this company has given out an authorized interview for publication that could form any possible basis for the article.

"No instructions have been issued by the company to its employees regarding the matter in question, and we are unalterably opposed to any company trying to influence its employees in any matter pertaining to their political or religious opinions.

"As you are an advocate of truth and fairness, you will be willing to correct your error.

"ILLINOIS GLASS CO.

"H. D. THOMPSON.

"(The item to which the above communication from the Illinois Glass Company refers, came into our editorial rooms through a cub reporter who happened into Gas City. In the report he was giving his personal impressions and he informs us that he did not have an interview with anybody connected with the company—Editor.)"

Realizing that the Illinois Glass Company is entitled to the fullest vindication in this matter, the officers of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association have conducted an investigation and have issued the following letter to the trade, which should be reassuring to anyone in the trade who may have been misled by the publication and subsequent circularization of the alleged interview in the "Marion Daily Chronicle":

"July 21, 1915.

"To the Trade:

"Our attention has been called to the anonymous circularization of fac-simile of a clipping taken from the 'Marion Daily Chronicle,' of Marion, Ind., of June 22, 1915.

"A grave injustice seems to have been done to the Illinois Glass Company in the publication of this matter, inasmuch as the 'Marion Daily Chronicle' had already retracted absolutely the adverse statements contained in the above named publication, the retraction appearing in its issue of July 1st, a copy of which is enclosed herein.

"We also enclose the complete refutation of the story in its entirety by the Illinois Glass Company.

"We believe in the sincerity of the Illinois Glass Company as attested by its membership in our association and its close affiliation with our association work.

"Investigation as to the source of this attack is progressing.

"Very truly yours,

"GEORGE F. DIETERLE,

"Chairman Executive Committee N. W. L. D. A.

"J. WALTER FREEBERG,

Chairman Protective Bureau."

—The Wine and Spirit Bulletin.

Extraordinary Falling Off in Exportations of Spanish Wines to France.—Exportation of Spanish wines to France for the first five months of 1915, as compared with corresponding period of 1914 and 1913, is as follows (hectoliter equals 26.417 gallons):

	Hectoliters 1915	Hectoliters 1914	Hectoliters 1913
Ordinary wines	12,442	726,218	759,552
Sweet wines	12,146	52,378	78,759

California Barrel Co.

22d and Illinois Streets, San Francisco

"THE THERAPEUTIC GAZETTE" ON THE FALLACIES OF PROHIBITION.

The article below showing the other side of the prohibition shield appeared in "The Therapeutic Gazette," a medical magazine of considerable authority. The "Medical Record," which is quoted in the article, is also one of the strong, authoritative public publications. The article follows:

"As long as there are some human beings who are unable to take alcoholic beverages without taking them to excess there will be a crusade against the employment by all individuals of such beverages, and this crusade will constantly receive recruits because instances will constantly recur in which disaster to the drunkard and disaster to other persons follow his undue ingestion of intoxicants.

"On the other hand, it is equally true that a very large number of the human race desire, occasionally, to partake of liquids containing alcohol, and the vast majority, of those who do so partake, do not abuse it and suffer no permanent damage from its ingestion.

"We have, therefore, on one side, a body of individuals who are zealous and active in an attempt to prevent all persons from touching alcohol, and an immense number of other persons who are perhaps callous as to its abuse, who wish to use it themselves in moderation, and who do not believe that the personal liberties of a majority of citizens shall be narrowed or confined because certain people, lacking in morals or mental balance, abuse a substance which, within limits, is harmless.

"We do not believe that the use of alcoholic beverages will ever be stopped by legislation. The history of all such movements shows that when laws are passed prohibiting the sale of such products enormous amounts will nevertheless be sold and consumed notwithstanding the laws, and that a poor grade of alcoholic drink is provided in order to compensate for that which may be legally spilled and for the expense incurred by its shipment into prohibited districts.

"As with most other things in life, a fairly good balance is struck throughout the world, between those who wish to forbid alcohol and those who wish to use it, through the constant struggle carried on between these opposing camps. It is unfortunate that, almost constantly, those who are bitterly opposed to the use of alcohol in any form ignorantly, or on the principle that their cause justifies any means, publish statements which are untrue, incorrect, or so unfair and biased as to materially weaken the propositions which they advance in the minds of those who might otherwise be useful supporters.

"An interesting paper upon this topic is contributed by Williams to the 'Medical Record.' We do not for a moment believe that Dr. Williams looks with favor upon the abuse of alcohol. On the contrary, there is every reason to suppose from reading his interesting contribution that he recognizes its evils, but that nevertheless he thinks it wise to point out certain truths not commonly known, a knowledge of which is necessary if a sane view of this matter is to be obtained.

"At the present time when prohibitive legislation against the liquor traffic has increased to such an extent that one-half the population of the country are said to be living in what is known as dry territory, it is evident that very valuable and interesting statistics may be gathered together and utilized.

"As a matter of fact, more than twice the amount of whisky is consumed in the United States that was consumed seventeen years ago, as is shown by government statistics, and more liquor of all kinds is consumed per capita today than ever before.

"More interesting still, a report issued by the Census Bureau in 1910 shows that certain diseases and crimes which are commonly attributed to the excessive use of alcohol have increased more in the states where prohibition exists than in the United States as a whole.

"Thus, the increase in insanity in eight prohibition states has been 7.3 per 100,000 as against 4.4 for the entire country, and in the State of Maine, where prohibition has been long in force, the number of insane has increased to 21.2 per 100,000 population; whereas in Nebraska, which is wet, there has been a decline of 27.6 per 100,000.

"So, too, in Memphis in 1912 there were 64.3 homicides per 100 000 population as against 1.4 in Philadelphia, which is in the wet territory. In Bangor, Maine, where prohibition has been in existence for thirty years, there was an arrest for drunkenness, in 1912 of one to every nine inhabitants, and Kansas has more insane than seventeen of the states in which liquor is sold, and more pauper and convicts than Nebraska, which is non-prohibition. Both of these states may be fairly compared in that they are largely made up of an agricultural population.

"Williams makes these apt quotations in referring to this matter: 'In a world of drinkers the alcoholic is an abnormal type.

"It is necessary to recognize that what may be inherited is not the result of alcoholism, but rather the disposition that led the parent to become alcoholic.'"

"It is also of interest to recall the fact that the late Dr. John S. Billings and John Koren, both of whom were active in the work of investigating the subject for the Committee of Fifty, decided that there are no reliable data on the mortality of alcohol in the United States, and furthermore, it has been proved that certain conditions heretofore largely ascribed to alcohol are not really due to this cause.

"Thus, it has been commonly taught, until recently, that alcohol is a large factor in the production of paresis, but the discovery of Noguchi that in paresis the specific parasite of syphilis is practically always found in the peri-vascular tissues show that syphilis is the real cause.

"So, too, in one of the publications gotten out for the purpose of condemning alcohol, the statement has been made that thirty per cent of the deaths from Bright's disease are caused by this drug, yet Williams quotes Fahr, who found that in 309 autopsies on chronic alcoholics, chronic nephritis was responsible for death in but eight cases, and Baumgarten found cirrhosis of the liver in only six per cent of autopsies among hard drinkers.

"Notwithstanding the studies made by Demme, which seem to indicate that children of alcoholic parents are prone to degeneracy, there are other statistics covering a larger number of cases, published by Elderton and Pearson, which show that the mean weight and height of children of alcoholic parents are slightly greater than those of sober parents, and that parental alcoholism is not the source of mental defect in the offspring.

"While it would appear probable that there is a greater mortality among the children of alcoholic mothers than among the children of sober mothers, the Galton investigators found that the drinking mothers evened up the net results by bearing more children than their sober neighbors.

"Summing the matter up, it may be well said that the way to prevent the abuse of alcohol is not by drastic legislation, which gives zest to the illicit seeking of it, but by diffusing accurate knowledge concerning the matter whereby people in general may reach conclusions which are not based upon fiction, which will stand the wear and tear of daily life, and the careful consideration of those who are able to think our problems which control themselves and those who are more or less associated with them."

GERMAN EMPEROR OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

The German Society of Total Abstiners has suffered a decided check in its endeavor to drive alcoholic beverages entirely out of the army and navy. In answer to a petition demanding absolute prohibition for the troops in the field the society received the following letter from Admiral Von Mueller, chief of the naval cabinet and adjutant general of the Emperor:

"I have lately had occasion to speak to his majesty on the liquor question. The Emperor reiterated the views expressed by him in his speech to the cadets and midshipmen at Muerwick, but, on the other hand, he expressly stated that the use of light alcoholic beverages should not be stopped in the army.

"His majesty is of the opinion that impure water is far more dangerous to the troops in the field than light wines and beer. These beverages are to be preferred where absolutely pure water cannot be procured. The soldiers, however, will, under no condition, receive whisky and other strongly intoxicating liquors."

VIRGINIA "DRY."

(A Comparison with California.)

ONE interesting feature of the Virginia prohibition law, which has just passed, is that it exempts the manufacture of beer, wine and cider, for export purposes only. In other words, Virginia decides for itself that it prohibits the sale and hereby undertakes to prevent the consumption of liquors, but it leaves to other states the privilege of deciding their own policies, and, so long as they permit their citizens to buy liquors, Virginia will not interfere with its citizens producing for them the fermented natural products, beer, wine and cider.

The case for this exception was nothing like so strong in Virginia as it is in California. No beer or cider can be made in Virginia that could not be made as well in other states. And the wine they make in Virginia is not wine. If you don't believe that, buy a bottle and taste it. In California, on the other hand, nature has given us the American monopoly in the production of wine. California is the only state in which the wine grape will grow. Such "wine" as is produced in other states is either an artificial concoction or else in the cases in which it is a natural product it is not made of the juice of wine grapes.

So the states which permit their citizens to buy and drink wine must import that wine either from California or from Europe. It is proposed that California shall pass a law confining their importations to Europe, which is simply a protective tariff, passed by California, in favor of France and Italy and against California. Except on the ground that wine growing is a personal sin, such legislation seems entirely indefensible. And it is not proposed that California shall ever impose the guilt of wine growing on any one to whose conscience it is a personal sin. The

proposal is to prohibit it to those who think it is right, who sell it only to those communities and states whose laws recognize it as a right.

When the time comes that the conscience of the state is united and determined on this matter; when the one or two "wet" cities stand as isolated fortresses, defying the organized will of the state; and when, later in these cities, the "dry" vote approximates half of the people, and is therefore presumably a majority of those who have consciences and act on them—then and only then does the principle of local option break down and the right of state coercion begin.

There is no such situation in California. Under the local option law, this has become a matter not of guess, but of knowledge. The communities in California that wish to be "dry" are dry now. Most of the larger cities are "wet," and the largest city, San Francisco, is overwhelmingly and belligerently "wet." By actual test, the sentiment of the interior is not yet united and organized. The conscience of California is not yet positively "dry." And the conscience of San Francisco is overwhelmingly, determinedly and defiantly "wet."

San Francisco is not yet divided enough to have reached the point where outside votes have the right to determine its policy for it. And the rest of the state is not yet sure enough or united enough in its own mind to have any right to impose it on others. —Fresno "Republican."

HE KNEW.

Wife—Do you think I have sufficient imagination to write a novel?

Husband—Yes, if I were the villain.—New York Globe.

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"FOR THE INTELLIGENT AND SCIENTIFIC BLENDING OF WINES."

Paper Read by President Hiram S. Dewey of the American Winegrowers' Association at the International Viticultural Congress.

THE blending of wines is really the science of wine-making, which comes to a few men after many years of practical experience. I once heard a German, eighty years old, who had been a winemaker all his life, say: "A man must live with his wines as a mother lives with her baby, to know them thoroughly. Wine is ever changing, as a baby does as it grows." I am not referring to wines which are made in great vats of thousands of gallons, but wines that are made in small quantities, such as Chateau, Schloss or Barolo wines of France, Germany and Italy, where grapes are gathered, sorted and stemmed most carefully, then fermented in small standards where they can be turned three times daily to thoroughly dissolve the pulp and skins in order to extract the proper color, acid and tannin and watch the development of the aenanthic ethers, which come suddenly, and when they come the juice must be pressed at once (not to lay over night) as these ethers pass off quickly; then your wine will be soft and delicate in bouquet. This is not determined by chemistry. Understand me, I am not underrating the advantages or requirements of the chemist, for his science is absolutely necessary in the large wine cellars, but quoting from Professor Bigelow, the first assistant chemist of Dr. Harvey Wiley, while he was head of the United States Food Laboratory. Professor Bigelow remarked to me: "What we need greatly in this laboratory is a wine-maker with a cultivated taste and smell. Chemistry carries us just so far and no farther, when we are dropped off as from a precipice. We require a cultivated sense of smell and taste to determine the excess or lack of different properties in a wine, and what different varieties of grapes or wines will blend or marry, so as to develop into a fine wine."

We should realize the necessity of blending wines from different sections. California grapes, in general, are high in saccharine and low in acid; some grapes are very strong in bouquet, others flat. So with eastern grapes, most of them are high in tartaric acid and proportionately low in saccharine.

Our most valuable grapes, which we pay from \$80 to \$100 a ton for, are very small berries with large seeds and very little juice, where it takes from eighteen to twenty pounds to get one gallon of juice. This, I know, astonishes some of the gentlemen within the sound of my voice. They may say, "how foolish to pay such prices for grapes." No, gentlemen, we are not foolish. This wine is our doctor; it is not good alone, but how a little of it helps and lifts up the weakling, experience of years only can tell. The American wine business will never reach the high standards and reputation of European wines until we realize that fine wines must be made and aged with constant watchful care and blending in small quantities.

Many of you remember how your former president, Mr. Percy Morgan, spent years in selecting choice wines, and had them given the most careful and watchful care, then had them bottled and stored away in one of your cellars here in San Francisco to age in the bottle, when your dreadful fire destroyed all of his years of labor. That was one of the greatest calamities that ever visited the California wine business, as he intended to distribute these choice wines in the large cities, in wine stores, not saloons. This is what we have been doing for years.

I wish to quote a few extracts from the official report of Chev. Guido Rossati, Minister of Agriculture and Horticulture, who spent several years in America under pay of the Italian government, to report on the grape-growing and wine-making of America. "I was surprised at the fineness of two types, which I must confess I never expected to find in wines made from American grapes. One is a Burgundy, eight or ten years old, made from Cynthiana grapes, the equal of which I never found in any part of the United States. The other is a port, greatly superior to those produced in other parts of the United States.

"By the most careful and strict cleanliness in the fermentation, wine-making and technical operation, and by long aging of the product, thus helping and not coercing nature, or substituting artificial means, which experience has proved of limited benefit and not desirable.

"They have in a special way the merit of having succeeded in making fine and delicate wines from American grapes, which is greatly to their honor and credit. To this they came by a very careful and wise choosing of vineyard cultivation of grapes.

"Besides these types they produce exquisite white wines of Rhine, Moselle and Sauterne type, also clarets, Burgundy, sweet wines and unfermented grape juice.

"I found their superior old port delightful. It has several great advantages over other ports. It has a brighter color and it can stand aging better. This wine compares favorably with some of the very best wines of the Duoro Valley in Spain."

Some of our eastern wines are improved by blending with a little California wines; not all, but some. There are few large wine cellars in the East who do not use some California wines in blending, and right here I wish to state that the time is not far off when you gentlemen will require some of our eastern wines to blend for the highest types of wines you will produce.

It was our privilege only a month ago, at one of our monthly luncheons, to drink some white and red dry wines which Mr. Morgan had bottled before the fire, and I want to state that they would grace the table of any gentleman. Make such wines, and then a price to justify the expense, and they will have a market.

In conclusion, let me extend to you the hand of fellowship and let the east and west come closer together with confidence, not distrust nor jealousy, but for the uplifting and honor of our industry.

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**THE ONLY AMERICAN BEER AWARDED DIPLOMA OF
HONOR AT DRESDEN, GERMANY, 1911, AND AT
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, 1914**

Vine Mildew in 1915

By Frederic T. Bioletti.

THE mildew, powdery mildew or odium of the vine, to mention its most common aliases, has been more prevalent and destructive this year than perhaps ever before in the interior valleys. The Agricultural College has made some experiments and observations during the present season that should be of interest to those vine growers who have suffered loss from this disease. While little or nothing useful can be done at the present season it is perhaps wise, while the damage is evident, to point out what seem the best methods of control.

The long accepted method of control is to dust the vines with sulphur during the growing season. Some growers state that they find this method useless or only partially effective. They instance cases where the vineyard has been sulphured five or six times without saving the crop from serious injury. An answer to this is that vineyards where the conditions are apparently identical have been saved completely by three sulphurings. They state further that serious injury has occurred in vineyards where 50, 100 and even 150 lbs. of sulphur per acre have been used. In answer to this it can be shown that other similar vineyards have been protected perfectly by the use of 20, 15 and even 10 lbs. of sulphur per acre.

If the facts are correctly stated on both sides, they indicate that in some vineyards mildew is completely controlled by sulphuring at an expense of 50c to \$1.50 per acre, and that in others, apparently similar, the expenditure of from \$2 to \$5 per acre for sulphuring does little good.

The cause of this difference in results appears to lie in differences in the time and method of applying the sulphur. In nearly all cases examined in which sulphur failed to control the disease the first sulphuring was done late in the season. In most cases examined in which sulphur was successful the first sulphuring was done early. In some cases the cause of failure appeared to be imperfect distribution of the sulphur. Sulphur of sufficiently good quality seemed to have been used in all cases.

The recommendations which it seems safe to make now with regard to sulphuring next year are:

1. **Sulphur the Vines Early.** This means when the foliage is sparse; when it is possible to see daylight through every part of the vine; when it is still possible for a bee to fly between any two leaves without touching them. This will be when the shoots are not over eight to ten inches long.

At this time a cloud of sulphur, passing through the vine, will leave a particle on every minute part of the surface. Later the older leaves will have grown so that many surfaces will touch. If the first sulphuring is deferred therefore many areas of surface will escape the sulphur and furnish places where the mildew can live and produce spores to infect the new growth.

This first sulphuring should be done if possible in warm, dry,

still weather. If such weather is not supplied by the weather bureaus, sulphur just the same. If the weather is very bad, re-sulphur in a week or ten days. These two sulphurings will together cost only half as much as a single sulphuring in July and be much more effective.

2. **Sulphur the Second Time at or Before Blossoming.** By this time the foliage will be dense in some parts; but these parts consist of the oldest leaves which have already been covered and protected by the first sulphuring.

3. **Sulphur the Third Time when the Grapes are as Large as Buckshot.** In vineyards not usually much subject to mildew this sulphuring should be omitted. Later or more sulphurings will rarely be needed if these three are properly applied. For these late sulphurings it is usually best to wait until mildew appears.

4. **Do Not Wait Until Mildew Appears** for the first two or three sulphurings. Perfect control is possible only by preventive treatments. The idea in sulphuring should not be simply to kill the mildew. It should be to prevent its growth, multiplication and the production of spores. If we wait until mildew is found on the vines perfect control is impossible and even partial control is more difficult and expensive.

5. **In the first two Sulphuring do not miss a Single Leaf on a Single Vine.** This can be done with two to eight pounds of sulphur per acre, according to the size of the vine, if we use an efficient knapsack dust sprayer. With other means of distribution more will be necessary.

6. **Use only finely divided Sulphur.** Coarse sulphur does not float in the air well, does not attach itself readily to the surfaces of the leaves and canes, and is easily shaken off by the wind or washed off by the rain. All the sulphur sent in by growers for examination this year was fair or good.

In short, to control the mildew of the vine, **sulphur early, distribute the sulphur perfectly and use fine sulphur.**

Comparative tests with other remedies showed that winter treatments are useless and other spring and summer treatments inferior to sulphuring. Some liquid sprays are recommended on the theory that they will control the mildew at the same time as the vine hopper, the grape-root worm and similar pests. This is dangerous doctrine, as it leads to deferring treatment to so late in the season that control of the mildew has become impossible.

Madrid Journal's Estimate of Wine Output of World in 1914.—

"El Eco de las Aduanas," a semi-official weekly of Madrid, states that the output of wine from those countries which produced more than 1,000,000 hectoliters (26,417,000 gallons) in 1914 was in gallons as follows: Spain, 427,955,400; France, 1,582,381,342; Algeria, 272,095,100; Italy, 1,135,933,000; Portugal, 105,668,000; Austria-Hungary, 118,876,500; Germany, 26,417,000; Russia, 126,801,600; Greece, 71,325,900; United States, 44,908,900; Argentina, 145,293,500; Chile, 105,668,000.

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MOKA
COCOA

MENTHE
NOYAUX

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY
PINEAPPLE
ORANGE
LEMON

GRENADINE
ORGEAT
BLACKBERRY

CUBACAO

ORANGE BITTERS
ORANGE GIN
POUSSE CAFE
ANISETTE
CASSIS
KIRSCH
BERNADINE

Brewers' Department

THE MARKET.

 HE month of August was, strictly speaking, a brewers' month. Sales of beer throughout the State of California were in large volume, greatly exceeding the records for the corresponding month of the previous year. Weather was favorable both in the interior of the state and in the bay region. All brewers report excellent trade.

HOP SITUATION.

The storage supply of hops in California is dwindling fast. There are now but 2,000 bales of 1914 hops in the entire state, which is probably the smallest amount that has been in storage for many years.

If nothing happens of a calamitous character the 1915 crop will exceed that of the previous year by at least 3,000 bales. The prosperity of the American hop grower, however, depends entirely upon foreign marketing conditions. Nearly every American brewer is fairly well stocked with hops and the consumption of this article by the brewing establishments of America will be less during the present year than for many previous years.

The highest price paid recently was 14 cents a pound. The advance in price recently was undoubtedly due to the fact that California hops are being loaded at Port Costa with cargoes of barley. At the present time there are a number of ships taking on cereals for Liverpool and they are accepting a limited number of bales of hops for English delivery. The shipping rate, of course, is much lower than it would be via New York, and this is what has affected the price of the product. It is expected that there will be sufficient demand abroad for the hops grown in California fields to warrant the belief that a steady price of 15 cents for new hops will be offered.

The Oregon hop crop for 1915, which has been variously estimated at from 140,000 to 160,000 bales, will be less than 100,000 bales, according to J. L. Clark, vice-president of the Oregon Hop-growers' Association, who recently completed an inspection of 600 hop fields, representing the greater part of hop acreage in Oregon.

English Crop of Hops.—Strengthening of the market is due to reports that the English crop this year is estimated at 253,000 cwt. The crop in 1914 totaled 507,000 cwt. and the English requirements were 480,000 cwt. Imports already in England and those awaiting export from here which were bought prior to September 1 approximate 150,000 cwt., which will give a surplus of close to 180,000 cwt. If the crop this year is only 253,000 cwt., this added to the surplus will give approximately 430,000 cwt. If requirements this year should be 480,000 cwt., the shortage will amount to probably the equivalent to 35,000 bales. Owing to the war and the curtailment of beer drinking, it is figured England will not need as many hops as last year, but if she does the United States will have a surplus in the neighborhood of 150,000 bales and her wants can easily be supplied.

San Diego Brewers Charge Discrimination.—Charges of discrimination by the Santa Fe against the San Diego brewers and other shippers were discussed by the chamber of commerce members August 13. Mr. Frederick W. Handschy, vice-president of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company and the Mission Brewing Company, requested the chamber of commerce to give the situation formal consideration. The brewing companies recently filed a complaint with the State Railroad Commission, stating their case, and since that time interests outside of San Diego have intervened.

Mr. Handschy charges that the Santa Fe rates out of San Diego to territory shared by San Francisco and Los Angeles are not equitable and that San Diego's interests suffer for that reason. He alleges also that San Diego's prospective share in Atlantic business coming by way of the canal will be small or nil if the present rates are allowed to prevail.

Market in Brazil for American Hops.—The permanent success in this market of American hops can not be determined until after hostilities in Europe have ceased. Whether we have been able to compete with European hops in price, in reasonableness of credit terms, in the adoption of proper packing, and in the securing of the proper, responsible agents here, are things that will then be put to the test. An important point, and one to be noted, is the usefulness of submitting small samples by parcel post to local buyers. These samples should be marked plainly "Amostos sem valor" (samples without value). Prices should be quoted, preferably c. i. f. Rio de Janeiro. While there is an impending scarcity of hops among the brewers there is no complete, immediate exhaustion of the stocks of Bohemian and Bavarian hops on hand to be anticipated for some time.

Of the limited quantities of American hops already placed in Brazil the chief complaint seems to be that they lack the special flavor of the European hops and that their strength is approximately forty per cent less than that of the Bohemian and Bavarian hops. There is doubtless a chance for much profitable selling of Bavarian and Bohemian hops, unless the American stocks of the two have already been exhausted. Certificates of origin are always desirable, however, to give a shipment real value.

European hops are sold with ninety-day sight draft attached to the bill of lading. When local importers commenced to look to the United States for hops after the outbreak of the war, American firms were criticized on account of their demanding cash against documents in New York, but more favorable terms are now being extended. If a permanent trade is expected, American purveyors should make up their minds that on this class of goods, as on many others, at least ninety days' credit from date of shipment should be allowed.

German and Austrian hops have reached Brazil uniform in this manner: Fifty kilos (110 pounds) net weight, packed tightly in a bale of burlap; the tare being about 4 pounds per bale. Five of these bales, or 550 pounds, are then packed in one air-tight wooden case, lined with zinc. The wooden cases are strengthened with iron bands.

There is objection to the size of packages in which some American hops have arrived—bales and case weighing 2,155 pounds with 55 pounds tare. Tight packing, small bales, well packed in burlap, and strong boxing, well banded, are required.

Reduced Hop Acreage of Germany and Austria.—As compared with the hop acreage of 1914, that for this year in Austria-Hungary is estimated at from 12 to 15 per cent less, and the decrease for Germany at from 20 to 25 per cent. By districts in Austria, the decreases run as follows: Saaz (Bohemia), 10 per cent; Auscha (Bohemia), 10 per cent; Styria, 18 per cent. Owing to war and lack of accurate information, estimates from Galicia are impossible. For Hungary the decrease is placed at 20 per cent. The combined acreage for Germany and Austria-Hungary is estimated at 40,000 hectares (practically, 100,000 acres).

It is not anticipated that this year's crop will decrease with the acreage, for not only have weather conditions so far been good and the vines grown well, but in decreasing the acreage, old plants were rooted out, while many new ones set out two years ago should this year bear well.

Besides dependence on the weather, the general desire this year to take advantage of all good ground for the planting of food stuffs resulted, in the bulk of the hop gardens, in vegetables being planted between the vines, and it is not yet known what effect this will have on the hops themselves. Former hop gardens have been planted with grain, potatoes, grass and legumes.

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EFFECTS OF SULPHURING AND COLD STORAGE ON THE SOFT RESINS IN HOPS.

A study of the effect of sulphuring and cold storage upon soft resins in hops has recently been concluded by the United States Department of Agriculture and the results published in a professional paper, Bulletin No. 282. The investigators found that the combination of sulphuring and cold storage was the most effective in retarding changes in the physical characteristics of hops. The percentage of soft resins decreased with each year of storage under any circumstances, but this decrease was less when the hops had been sulphured and placed in cold storage than under other conditions. By the third year, however, it became very pronounced.

The acid value decreased when the hops had been sulphured. A combination of sulphuring and cold storage was found to be most effective in retarding changes in free acidity. On the other hand, sulphuring apparently favors the formation of esters, especially when hops are placed in open instead of cold storage. Sulphuring also appears to increase the spatiofication value. An increase in this respect was noted in all the samples, but the unsulphured hops showed the least change, especially when held in open storage.

Detailed results of the experiments on which these conclusions are based are given in the bulletin already mentioned. Since the soft resins play an important part in determining the commercial value of hops, the effect of different methods of treatment and storage is important to buyers and dealers.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE BREWERS.

Advices from Berlin of the 1st of August are to the effect that confiscation of a part of the German beer production is a possible though not probable step to be expected because of the abnormal state of affairs existing in Germany today. Confiscation will be resorted to by the government only in case the breweries fail to set aside a certain percentage of their normal production—twenty per cent—for the use of the army.

Even the contemplation of such a step indicates the importance which beer has in Germany and puts it into exactly the same category with bread and meat.

In the semi-official announcement denying that any confiscation is contemplated immediately, it is definitely stated that this step will become necessary only if the breweries, contrary to expectation, fail to supply voluntarily that amount of the brew which is regarded as "indispensable."

"With the strongly patriotic feelings that inspire all branches of our people," continues the announcement, "it is assumed without question, that the breweries will bear present conditions in mind and will be willing to do their share toward the well-being of our troops."

The report adds that the soldiers have to buy the "beer which is indispensable to their strengthening and well being," out of their own pockets, a circumstance which of necessity dictates to the army authorities in their establishment of prices paid or to be paid.

Improvements at Becker Brewery, Ogden, Utah.—The Becker Brewing & Malting Company is installing a \$40,000 pneumatic malt plant in its factory on Lincoln avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Ogden, Utah. The placing of the malt plant in the brewery will greatly facilitate the factory operations. The machinery will be operated by electricity and it will have a capacity of about 125 bushels of barley a day. The company consumes 1,500,000 pounds of barley, and about 30,000 pounds of hops each year. Under the new process the grain will be sprouted and malted in large steel cylinders propelled by electric motors. Not only does the cylinder process expedite the malting of the grain, but it also tends to sanitary perfection.

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Obituary

MICHAEL PIEL.

Mr. Michael Piel, vice-president of Piel Bros., Inc., brewers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died recently at his country home at Lake Parlin, Maine. He was one of the best known brewers in the country and had accumulated a large fortune. He and his brother, Gottfried, were the founders of the widely known Piel Bros. East New York Brewery, a distinctively German establishment which made a specialty of beer made from German materials by German workmen.

Mr. Piel was born in Dusseldorf on the Rhine, Germany, March 29, 1849. He served in the Kaiser Alexander regiment of the Imperial Guards throughout the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71, after which he began his apprenticeship in the Dortmund breweries. In 1883 his brother, Gottfried, then in business in New York City, urged him to come to this country and engage with him in the project before mentioned, which he speedily did, at the outset performing the functions of brewmaster, engineer and superintendent. Under his direction the new enterprise became a progressive and successful concern and acquired a reputation for excellence which extended abroad. The brewery has been the objective point of many brewing experts from Europe who have been interested in its methods and the excellence of its product.

Mr. Piel had not been actively engaged in the business for several years, his brothers, Gottfried, president, and W. L., brewmaster, with the assistance of other officials conduct it. Hereafter his sons, William and Henry, will take up his work. These with five other sons and his widow, Mrs. Maria Hermann Piel, survive him.

CONDITION OF THE BOHEMIAN HOP CROP.

The report of the hop growers' association, written on June 26, which has just been made public, says:

"The character of the weather remains unchanged. The drouth and excessive heat have not only damaged the grain crops, but have also worked such injury to the hop plants that the formation of branches on the upper part of the plant reached only very modest proportions, where it was not altogether lacking. In the early gardens the plants are already in bloom, and in all gardens the final cultivation is almost finished."

The official report covering the condition of the Saaz hop gardens up to June 26 estimates that the reduction in the area planted this year, as compared with 1914, amounts to 1,401 hectares (hectare equals 2.47104 acres), or 11.29 per cent. The total area of the gardens in 1914 was 12,408 hectares and this year it is 11,007 hectares. The dry weather of the past few weeks will probably affect the size of the crop to a greater extent than the reduced area. During the last three days, that is, since June 27, a light rain has fallen almost continuously, but it has come too late to save the crop from serious damage by the drouth.—Consul C. L. Hoover, Prague.

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"A CAMPAIGN OF WINE EDUCATION."

Among the several very interesting subjects discussed by the International Viticultural Congress is one entitled "A Campaign of Wine Education," by Horatio F. Stoll. Without presuming to dictate it might be suggested that attention be devoted to showing that advocacy of the use of light wines is not inconsistent with the promotion of temperance.

While men may differ in their judgments as to its extent there are no two opinions as to the desirability of eliminating drunkenness. Even those in the liquor trade recognize that an intemperate man is a menace to their business, since he is a flaring and tottering poster proclaiming the evils of drink. Looked at rightly, he is only a proof that drink is an evil in the case of men and women of his temperament, but the spectacle is so disgusting it drives many to a belief in the virtues of prohibition.

It is not necessary to discuss those virtues. They are on trial in various states, but while such legislation is still in the campaign stage in California, it would be wise to point out that if our people drank more light wines and less hard liquor they would be even more temperate than they are.

There is comparatively little drunkenness in California, and, for a seaport town, remarkably little in San Francisco.

It has been a universal experience that wine drinking countries are among the most sober of all indulging in alcohol in any form. The comparative sobriety of France and Italy, the two leading wine consuming countries, is proverbial. America drinks considerably less than one gallon of wine per year per head, as against about thirty-three gallons for France and eighteen gallons for Italy.

Some day the world may become automatically so sober there will be no drink question, or that question may cease when some one discovers a means whereby prohibition can prohibit, but meanwhile it is in the cause of temperance to advocate a preference for the liquid which satisfies the instinct for refreshment without promoting national insobriety.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

SOUTH AMERICAN WINE SITUATION.

The decline in the importance of the Chilean market for imported wines and liquors has been due in part to general financial conditions and partly to the rapid development of the native wine industry. Wine culture is today the most important agricultural interest of Chile, the country having more than 250,000 acres of vineyard under cultivation. The average yearly return is estimated at 105,668,187 gallons.

Chilean wines are similar to the Spanish wines of Oporto, Jerez and Malaga. In 1913 Chilean exports of wine, with their values, were: White wine, bottled, 241 dozen, \$1,407; white wine in bulk, 1,078 gallons, \$595; red wine, bottled, 5,109 dozen, \$22,304; red wine in bulk, 53,802 gallons, \$26,114.

Bolivia has been the principal market for Chilean wines; Argentina and Germany the next best customers. For some months the government has been actively seeking, through its diplomatic and consular representatives, a wider market for Chilean wines, and from the reports received it appears probable that such an extended market can be found throughout South America.

The leading Spanish types of wine imported are port, sherry, Malaga and Madeira. These wines are usually sold at wholesale for \$13.87 to \$16.42 per dozen bottles. They are ordinarily sold direct to the importer. Very few table wines are imported other than by clubs or private individuals.

The wholesale price of champagne is \$43.80 per box of one dozen bottles of 0.21 gallon each. The price of one case of half bottles is \$23.72 to \$25.55.

All bottled wines and liquors are packed in boxes containing one dozen bottles, with straw or fiber wrappers for each bottle. The bottles should contain from 0.16 to 0.20 gallon, as bottles of smaller size are not assessed by actual contents of each bottle, but by the number of bottles not less than 0.16 gallon to which the contents may be equivalent.—Consul General Les J. Keena, Valparaiso.

"RIDLEY'S WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE CIRCULAR'S REVIEW OF EUROPEAN VINTAGE."

Taken as a whole, the news to hand in regard to the vintages distinctly bad, and dealing with France first, the worst hails from Bordeaux, where the mildew and insect pests, favored by climatic conditions, have wrought havoc, more or less severe, throughout the vineyards. In certain instances—we hope in only a very few—it is said that to such an extent is the crop ruined, that what remains of it is not worth the picking. Experience has so often taught us that so long as the grapes remain in the vines, there is always a chance of their ultimately turning out better than at one time was expected, and we trust that this year will afford an instance of such an improvement taking place. In order that such should occur, however, the weather must be on its best behavior from now right up to the gathering. In the Cote de'Or, matters are decidedly better, for although mildew, black rot and insect pests have levied toll on the crop, a fairly large quantity is still left, and the fact that the gathering is expected to commence appreciably earlier than usual augurs well for the quality. The vineyards of the Champagne district, our correspondent tells us, are low, well and healthy, and that, so far, the mildew has done little damage, but he adds that the wet weather threatens a large increase of this fell disease, and if such should take place, growers would have the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary remedial dressings. Our advices from Saumur are on the other hand, very unfavorable, in fact, on about a par with those from Bordeaux. The vintage is regarded as practically a failure, but happily the existing stocks are sufficiently large to prevent any difficulty in the matter of supplies. In the Charentes, the vineyards have fared none too well, and it is only in the high situations that a fair crop is looked for. Disease, both cryptogamic and insect, together with crippled means of dealing with it, have been the trouble, and the fine champagne district has suffered more of all. In the aggregate, the yield will prove considerably below an average one. From both Portugal and Spain we hear that expectations are nothing like so high as they were, and from neither district is more than an average vintage likely to be forthcoming. But from every quarter the cry for casks is the same; never was there such a dearth of them, and had there been a bumper vintage, the saving of it all would have approximated an impossibility. The scarcity of labor and also of bottles is very marked, and the prospect of having to bottle claret and burgundy in any sort of other bottles which can be obtained, is not beyond the realms of possibility.

Mr. De Pue's Greeting from Paradise.—It would appear that is the opinion of Elmer De Pue, who is in charge of the New York office of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company, "California were paradise enough"; in any event, a card from that part of the country bearing Mr. De Pue's signature, brings "greetings from paradise, with the further information that "I am having a taste of it at present." Mr. De Pue seems to be taking the same interest in his western trip that he takes in his business when here—an interest which has resulted in a wonderful development of the Cresta Blanca business.—New York "Hotel Review."

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STORY OF THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

It is interesting to note the methods used by Washington to put down the first insurrection in this country against liquor laws, and pertinent to ask how Mr. Bryan would have dealt with that grave issue had he been president in place of Washington.

This historic lesson is all the more impressive because the insurrection was most pronounced in Pennsylvania, the state in which the Friends or Quakers were then most numerous. The insurrection which Washington stamped out with the armed forces of the United States is reviewed in Richardson's compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents:

The whisky insurrection was a revolt against the enforcement of a federal excise law by the people of four western counties of Pennsylvania. The senators from Pennsylvania were instructed by their legislature to oppose the law. Overawed by armed uprisings and violent treatment of the tax collectors, congress tried to placate the insurgents by passing an act greatly reducing the duties on whisky, but that show of weakness only further inflamed the insurgents.

The agents of the government sent to collect the taxes having been maltreated and driven from the country and the marshals refused office room and assistance in serving writs, President Washington called upon the citizens to abandon their unlawful proceedings.

Instead of complying with the soft voice of Washington the insurgents grew bolder and more violent and officers of the government were tarred and feathered. August 1, 1794, a mass meeting of 7,000 armed insurgents was held on Braddock's field, a county judge presiding, with Albert Gallatin as secretary and one Bradford as the leading spirit. The uprising had the powerful support of many influential citizens and Gallatin afterward became secretary of the treasury, minister to France and envoy extraordinary to Great Britain.

Washington realized that an emergency had now arisen. Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania having refused to take the initiative, certificate of the existence of an insurrection was obtained from a federal judge, and on August 7, 1794, President Washington again called upon the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes. This warning was unheeded, and was followed by a third proclamation on September 25. A requisition for 15,000 militia was issued to the governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey.

A federal commission of three and a state commission of two preceded the troops with offers of amnesty on full submission. Washington accompanied the troops, which were in command of Governor Lee of Virginia, as far as Carlisle. Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, accompanied the expedition to the scene of disorder. The troops arrived in the rebellious district early in November.

After giving the people time to obey the president's proclamation Lee's force arrested many of those who failed to accept the offered amnesty. Bradford and the more violent leaders escaped. Those captured were tried, convicted and later pardoned by the president.

The first show of federal force had suppressed the insurrection. The liquor interests and their sympathizers were taught a valuable and never-forgotten lesson. They yielded to force.—Spokane Spokesman-Review."

Prospects of Wine Crop in Southern France.—The vineyards in southern France have suffered heavily from mildew this year, owing to abnormally heavy rains during June and insufficient treatment and cultivation resulting from scarcity of competent labor. In the Gard Department the crop is said to be a complete failure, and the other southern departments have also been affected to a considerable extent. It is estimated that the aggregate yield of the district, which is the most important wine-growing region in the country, will probably not exceed more than half of the average production, which is about 25,000,000 hectoliters (660,260,000 gallons). Wine prices have more than doubled during the past month as compared with the earlier part of the year.—Consul General A. Gaulin, Marseilles.

A PERPETUAL SALOON LICENSE PROPOSED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The following interesting article appears in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press of July 28, which we publish as showing one phase of public opinion:

"Recognizing the present drift of public opinion, which is rapidly being crystallized into local and state laws for restricting the liquor traffic, the legislative committee of the charter commission completed a report on the licensing of saloons which the members believe will meet with approval from a majority of the saloon men themselves as well as from the public.

"The perpetual license for the man who observes the law strictly is one provision of the title. Another feature is that which holds the police chief and head of the department of public safety responsible for first passing on all license applications and in case their judgment is not satisfactory to the seven city commissioners they may grant the license by a vote of five out of six commissioners not including the mayor.

"After the year 1920 the city shall have not more than one saloon for every 800 of the population, which is about the present average. By majority vote the commission shall have power to create saloon districts and name districts in which no saloons shall be placed. It is also provided that when an unobjectionable retailer is forced out of a given location by sale or reconstruction of the building he shall be allowed to move to a new location without formalities unless the new location is deemed objectionable by a majority of the commission.

"Social clubs were not considered except in discussion of their alleged evils. Opinion was expressed that they ought to be kept out of the residence districts, etc., but it was agreed that 'the clubs are at no time living within the state law and the charter should not attempt to legislate for something known to be illegal. The temper of the committee was to take the side of the 'honest and upright' saloonkeeper against the one who takes chances with the law."

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FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ANTI-SMOKERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The first annual convention of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America has just been held in San Francisco.

This latest convention is only another example of the efforts of certain fanatics to bring about through legislation or any other means, such conditions as they may deem best for the general good.

Possibly the best description of the object and aim of this organization is told in the set of resolutions which occupied a prominent place on the program.

The resolutions speak for themselves and are as follows:

(1) Resolved, That each clergyman and religious and educational teacher hereby is requested to deliver at least one sermon or make one address each year in support of the work of this organization and the abolition of the tobacco evil.

(2) Resolved, That this convention strongly urges the establishment of the third Sunday in April of each year as "Anti-Tobacco Sunday," as a means of creating and influencing public sentiment and opinion against the use of tobacco, especially in public places, in the interest of the health, comfort and welfare of the people of the world.

(3) Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the President of the United States of America should and he is hereby requested to prohibit tobacco smoking in all governmental offices.

(4) It being an established scientific fact that tobacco and tobacco smoke are destructive of animal life and detrimental to the moral, mental and physical welfare of the human race, and against the highest interests of the people; it is resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the cultivation and sale of tobacco be prohibited by law, and be it further resolved that we, in convention assembled, do hereby call upon boards of health and all legislative bodies, both national and state, to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the cultivation and sale of tobacco.

(5) Resolved, That tobacco smoking be prohibited by law, in private and public places, where others are compelled to inhale the atmosphere thus polluted.

Typical of all the other "anti" movements, the program of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America carries with it a membership blank with the usual appeal for funds for carrying on this work which is so characteristic of all enterprises of this same nature.

IMMEDIATE BANKRUPTCY AND PROSPECTIVE PROHIBITION.

The revenue side of the account is one of the serious conditions which Chancellor Lloyd-George is having to meet in his campaign for restriction of the liquor traffic in England. There, as in Russia, the government draws heavily upon the liquor traffic for its revenues and the curtailment which Mr. George proposes would call for radical changes in the taxing system. Perhaps even more serious in a political sense is the opposition which private interests in the liquor traffic are able to exert upon policies of government. The brewing and other interests associated with the drinking practices of the English people are heavily represented in politics. They have, too, enormous social influence of very large political value. Of course, these influences are a unit in opposition to Mr. George's proposal and the common opinion is that in conjunction with the necessities of the government and in respect of the sentiment of the country which is not largely favorable to prohibition, the project is destined to fail.

The theory of those who urge prohibition is that the loss in revenue under the penalization of the liquor will be made up many times over by saving in other forms, by increase of industry and thrift, by banishment of poverty and misery, by diminution of crime. They argue that we shall need fewer courts, smaller and fewer jails, insane asylums and charitable institutions. The cost of police, they argue, will be less. However this may be, the advantages, if they are to come, will come slowly, whereas the loss of revenue is immediate. However the account may stand ultimately, the first effect will be felt in the necessity for new forms of taxation or increased rates of taxes under old forms.—Oakland "Tribune."

MOOREHEAD, MINN., PARALYZED BY LOSS OF IMMENSE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The following from the Moorehead Citizen shows the ruin entailed on a prosperous city through the recent county option vote whereby the loss of four million dollars a year in business paralyzes the town:

"Taxes are higher, or will be when the next tax levy is made and even now in this town, just as in all other towns where the fanatical element held high carnival at the polls, there is a storm of protest going up along with the taxes. Postal receipts have fallen off, as have water and light receipts. Some business houses besides the saloons have gone to the financial wall and others are doomed to follow soon. Thousands of dollars that at one time were being spent in this city are now going to foreign concerns. Mail order houses are reaping the harvest of dollars that were previous to May 17, being spent in Moorhead. Rent has gone down and thus the landlord, the property owner, has lost, along with his less fortunate brother, the renter. This then is the result of the glorious victory of the drys. Fargo, as of yore, is a seething cesspool of piggers, men who live off women and prostitutes. Its slime of the slums pours an endless stream of human filth through its sister city, Moorhead. The vice and crime, the drunkenness and debaucheries charged to Moorhead, have for years had their fountain head on the prohibition side of the Red river; and today, with business in the city of Moorhead paralyzed by the action and influence of a bunch of fanatical jobberwocks, the Courier-News, an influential (?) reform rag of Fargo, boasts of the dry victory while its own city is an embryonic social hell.

"Moorhead may, in the coming years, rise again from the ashes of the prohibition conflagration, but it will do so only when the taxpayers have been bled white.

"Several beautiful homes are for sale and quite a few business men outside of the \$4,000,000-a-year enterprise which was voted out are anxious to sell and move, but cannot do so. As one prominent citizen said: 'The heart has been taken out of the city.'"



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TREASURY DECISIONS.

T. D. 35614.

LOSS OF WINE OR LIQUOR.

Allowance for loss of wine or liquors due to breakage or injury to containers to be made when gauger's return shows an actual outage of 10 per cent or more, in addition to the allowance for normal wantage.—T. D. 34140 modified accordingly.

Treasury Department, July 27, 1915.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 7th ultimo, inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers dated May 21, 1915 (Abstract 37800), relative to the allowance to be made in liquidation for leakage of wine imported in barrels due to injury in transit of the containers, in accordance with the second proviso in paragraph 244 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913. The board held that "in order to entitle the importer to a recovery the gauger's return must show a total outage of 12½ per cent or more in a cask."

You state that it is the present practice at your port to make an allowance in such cases when the gauger's return shows 10 per cent or more actual outage and request instructions whether this practice shall be modified in view of the board's decision.

In T. D. 26547 of June 27, 1905, the department authorized an allowance of 2½ per cent as normal wantage or outage on importations of wines and liquors in casks, barrels, or similar containers, normal wantage or outage having been defined by the board in T. D. 26086 to be "the difference between the capacity of the casks or bottles and the quantity of wine or liquor which is usually placed in them according to the customs of the trade, a certain vacancy being allowed for the expansion of such wine or liquor."

The second proviso of paragraph 244 provides for an allowance under certain conditions when part of the contents of the cask or package amounting to 10 per cent or more of the total value of the contents of the cask or package in its condition as exported has been lost.

The law permits an allowance only when the loss is 10 per cent or more of the total value of the contents of the cask or package in its condition as exported, and, as it is the custom of the trade not to fill entirely the cask or package, the quantity of wine or liquor in the cask or package when exported is 2½ per cent less than the capacity of such containers.

A deduction for normal wantage is therefore made to ascertain the contents of the containers in the condition as exported, and if the actual outage as shown by the gauger's return is 10 per cent or more of the quantity thus ascertained, an allowance should be made provided that the loss is the result of breakage or injury and the required affidavit is filed.

You will be governed accordingly in ascertaining whether an allowance should be made for leakage of wine imported in barrels, effective from this date. T. D. 34140 is modified accordingly.

The inclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

WM. P. MALBURN,

Assistant Secretary.

(92200.)

Collector of Customs, New York.

HOBSON THEN AND NOW ON CONFISCATION.

At a recent conference of Anti-Saloon League leaders Congressman Richmond P. Hobson showed that he no longer believes in confiscating the property of the liquor dealers without just compensation.

Hobson has always ridiculed the confiscation argument, but is now backing up on that proposition. He says he would authorize the association "to make overtures for liquor's capitulation, inquiring as to liquor's terms for complete surrender and reporting to a general convention to be called by them if any reasonable grounds of surrender are reached. This effort will thereafter eliminate all pleas of any desire for confiscation or for injustice to individuals. If liquor refuses to capitulate on reasonable terms, the joint board to proceed with the plans for its annihilation without mercy, granting no quarter."

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Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
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Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.
 Paul Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Ingenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.
 California Wine Association
180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Theo. Gier Co.....575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.
 Wetmore-Bowen
166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi
116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.....
Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

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762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents,
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Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
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 teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
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Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd.....London, England

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Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
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W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

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L. Gandolfi & Co.
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322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.**WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.**United States Rubber Co. of California
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580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR SUPPLIES.**A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.**MINERAL WATER.**San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Cen-
tury Soda Water Works
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625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.California Vichy
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674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.**AUTO TRUCKS.**The White Company
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504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.**RAILROAD COMPANIES.**Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.**STENCILS AND BRANDS.**Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**PASTES AND GUMS.**Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.**GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.**J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**RETAILERS AND CAFES.**Ship Cafe
Venice, CaliforniaJohn Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal."Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal."The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Nugget Cafe
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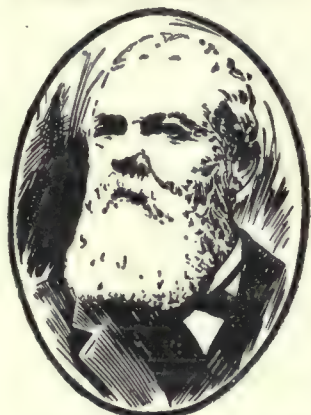
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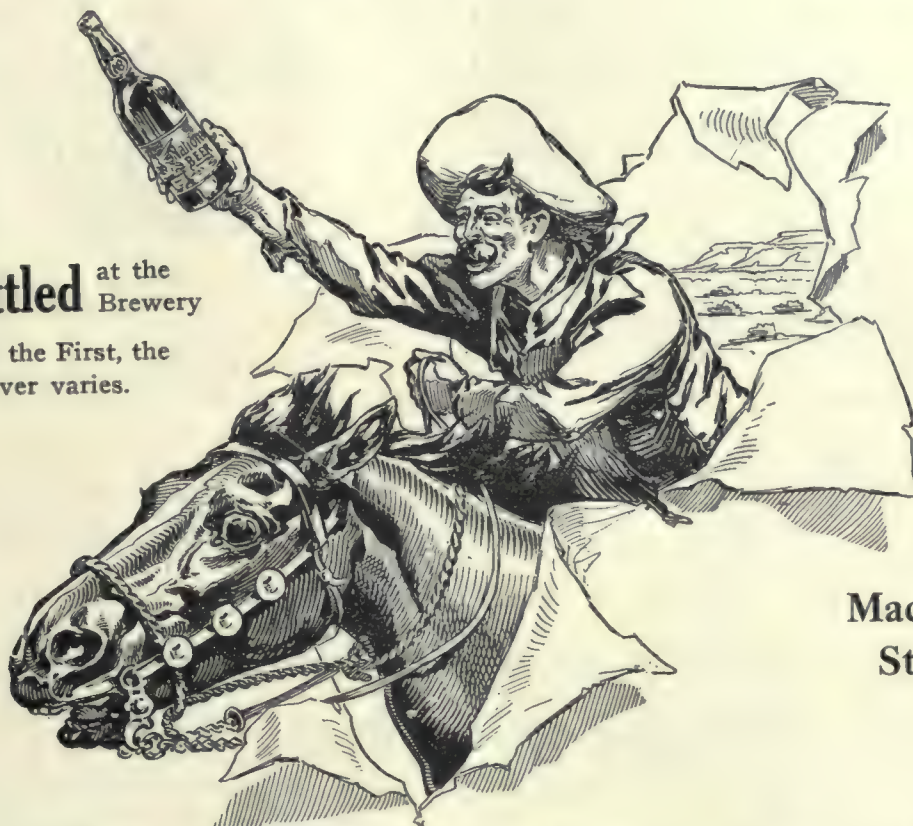
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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. 57.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

No. 11

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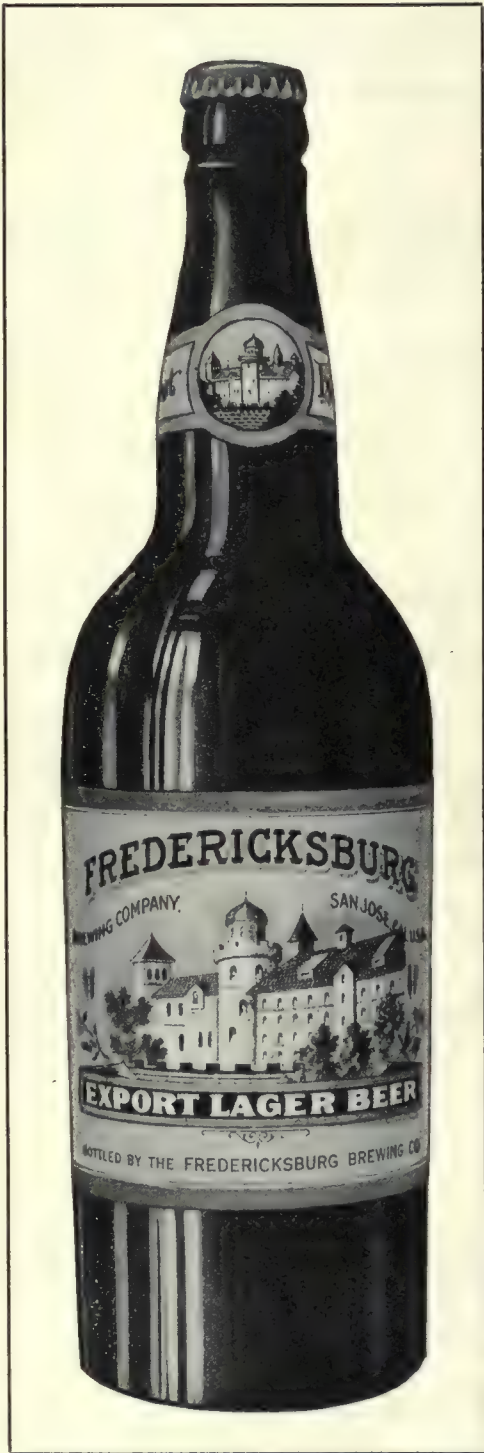
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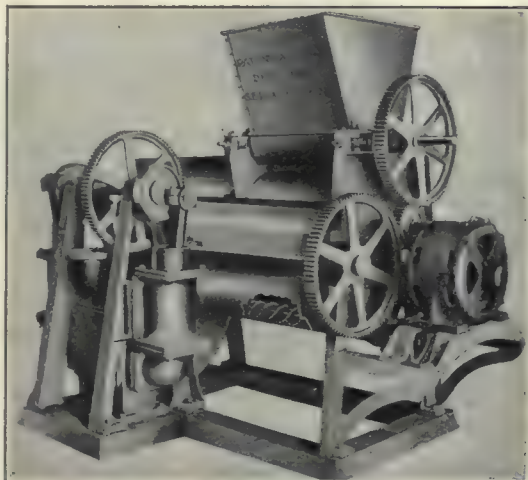
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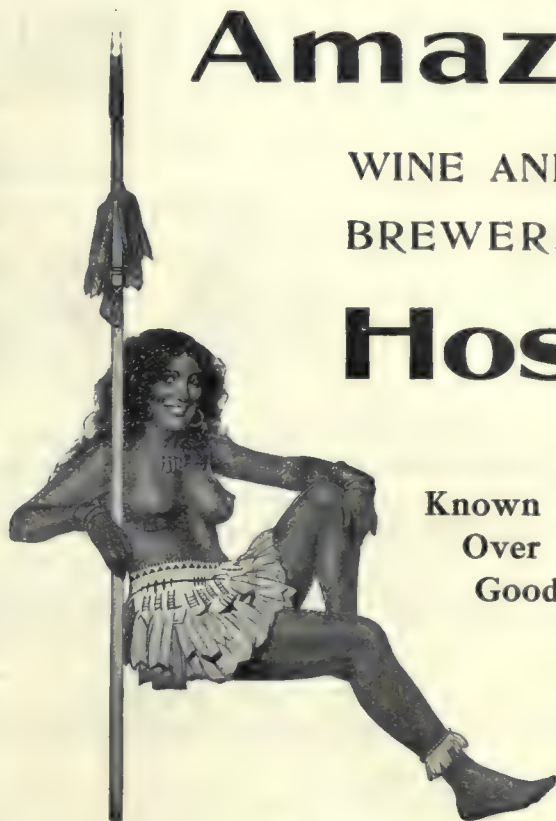
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

SEPTEMBER, 1915

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At Washington on the 30th of August a fourth section order was entered by the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, the Mallory Steamship Company, the Southern Pacific Company and other carriers to establish a rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds on wine (except Champagne) and grape juice from California ports to New York and other eastern markets, and to continue higher rates to intermediate points. In this connection the commission ordered:

"That pending the action of the commission upon any of the applications for relief from the provisions of the fourth section, filed by the carriers or their agents on or before February 17, 1911, respecting commodity rates from points of origin to points of destination hereinafter described, the petitioner herein be, and he is hereby authorized to establish a rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds on wine (except Champagne) and grape juice, in glass boxed, or in bulk in barrels, carloads, minimum weight 60,000 pounds from San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Redondo Beach, San Pedro, Wilmington and San Diego, Cal., to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, S. C., as shown in exhibits attached to and made parts of said applications, and to continue higher rates at intermediate points provided that the rates from intermediate points shall not exceed the lowest combination based on aforesaid California ports.

WET-OR-DRY CAMPAIGN AS OUTLINED IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

(From the Los Angeles "Times.")

Following a pledge of the California Campaign Federation to spend \$250,000 in Southern California next year to vote the state dry, it has developed that the crucial struggle now impending will be more a battle of dollars than of ballots.

Against the fortune to be spent by the dries the wets of Los Angeles have announced that there will be arrayed a greater pile of real wealth than has ever been spent in a wet-and-dry contest in any one commonwealth in the union.

More than \$300,000 will be spent by the wets in Southern California alone, according to Col. Henry Laub, who is in charge of the United California Industries in this part of the state.

The campaign will be opened officially October 17 when the California Campaign Federation will send petitions into every church in the southland. These petitions will propose constitutional amendments designed to put the eternal kibosh on the liquor traffic in California. Sunday, October 17, the dries announce, will be enlistment day for the enrollment of volunteers to do the hard work of the campaign.

While the Federation is laying the foundation for its greatest campaign, the wet forces are by no means idle. The wet forces in California do not mean the liquor men exclusively, but include representative business men from many lines. In Los Angeles county alone the California Prosperity League has been organized with several thousand members, and 100,000 as the objective point.

Membership in this league is based only upon a willingness to combat the efforts of the dries to put the liquor traffic on the mat. The membership card contains the following pledge:

"The California Prosperity League constitutes a body of citizenship whose purpose is to protect the liberty, property and labor of the community as a whole.

"I do not believe in the curtailment of personal rights of one class of citizens to satisfy the demands of another class who desire to waive such rights for themselves.

"I do not believe it is right to confiscate the property or the labor or the freedom of my fellowmen, therefore,

"I pledge myself to assist my countrymen in preserving their liberty, property, employment, as guaranteed to me by the Constitution of the United States.

Headquarters have been opened in the Higgins building, and the league is said to have fair prospects of a mighty membership. It is an organization aside from the liquor interests. The United California Industries include the hotels, restaurants, vineyards, breweries, liquor dealers generally, real estate men, property holders, bankers, packing companies, ice companies and many other industries of California.

The California Prosperity League is to be maintained by interests entirely outside of liquor. Merchants and business men generally, it is understood, will raise the money with which to finance the league.

Col. Laub, who will probably be the central figure for the wets in Southern California during the coming fight, asserted that just enough money will be raised to finance the campaign against prohibition to win for the wets.

"The dries say they are going to spend \$250,000," he said. "That is a lot of money, if they can get it, but the property which these people seek to destroy is worth infinitely more than that, and it will fight back with all its wealth, all its strength.

"The California Prosperity League will be one of the foremost factors in the coming fight. We expect to get a great deal more than half of the votes in Los Angeles county and the league will insure at least 50 per cent of the vote against prohibition."

The Southern California dries, as well as the wets, have decided to conduct campaigns separate and apart from the work that is to be done in the north. It is understood that the big battle will be waged in Los Angeles county, which is recognized as the battleground, but there will be separate organizations in every county south of the Tehachapi.

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, September 28, 1915.

STATE-WIDE prohibition in Washington will add a fraction more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills to the Seattle tax levy next year. The anticipated revenue of \$350,000 from liquor licenses this year fell short \$215,000, and in the form of a deficit this item was included in the 1916 budget. Add to this the \$350,000 that will not be anticipated as revenue next year makes a total of \$565,000 to be provided for in the new levy. Based on an assessed valuation of \$221,000,000, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills would represent \$552,000.

As \$552,000 is a little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of \$10,000,000 it may be safely stated that \$10,000,000 worth of property of taxpayers will be practically taken over by the municipality as a result of prohibition. It is true that the taxpayers will still own the property, but all they will get out of it will be the "pleasure" of managing it and keeping it in good shape to produce the \$552,000 required by the city. Of every \$20 worth of property in the city of Seattle \$1 will be appropriated by the municipal authorities for their own use.

The Olympia Brewing Company, through Piles, Howe & Carey of Seattle, has filed in the Thurston county court a suit attacking the initiative and referendum amendment from a new angle and denying the validity of the so-called prohibition act, or initiative measure No. 3.

The principal contention raised in the new suit is that the initiative and referendum amendment was drawn in contravention of the state constitution, which provides that every amendment must be submitted separately. It is contended that the initiative and referendum amendment embraced three subjects—the initiative, the referendum and the governor's right of veto.

It is pointed out that many people believing in the referendum but opposing the initiative were compelled to support the entire amendment or lose their privilege of voting for the feature in which they believed. In submitting the amendment no reference was made to the section which gives the governor the power of veto on legislation, though reference should be made to all sections of the constitution affected by any amendment.

Points raised in the Gottstein case as to the publication of the amendment and other requirements are brought up again in the new suit.

Several federal questions are raised which will pave the way for a fight in the Supreme Court of the United States, irrespective of the outcome before the State Supreme Court. It is inferred that in the event either the state or the brewery lost the case will be appealed.

The brewing company declares that it requires four months' time to manufacture beer and that to make the law operative January 1, 1916, will damage the company to the extent of \$150,000. It is argued that while the so-called prohibition bill permits the importation of beer and liquors into the state from manufacturers located outside the state, it forbids the manufacture here of beer for export purposes, thus discriminating between the citizens of two states and contravening the federal constitution.

Preston & Thorgrimson, and Donworth & Todd, September 11 filed their brief upon the appeal taken from the decision recently rendered in the case of M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle liquor dealers, against the state officials, brought in Thurston county to prevent the threatened enforcement of the prohibition law. Attorney General Tanner claims the right to enforce the law on the theory that it was enacted in compliance with the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the initiative and referendum was never lawfully adopted, because the proceedings leading up to the popular vote upon it

were in flagrant violation of the constitution prescribing the method to be used to amend the constitution.

The plaintiffs further assert with equal confidence that even if the proposed amendment could be considered as having become a part of the constitution nevertheless the proceedings leading up to the popular vote on initiative measure No. 3 were in like flagrant disregard of the provisions of the proposed amendment.

At the meeting of the Spokane county board of equalization the petition of the breweries and Spokane hotel for reductions lost by a tie vote.

W. S. Norman of the Spokane hotel told the board that he could duplicate his building for \$200,000, and asked the valuation be pruned from \$110,000 to \$60,000. While City Commissioners Sam Glasgow, F. K. McBroom, A. A. Kraft and County Treasurer J. H. Tilsley voted to reduce the valuation to \$100,000, the three county commissioners and A. M. Campbell, the assessor, voted against it.

The three city commissioners and Mr. Tilsley also voted to reduce the assessment on the personal property in the Davenport hotel to \$75,000, but the county faction voted against it.

The entire board agreed that the Davenport hotel building was assessed too high. While the city commissioners and Mr. Tilsley were in favor of cutting the valuation to \$300,000, a compromise of \$400,000 was effected.

The stormiest portion of the session resulted when the question of the breweries was considered. Attorney Horace Kimball represented the Spokane and the Inland company. The Schade brewery later presented a petition asking a fifty per cent reduction.

Mr. Kimball read telegrams from Seattle to show that city had reduced the breweries fifty per cent because of the state-wide prohibition law.

Commissioner Glasgow got a motion before the board to reduce the brewing properties, exclusive of the bottling works of the Spokane Brewing and Malting Company, ten per cent.

Messrs. Howard, McVay, Campbell and Bishop voted against the motion, which was supported by Messrs. McBroom, Glasgow, Tilsley and Kraft. The motion was declared lost on a motion to reconsider.

Julius Galland and John H. Fink, who appeared with Mr. Kimball, said the plants would only salvage approximately ten per cent.

If Spokane county follows the official estimate completed by County Auditor Anderson, its consumption of intoxicating beverages during 1916 under the state-wide prohibition law will amount to 144,000 quarts of beer or 24,000 quarts of other stimulants.

At the conclusion of an exhaustive investigation, Mr. Anderson announced that his budget for 1916 would be made up on the theory that 12,000 applications to import liquors legally would be made to his office, that the income to the county at 25 cents a permit would be about \$3,000, and the work of keeping the records and issuing the permits would require one extra man.

Commenting upon the Washington prohibition law, the Tacoma "Ledger" says: "The provision violates the federal constitution in that it undertakes to regulate commerce among the several states, a regulation which belongs to congress.

"Closely related to this point is the allegation that the act violates section 7 of article 12 of the state constitution, which reads: 'No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.'

"It is denied that there is equal protection of the law when a brewery outside this state may sell its product in this state while a brewery in the state can neither sell within the state nor in other states, nor in foreign countries."

Many cities in Washington will issue professional licenses after the fashion of Tacoma in order to make up for the loss of the sa-

on revenue. In Tacoma every doctor, dentist, lawyer and other professional man must pay a license of \$50 a year. North Yakima is very much interested, as it has 41 lawyers, 35 doctors, 7 osteopaths and various other professions, and could raise \$5,000 a year licensing them. Of course, some of the lawyers claim that they will not make \$50 a year and will make less when state-wide prohibition goes into effect, but that does not alter the case, since it is held by the authorities that brewery owners must pay the same taxes as before in spite of the fact that they have been put out of business.

One of Oregon's leading prohibitionists, George C. Brownell, in a lengthy article in the Portland "Oregonian," condemns the Oregon prohibition law in the following language: "The expenses of the enforcement of this law will reach away beyond the expenses to the taxpayers in enforcing all the criminal laws now upon the statute books.

"The reason will be that one man, say in the town of Marquam, another in the town of Canby, and another in the town of Sandy, and say another, in the town of Milwaukie or Oswego, may all attempt to have 36 quarts of beer or some greater number than prescribed by law shipped to them. In order to prosecute, complaints will have to be filed, mileage will have to be allowed for witnesses from all these different localities to where the trials will be held; mileage for witnesses before the grand jury, and the result will be that the expense to the taxpayers will simply be enormous when you come to put the machinery of the law into effect and into force.

"If the shipping of liquor was confined to one town, it would be comparatively easy to enforce the law, but four or five men in a distance of 35 or 40 miles from the county seat may violate this law in the different counties of the state, and the result will be, as above stated, that the taxpayers would be ridden to death in paying the expense of prosecuting and enforcing the law.

"As a lawyer who has had some experience in prosecuting and defending men charged with crime, I am quite sure that this law will be found to be detrimental and almost impossible to enforce. At least, the expense of its enforcement will be tremendous.

"If this law is not repealed or amended in a proper way we will have a higher tax rate in the state of Oregon than we have ever had before; we will have liquor in thousands of the homes that have never been in the habit of having it there before; we will see and know sooner or later drunkenness among boys and young people whom we never knew of before, and the worst and most serious thing of all is the corrupting and demoralizing influence in many of the homes. This law abolishes the open saloon and in its place permits the establishment of one on a smaller scale in every home in the state.

"The law is unconstitutional and in my opinion will be so held by the Supreme Court of this state."

Roger Sullivan, the Democratic boss of Chicago, while in Portland spoke entertainingly of William Jennings Bryan. He hazarded the guess that the ex-Secretary of State will be in a receptive mood for any Presidential nomination that may be offered him. "I wouldn't be surprised to see him run on the prohibition ticket," he ventured.

In explaining why he refused the challenge of George C. Brownell to debate the Oregon state-wide prohibition law Superintendent R. P. Hutton of the Anti-Saloon League said: "We have no intention of accepting any challenges for debates. No matter what the Anderson law is, or is not, it is now the law of this state. We are centering all of our efforts to see that it is understood and is thoroughly enforced.

"It may be that, while some eminent criminal lawyer is advising a bibulous brother how to secure liquor from outside the state (when the law prohibits him from receiving any advertisement, circulars, letters, price lists, solicitation or information, when he does not know who has it, where it is, nor what the price of it is), that his good wife, with equally able legal counsel, may first secure it, and, having secured it, smash it, and, having smashed it, she will have insured for her spouse a period of drouth for the next 28 days so profound that he will have to prime himself to spit, and put himself to soak in the bathtub before he can hold soup—if, indeed, he does not have to resort to the wearing of corsets to keep from cracking with the heat.

"It may be that, after the astute criminal lawyer has had a few rounds with enfranchised Oregon wives, that they will advise their clients that the festive rooster is the only supply of cocktails in this state."

Idaho's amendatory local option law, one of the most stringent in the United States, operative now in prohibition counties and which will apply to this state as a whole on and after January 1, 1916, is constitutional in every form, according to the sweeping ruling of the Supreme Court of Idaho, in a decision handed down September 12. It is held to be not in contravention of Section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, its title is not defective, each and every part of it comes within the subject of general legislation, it does not prohibit surgeons, physicians, dentists or hospitals from using pure alcohol for medicinal purposes as contended and prohibition districts do not now have to vote on its adoption, says the court.

The decision is on the application of Edward Crane of Latah county to secure a writ of habeas corpus for his release from jail there on the charge of having liquor in his possession, which the law prohibits. The writ is quashed and Crane remanded to the custody of the sheriff. He failed to give bail after his arrest and was turned over to that official. It was afterwards that he filed the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. An appeal was taken to make a test case on the constitutionality of the law.

Excerpts from the decision are as follows:

"We have reached the conclusion that this act is not in contravention of section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, nor of section 13, article 1, of the constitution of Idaho; that it was passed by the legislature with a view to the protection of the public health, the public morals and the public safety; that it has a real and substantial relation to those objects and that it is, therefore, a reasonable exercise of the police power of the state."

"The act under consideration treats of but one general subject, namely, to limit the use of intoxicating liquors. There is nothing contained in the act that is not germane to the general subject or purpose expressed in the title."

"Each and every part of the act in question comes within the subject-matter of legislation, and is necessary as ends and means to the attainment of the object—to protect the health, morals and promote the general welfare of the citizens of the state by the suppression of the unrestricted use of intoxicating liquors."

"In order to set the minds of citizens of the state forever at rest upon this point (the contention the law prohibits the use of alcohol by physicians and surgeons in the practice of their professions) we will say that the practice, surgery, dentistry and dental surgery are sciences and that pure alcohol may be lawfully procured under the terms of this act in the matter provided therein for use. * * *

"It has also been argued that this act cannot become effective in local option districts other than those created since its adoption. We have reached a conclusion to the contrary. * * * We have reached the conclusion that it is unnecessary to submit the question of the adoption or rejection of the provisions of this law to the electors of prohibition districts created prior to its adoption."

Exports of Wine from Spain.—During the year 1914 the value of red wine sold abroad, which constitutes the bulk of wine exported from Spain, is estimated at \$8,420,351, in contrast with \$16,314,570 worth in 1913. The total exports of all kinds of wines from Spain in 1914 amounted to \$14,502,988, a falling off of \$11,115,191, as compared with 1913. In addition to the vast quantities of red and white table wine exported, Spain makes large shipments abroad of sherry, malaga and other full-bodied wines, notably to the United Kingdom. Important exports of mass wines are made to the United States from the Tarragona district. The white table grapes of Spain are exceptionally fine, and, packed in cork dust, are exported to all parts of the world. During the year 1914 the total production of grapes in Spain amounted to 2,800,010 metric tons, against 2,952,258 tons in 1913, and 2,835,518 in 1912. The amount of must produced was 427,109,261 gallons, in comparison with 451,868,978 gallons in 1913 and 434,958,026 gallons in 1912.

DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF THE BRANDY TAX

OPINION OF MR. THEODORE BELL AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE BRANDY TAX.

(From interview published in the Sacramento "Bee.")

Former Congressman Theodore A. Bell, who represented the California wine industry at Washington when Congress imposed the fifty-five cent emergency brandy tax, believes that the State Viticultural Commission in trying to handle the grape situation are likely to do much damage to the industry.

Mr. Bell said when interviewed September 13: "The California grape men should leave the permanent amendments to the sweet wine law alone and confine their efforts toward making assurances that Congress will restore the original three cent tax.

"The fifty-five cent brandy tax will expire on December 31st, unless Congress continues it as a War Emergency Act. Even in such case the continuance would be but for a given length of time.

"If Congress does not renew the emergency tax next December, it will be optional with that body as to whether the three-cent tax is restored. It may or may not be. But in my opinion when the emergency tax expires, grape brandy used in the fortifying of wines will be free and not \$1.10 as claimed by the Internal Revenue Department.

"California should never consent to the modification of any of the permanent amendments of the sweet wine law. Eastern wine makers are not satisfied with the new permanent provisions and, if any change should be made, the California wine men certainly would get the worst of it.

"The only feasible move for the California men to make is to see that the tax on fortifying spirits will be no more than 3 cents after December 31st next.

"As a compensation for the temporary 55-cent tax, we secured five beneficial measures to the sweet wine law.

"The most important of these amendments to the wine makers of California is the one which stopped the manufacture of pomace wine in the east in competition with California sweet wines. It has done this by specifying that where sugar or water is used in the making of sweet wines, they must be employed under the direction of the Department of Internal Revenue, co-operating with the Pure Food Department."

STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSION CONTROVERTS MR. THEODORE BELL.

(From the Sacramento "Bee," September 13.)

While discussing Mr. Theodore Bell's statements regarding the objections raised to the 55-cent brandy tax by grape growers of California, Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Viticultural Commission, said:

"We will continue the fight to have the 55-cent tax done away with.

"Mr. Bell and his associates, who went to Washington to represent the grape growers, made a fight, but the results of their efforts are clearly discernable here in California, where the grape industry is threatened.

"We are acting upon the following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is in intimate touch with the conditions:

"After careful examination, this office is of the opinion that the provisions of the Act of October, 1914, above referred to, operate as a repeal of the former provisions of the Acts of October, 1890, and June, 1906, and that on and after January 1, 1916, the date on which the Act of October, 1914, expires by limitation, the brandy used in the fortification of wine will be subject to the same tax as if withdrawn for other purposes, namely \$1.10 per proof gallon."

WAR TAX ON WINE IS DESTROYING A \$150,000,000 INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

(From the San Francisco "Chronicle.")

THE Democratic tariff at once impaired the revenues of the government and will take out another great slice when the entire duty on sugar is removed next March. The outbreak of war greatly added to the deficit, intended to be made good by the income tax, and to offset that Congress enacted certain so-called "war taxes," including a tax on domestic wine not before subject to internal revenue tax, except a nominal tax to cover cost of supervision and a little more on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.

The tax on all wines is 8 cents a gallon. Such a tax does not affect the sale to American-born and other families who are accustomed to take only a glass or two of wine at dinner. They would not know the difference in cost.

But the great bulk of our dry wines are used by foreign-born workingmen, upon whose tables it takes the place of tea and coffee. Their families have been accustomed to buy the cheaper grades of new wine at very low prices, possibly sometimes as low as 10 cents a gallon, and the effect of the tax upon the dietaries of such families is the same as if from 70 to 80 per cent were suddenly added to the cost of tea and coffee.

Of necessity, consumption at once drops off. Production hitherto required for the consumption of one year is suddenly made to serve for two years, the winemakers cannot buy grapes and the growers may feed them to hogs, except varieties suitable for high-grade wines.

The tax of 8 cents a gallon on dry wines is equivalent to a tax of \$12.80 a ton on grapes, assuming a maximum yield of 160 gallons of wine to the ton of grapes, or \$9.60 per ton if yield is assumed at 120 gallons per ton.

The tax upon the growers of grapes used in making dry wines, in this state, in an average year, would be \$1,840,000. Grapes used in making the cheaper grades of wines cannot bear that tax.

In addition to the tax of 8 cents a gallon on all wines the war tax includes a tax of 55 cents a gallon on the brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.

This tax also falls entirely on the growers of sweet wine grapes. About eighty gallons per ton of grapes is the average yield of sweet wine, and last year there was used in this state 4,852,849 gallons of taxed brandy in the fortification of 17,473,353 gallons of sweet wine, but the average of recent years is more than that, in round numbers about 5,000,000 gallons of brandy, upon which the tax upon California grape growers would be \$2,750,000.

Using the exact figures of 1914, the tax on the sweet wine grape growers works out as follows:

	Tax per ton of grapes
The 8 cent per gallon tax at 80 gallons per ton of grapes.....	\$ 6.40
Tax on brandy used in fortification.....	12.00
Total tax per ton of grapes.....	\$18.40

That is what the growers pay who have been accustomed to receive about \$10 per ton for the grapes upon which they are now taxed \$18.40 a ton.

One can stand any tax which he can pass along, but this tax the grower cannot pass along because it adds over 23 cents per gallon to the cost of wine which has sometimes sold at wholesale as low as that. The use of sweet wine as a beverage or in the drug store trade is small. Most of it is used in manufactures, and the winemakers say that manufacturers cannot afford to and will not buy this wine in the quantities which they have been accustomed to use and that sales will be cut in two.

But even if they could sell they face another dilemma. There is a treasury ruling that at the expiration of the war tax at the end of this year the tax on the brandy will be automatically increased to \$1.10 per gallon. That would make the wine produced this year cheaper than it could be made next year and they might manufacture and hold.

But eminent attorneys of this state believe that decision wrong and that the attorney-general will hold that brandy after December 31st will be tax free.

In that case, they would have on their hands highly taxed wine to be sold in competition with new wine free of tax. And that makes it impossible for them to manufacture sweet wine at all. And the hogs are getting the grapes.

MR. SECONDO GUASTI ON THE CALIFORNIA WINE SITUATION.

(From "Bonfort's")

You ask me to speak of something of importance to the trade in general. Of course, as you know, I am strictly in the wine business, and could not make any remarks, only as I see them as a wine man; however, I will give you a few ideas of the conditions as they are now, and hope that they will be of some interest to the trade and that they may form their own opinions from my remarks.

In regard to the vineyardists in the sweet wine districts, the crop this year will be practically the same as last, but it will cost considerably more this year than it did last to make sweet wines, on account of the new 55-cent tax the government will require us to pay for the fortification of sweet wines. This will average 15 cents increase to each gallon of sweet wine made, and it will make it very hard for the small wineries to make any sweet wines at all, for it will be impossible for them to finance the vintage. On top of this 55-cent tax the government requires 8 cents per gallon, or about \$4 per barrel from the consumer, so you can see at a glance that the sweet wine situation is very critical.

It is also very critical for the dry wines, on account of a good many of the foreigners of different nations being called to their own countries to take part in the war that is now going on in Europe, and as these people practically drink nothing else but the dry wines, it naturally will make the consumption less, as this population consumes an enormous quantity of dry wines. The consequence is that there is a great quantity of these dry wines now left in the producers' and farmers' hands, and I don't believe that they will have an opportunity to sell their wines before the vintage. This will mean that they will not have storage room for the wines that are to be crushed from the new grapes, and consequently the grapes will be wasted. The same condition exists with the farmers who are raising peaches, apricots, etc. The peaches at present are bringing from \$7 to \$10 per ton, and even then the canneries cannot use what is offered to them by the growers. This is due to the fact that there is over fifty per cent of last year's crop of canned goods still in the warehouses, so taking all in all, the prospects for the coming season are not particularly bright.

SECRETARY E. M. SHEEHAN'S ADVICE TO WINE MEN.

Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Viticultural Commission, has issued the following statement:

"It appears that none of the sweet wine wineries will be able to finance themselves to the extent of a normal production due to the federal tax which applies to this vintage and which amounts to more than eighteen times the tax that has been levied by the federal government during the last nine years.

"Sweet wine makers are in a quandary whether the tax will be off after this year, or whether, according to the ruling of the commissioners of internal revenue, the tax will go to \$1.10 a gallon, and therefore will be thirty-seven times greater than the usual tax.

"This uncertainty is compelling many sweet wine makers to move heaven and earth in the matter of financing themselves this year so as to produce as much sweet wine as possible for fear of the doubling of the tax next year.

"This office would estimate the sweet wine production for the vintage just approaching will be about thirty per cent of the normal yield. Even with such a reduced production as this, the government would collect between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for the sweet wine made in the state, as against the former revenue of \$125,000 for our normal yield.

"California normally produces 18,000,000 gallons of sweet wine, and has paid \$125,000 to the government in taxes. This year California will produce possibly 6,000,000 gallons of sweet wine, and for the 6,000,000 gallons will have to pay the government about \$700,000 in tax money.

"There is a surplus of dry wine in California today and facing as it does the possibility of great overproduction of dry wine during the months of September and October, the situation for the dry wine people is also anything but encouraging.

"The raisin and table grape people are also much perturbed. It is not likely that they will find any market at all for their second-crop grapes and their culls. The natural tendency will be to crowd into their packs grapes of inferior quality because of their advance knowledge that the wineries are not going to take their culls and second crops.

"This office wishes to discourage any attempts on the part of the sweet wine makers to increase their production in gallons at the expense of the equality of the product. The practice would seriously damage the reputation of California's sweet wines, which are now natural in every character. Every gallon of brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines is going to cost the wine maker 55 cents instead of 3 cents as heretofore. He is thinking now of fermenting his grapes down to a very low point in sugar and thereby increasing the natural alcoholic content."

FRESNO WINE SITUATION.

Advices from Fresno are to the effect that the majority of the wine grape growers, who expect to crush their grapes, will probably turn them over to the California Wine Association under the terms of its second proposition.

This proposition, in brief, is to have the association do the crushing, paying for all cooperage and allowing the growers 120 gallons per ton. The question of price and terms will be left entirely with the association.

Many of the growers, however, do not expect to turn their grapes over to the association, but are planning on drying them. The majority of those who are planning to dry are growers who have Zinfandels or other varieties of wine grapes for which the California Associated Raisin Company has made no offer. Growers who are planning to dry assert they can get as much or more money for the grapes dried than they could with the wine market in its present condition, and furthermore, they assert that they do not enjoy the prospect of having their grapes crushed and then taking a chance on getting nothing at all.

The Wine Association will not handle Muscats, Malagas or varieties of grapes that will make good or fairly good raisin grapes.

The California Associated Raisin Company has offered to pay \$10 per ton for Feherzagoes and Malagas, and will crush them for wine. This company will probably secure the bulk of the Feherzagoes and a large percentage of the Malagas that are not shipped green.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

On September 14th South Carolina adopted state-wide prohibition. The majority in favor of prohibition was over 6,000. There were 60,000 votes cast. The city of Charleston rejected prohibition by a vote of 10 to 1.

Although the new law is effective January 1, 1916, there will be no real drought for a long time, since the State Dispensary Board laid in a large stock of liquors in anticipation of the result.

CONGRESSMAN BARCHFELD'S SPEECH ON THE HOBSON MEASURE.

Following is the speech of Congressman Andrew J. Barchfeld of Pennsylvania before the House of Representatives on the resolution introduced by Congressman Hobson in the sixty-fourth Congress:

Prohibition has now been taken as a trade-mark by the people who want to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors. They have a good motive, but a wrong method. They want to remove temptation from those who cannot resist it. But there is no magnet in the universe so powerful as prohibited temptation.

My district, the thirty-second congressional district of Pennsylvania, is the workshop of the world. I represent a constituency of over 300,000 inhabitants in five city wards and the outlying boroughs and townships of Allegheny county, south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. In times of our prosperity 100,000 men go each day, except the Sabbath, to the furnace door of the steel mills, the dark depths of the coal mines, and the furious activity of the factories, many of them with their lives in their hands, and draw from the minerals and materials of the earth the wealth of her resources. * * * These people look upon alcoholic liquors as a right, inborn and God-given. What prohibitionist from the cornfields of Kansas, the cotton fields of Alabama, or the seacoast of Maine, where the bootlegger votes for prohibition, has a right to command a steel worker in my district that faces 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit at the furnace door that he may not have his beer when the heat is ended? Stimulant to that constituent of mine is a food, and he would tell you it was a necessity. When the long day's work is over, the kind of a day's work that no agitator for prohibition can understand or appreciate, these men, as have their forefathers for generations, drink their beer, their wine, or their whisky, and they will defy all the prohibitionists in America to give one good reason why they should not.

Let me tell you that in times of prosperity the Jones & Laughlin American Iron & Steel Works employs 10,000 men; the United States Steel Corporation, 22,000 men; the Pittsburgh Coal Company, 11,000 men; and other industries similar great numbers in my district; and without drunkenness or excess these men demand places near the mills where they can secure their whisky and their beer, a bowl of soup and a ration of meat, that will replace the mighty energies they expend upon their labors.

I am a doctor of medicine by profession. The Hobson resolution begins with the statement that "exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison." As a physician, I state that this is either a play on words or an outright misstatement. In either event it is misleading, and flies in the face of medical practice and physiological science.

So far as this scientific aspect of the liquor question is concerned—incidentally, it is exactly the same today that it has been since that early day in the dawn of civilization when alcoholic liquors were first made a part of the civilized human's diet—I refer all true students of this great question to the report of the Committee of Fifty on the Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem, published in 1905. The conclusions reached by that eminent body of impartial investigators are at variance with the new discovery. Undoubtedly, however, in the prohibition propaganda we will always have the type of expert who, for his preconceived notion or the mere sake of his employment, will reach the kind of conclusion which Capt. Hobson has so elaborately set forth when he demonstrated that three ounces of alcohol, instead of having a food value or a fair effect of stimulation, was truly the great destroyer.

I am not defending alcohol for excessive use or advocating its use at all. I decry drunkenness as much as Capt. Hobson, and we have little of it in Pittsburgh. I simply say that wanton denunciation of alcohol does more harm than good; that we should honestly teach temperance, and not dishonestly preach prohibition; that we should, above all, tell the truth and abstain from lies, and remember that, after all, each man must control himself, and if he uses liquors, be temperate in their use. It is well to remember that a man may kill himself by overeating, and that a favorite method of committing suicide in China is by eating a half cupful of common table salt at one sitting.

Capt. Hobson and the prohibitionists want to introduce into the federal constitution something that is not there now and has never been there—a limitation upon the personal liberties of the citizen. In both federal and state constitutions are express restrictions upon the powers of the legislatures, restrictions which were adopted to protect the liberty and the property of citizens and to prevent confiscation and oppression by the mere vote of temporary majorities. * * * If these limitations and restrictions are to be taken out of the constitution as applying to one article of commerce and one class of business how long will they remain to protect other articles of commerce and other lines of business? If the property of the brewers and distillers, of the wholesalers and retailers is to be taken without compensation, how long will it be before a temporary majority will take other property without compensation or force upon the people some other great privation of rights? * * * If this doctrine of destruction, of removing the protection to life, liberty and property from the constitution is to be applied, why not apply it as the Socialist does and remove it absolutely, instead of piecemeal? For if it should be begun as the prohibitionists demand, it will continue until there is no safeguard to any one of any class, not even those who claim to represent the religious class. This doctrine has in other countries stripped the religious organizations of their property, taken the churches, and banished those who professed the Christian religion.

I, in part, represent the church people of Pittsburgh; and we have as many church members in Pittsburgh as they have in the whole State of Maine. Allegheny county has as many church members as the whole State of Kansas. More than that, we have a greater percentage of church members in Pittsburgh than can be found in any prohibition state or district anywhere in the United States. Pennsylvania and New York have one and one-half times as many church people as all the prohibition states in the union put together.

So I assume to speak for the majority of the church people as well as others of my constituents, and I do not leave that to Brother Hobson or the officers of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League has adopted the methods of the Caesars and threatens us with proscription—that men shall be set aside and parties abandoned if we Republicans and Democrats do not bow to its will. * * * We have repudiated the lobby, but the boldest, most pretentious lobbyist in Washington still watches over us, and some men may fear his vain threats to consign them to political graves.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINE SITUATION.

The disastrous effects of the Underwood tariff law upon the wine-making interests of Southern California by increasing the tax on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wine from 3 to 55 cents a gallon is betrayed in the announcement made September 14 by Internal Revenue Collector Carter that not more than ten gaugers will be employed during the wine-making season just beginning, as compared with more than twice that number in other years.

There are between twenty and twenty-five wineries in the district, but the work will now perforce be mostly confined to the manufacture of dry wines, that do not require fortification by the introduction of brandy. On this wine there is no tax except 8 cents a gallon, when sold, while with sweet wine the brandy tax must be paid within three months after the manufacture and an additional tax of 8 cents a gallon when placed on the market.

It is understood among the grape men that brandy this year will be made and placed in bond. Under the law the manufacturers have eight years within which to pay the tax of \$1.10 a gallon, hoping in the meantime that sanity will return to the statesmen in Washington and that something will be done to prevent the annihilation of the sweet wine industry in Southern California.

The prospects this season for wine-making were excellent and it is probable that the output of a year ago of 3,000,000 gallons of sweet wine would have been duplicated but for the prohibitive tax. As matters stand no more than 1,500,000 gallons will be made.

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"ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY."

A Review of Bulletin No. 12, by Professor Edward Hyatt, Issued by the Department of Education of the State of California.

ATENTION is called to Bulletin No. 12 issued by the Department of Health of the State of California "at the instance of the State organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The author of the bulletin is Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt.

A great portion of this bulletin is made up of quotations from celebrated persons. Whenever there is an opportunity Professor Hyatt sets forth quotations from well known prohibitionists, but in not a single instance does he quote from prominent anti-prohibitionists as such. A short paragraph from a work of Dr. David Starr Jordan, avowed prohibitionist, monopolizes pages 15 and 16, although some of the blank space available might have been used to quote from the German physician Liebig, anti-prohibitionist, who is, at least, as reliable an authority as Dr. Jordan. Professor Hyatt quotes at length from Frances Gulick Jewett, prohibitionist, but he fails to quote from the French physician Pasteur. He quotes from Professor Aschaffenburg of Heidelberg University, but does not quote from Professor Munsterberg of Harvard University. Completely overlooking Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, a nationally recognized medical authority of the United States, Professor Hyatt sets forth a quotation from Dr. Henry Smith Williams.

A review of the bulletin reveals the fact that it is decidedly and grossly one-sided. Even in cases where celebrated persons who were never considered as prohibitionists are quoted from the quotations are of such a nature as to suggest that those persons favored the contentions of Professor Hyatt and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. On page 5, the first page of the text, Dr. H. W. Wiley is quoted as saying, "As long as a man can keep his cells limpid and his protoplasm limpid, he will never grow old," but no reference is made to Dr. Wiley's attitude toward prohibition as indicated by his declaration: "I am for prohibition for children but temperance for adults." Even Benjamin Franklin is quoted from as follows: "Temperance puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, clothes on the bairns, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the constitution." But no reference is made to the courageous stand which Franklin always took against prohibition or to his advocacy of the drinking of wine without the addition of water. In the bulletin there is a quotation from Luther Burbank, but none from Martin Luther. There is one from Ben Johnson, a baseball magnate, but none from "rare, old Ben Jonson." Perhaps "rare old Ben" was not considered as being as up-to-date as "baseball Ben." But, then, why does Professor Hyatt quote from Xenophon who was some centuries anterior to "rare old Ben?" Why does he reproduce certain short paragraphs from the works of Homer, Shakespeare and Longfellow and avoid reproducing certain other paragraphs from the same works? Is it because the professor believes that there are no wise sayings excepting those which favor prohibition?

There appears to be a clear explanation of the purpose of the bulletin in the foreword, which appears on the title page, and which reads as follows: "For many years there has been on California's statute books a law requiring all teachers in the public schools to teach the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. This law was re-enacted and strengthened by the legislature of 1915. The pages within are intended to help the teachers in their difficult task of complying with this law. These later scientific facts and the expressions of famous persons form good material against a time of need."

Those words, "against a time of need," are of sinister importance. They mean a great deal to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and similar organizations which during the coming year will be keenly interested in a political campaign to impose upon California a state-wide prohibition law. It is but right that the supporters of the liquor traffic should consider that this bulletin, "Printed by the State Printer, 1915," has been issued "against a time of need" in behalf of the state-wide prohibition movement. This bulletin is to all intents and purposes purely a piece of pro-

hibition literature. It is not intended so much for the use of school teachers as for the influencing of voters.

As there are two parties interested in the coming state-wide prohibition campaign, a protest should be entered against the use of money of the state to help the prohibitionist party exclusively. If state funds are to be used to publish political literature they should be made available to the anti-prohibitionists as well as the prohibitionists.

In summarizing the "Alcohol and Efficiency" bulletin of Professor Hyatt it may be said that the work clearly demonstrates that the professor, like all other prohibitionists, does not develop his sense of justice by studying every side of the question, but rather cultivates prejudice, which always gains growth when every side but one is ignored. Although Professor Hyatt should know that it is every man's duty to himself to develop his sense of justice he shows that he has the tendency of all prohibitionists to cultivate cunning and win by dark methods. If the bulletin should gain adherents to the cause of prohibition it would be because it keeps from the readers all the established facts that are arrayed against prohibition.

WONDERFUL GRAPE EXHIBITS MADE BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

During the past three weeks the United States Department of Agriculture has amazed visitors at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition with the remarkable variety of grapes that can be grown in California. Over 250 varieties of table, raisin and wine grapes have been shown in the Palaces of Horticulture, Agriculture and Food Products, and they represent the choicest grapes grown in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Greece, Persia and Asia Minor.

The first grapes to be shown came from Fresno and a week later another installment arrived from Guasti, in San Bernardino county, while this week the Oakville output is featured. Before the vintage season closes it is expected that over 500 varieties of grapes will be shown.

It is doubtful if any fruit crop demonstrates better than grapes the wide diversity of climates and soils to be found in California. Strangers were surprised to find in the Fresno collection of fifty-eight varieties the Sultana and Muscat grapes of Spain suited for raisin purposes; the Zante currants of Greece; table grapes from Persia, and the Johannisberg Riesling and Frankenthal wine grapes of Germany, the Crasselas Fontaineau, Alicante Bouchet, Folle Blanche and Frontignan of France, and the Flame Tokay of Hungary.

Equally interesting were the 48 varieties that came from Guasti (formerly the Cucamonga Desert), where there is no irrigation and where no other fruit-bearing plants thrive without irrigation. They included among others the Kadarka, Pedro Ximenes, Cinsany, Pinot St. George, Mantua de Pilo, Carignan, Sauvignon Vert, Tannat, Chasselas Florence, Palomino, Jura Muscat, Pineau Noir Eppernay, Semmlon Blanc, Rothgipfler and Kleinberger.

The latest shipment from Oakville, Napa county, the largest experimental grape station of the Department of Agriculture in the United States, includes 25 American varieties and 27 red and white grapes from resistant vines that are direct producers and eliminate grafting entirely. Among the most interesting and beautiful clusters may be mentioned the Quagliano, Tinte de Madera, Trousseau, Muscat Hamburg, Barbarossa, Meunier, Beclan, Gamai Tinturier, Gamai de Bourgogne, Tinta Amerilla, Chasselas Rouge, Chasselas Rose de Falleaux, Petit Verdor, Chasselas Bouschet du Rhone, and Madeleine blanc d'ambre.

Professor George Husmann, to whom the Exposition is indebted for these remarkable grape displays, is at present in Fresno superintending the picking of another collection of grapes for the government exhibits in the Horticulture and Agriculture Palaces. He leaves in a few days for San Bernardino county, where another batch of varieties will be ready for gathering to be sent to San Francisco for the big "Grape Day" celebration to be held in the Court of Ceres on Friday, October 8th, under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

THE PROHIBITIONIST CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

(Celestino Fernandez Elias in "La Vinicultura Espagnola.")

FOR some time there have been coming from France noises of the struggle between the prohibitionists and the defenders of the existing conditions in the liquor trade, and at the present time the loud rumors indicate that the conflict is at its height.

French liquor journals are being devoted almost in their entirety to commentaries on incidents of the anti-liquor campaign, recognizing the fact that the prohibitionists are attacking, in the name of morality, respectable French interests with more tenacity and constancy than their patriotism permits them to display in connection with the war.

In its issue of the 31st of July the "Bataille Syndicaliste" (anti-militarist journal of Paris) the writer Grandidier says: "Before the war there was talk about hanging the anti-militarists. Much better would it have been to locate the evil which menaces France." In other words, these patriots of new breed, invoking morality and patriotism which they always derided, brazenly advise the hanging of the members of an industrial community numbering over 1,000,000 as being anti-patriots and poisoners, as they call them, notwithstanding the fact that this community contributes annually for purposes of government \$114,000,000.

French prohibitionists, not content with their successes in the past (the suppression of absinthe, etc., etc.) now seek the ultimate object within their reach, the total prohibition of the sale of wines and liquors. In support of their cause they set forth ridiculous arguments mixed with gross insults to dealers in wines and liquors, both wholesale and retail.

One Jean Finot, pseudonym of Finckelhouse, native of Warsaw, Poland, is one of the leaders of the prohibitionist vituperators. To

him has been directed an open letter by Mr. Emile Goulet, president of the Syndicat National, pointing out the danger to the nation through the forcible lockout of 1,500,000 persons now engaged in the liquor industry and trade.

Mr. Paul Taquet attributes the prohibitionist campaign to a plan of the enemies of France to create antagonisms among the civil and military classes, to make the soldiers more liable to attacks of cholera and to destroy the confidence which the French people have in their generals.

It is not likely that agents of foreign governments have anything to do with the French prohibition movement, but the poisoning of the minds of the people by the prohibitionists is such as to cause abnormal suspicions to arise.

As a consequence of this situation the united liquor trade of France has adopted some resolutions which are certain to have a serious effect. They are:

1. Withdrawal of all support from journals which attack the trade;
2. Investigation of the conduct of members of parliament toward discriminating between friends and foes;
3. Absolute closing of all wholesale and retail liquor establishments.

In the third resolution is the ultimatum which the liquor trade sends to the press and government of France. Tired of malicious persecution and rendered desperate, the liquor trade calls its last reserves into action. The die is cast! It will triumph now or succumb.

Triumph will come. It may be tardy, but it will be certain. It always rests ultimately with those who combat with solidarity, resolution, constancy and calmness.

Let the French dealers in wines and liquors know that in this crisis they can count with the sympathy and fervent vows for their triumph on the part of their Spanish colleagues.

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FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1915

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	4	1,198	\$ 468
Mexico	160	15,822	6,502
Central America	43	3,242	1,431
South America	12	7,171	3,605
Hawaii	226	39,115	22,278
Philippines	12	1,480	882
Samoa	..	1,130	662
Society Islands	4	2,005	811
Japan	14	3,017	1,062
Hong Kong	2	154	71
China	13	120	292
Siam	1	..	10
Dutch East Indies	..	489	331
Denmark	3	..	12

Total..... 494 74,943 \$38,417
 To New York—500 cases and 857,733 gallons, value \$247,779.
 To Boston—4 cases and 97,708 gallons, value \$44,471.

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Hawaii	70	5,032	\$9,438
Philippines	..	17	45
Denmark	1	..	7
Total.....	71	5,049	\$9,490

To New York—12 cases and 9,795 gallons, value \$19,792.
 To Boston—2,286 gallons, value \$5,046.

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	..	197	\$ 848
Central America	2	60	65
Hawaii	763	555	5,585
Philippines	..	16	32
Total.....	765	834	\$6,530

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
Alaska	5	\$ 65
British Columbia	10	70
Mexico	15	126
Central America	6	63
South America	270	850
Hawaii	667	5,045
Samoa	247	2,422
Society Islands	104	682
Hong Kong	50	291
Dutch East Indies	185	1,157
Korea	34	220
Siam	15	84
Total.....	1608	\$11,115

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—
 British Columbia—11 cases Champagne, value \$126; 71 tubs Sake, value \$888; 3 cases Grape Juice, value \$8; 12,305 pounds Malt, value \$337. Total value, \$1,359.
 Mexico—4 barrels Alcohol, value \$107; 14,710 pounds Malt, value \$374; 394 pounds Hops, value \$71. Total value, \$552.
 Central America—144 gallons Vermouth, value \$150; 15 cases Grape Juice, value \$60; 16 cases Mineral Water, value \$136; 12,670 pounds Malt, value \$338; 209 pounds Hops, value \$48. Total value, \$732.
 South America—6 cases Champagne, value \$174; 5 cases Mineral Water, value \$82. Total value, \$256.
 Hawaii—480 cases Dry Gin, value \$3,597; 78 cases Mineral Water, value \$477; 62 cases Liqueurs, value \$436; 55 cases Champagne, value \$2,018; 19 boxes Spirits, value \$283; 15 barrels Spirits, value \$1,440; 13 barrels Alcohol, value \$283; 15 barrels Spirits, value \$1,440; 13 barrels Alcohol, value \$538; 14 cases Alcohol, value \$80; 35 cases Vermouth, value \$220; 10 cases Grenadine Syrup, value \$40; 4 cases Grape Juice, value \$16; 2 cases Kummel, value \$80; 8 cases Creme de Menthe, value \$161; 2 cases Dubonnet, value \$20; 2 cases Rum, value \$80; 2 cases Benedictine, value \$85; 1 case

Lime Juice, value \$5; 1 keg Alcohol, value \$29; 96 gallons Gin, value \$144; 28 gallons Orange Cordial, value \$36; 30 pounds Hops, value \$7. Total value, \$9,792.
 Philippines—30 cases Liqueurs, value \$175; 5 cases Fruit Syrup, value \$20; 1 case Fruit Juice, value \$14; 2 cases Grape Juice, value \$8; 1 barrel Vermouth, value \$36; 5,281 pounds Hops, value \$1,183. Total value, \$1,436.
 British India—4 cases Grape Juice, value \$17.
 Samoa—10 barrels Soda Water, value \$90; 15 cases Ginger Ale, value \$27; 2 cases Cocktails, value \$22; 30 pounds Hops, value \$8. Total value, \$147.
 Society Islands—1 barrel Alcohol, value \$29; 2,214 pounds Hops, value \$217. Total value, \$246.
 Hong Kong—3 cases Grape Juice, value \$14.
 Siam—1 case Grape Juice, value \$5.
 Denmark—1 case Cordial, value \$8.
 England—177,207 pounds Hops, value \$26,600.
 New York—200 cases Champagne, value \$3,250; 100 cases Grape Juice, value \$551; 800 gallons Grape Juice, value \$500; 24 cases Mineral Water, value \$186; 19 cases Cordials, value \$220; 2 cases Sake, value \$30; 1 case Vermouth, value \$5; 200 gallons Vermouth, value \$1,345; 1 case Liqueurs, value \$10; 1 case Bitters, value \$6; 21 gallons Gin, value \$48; 157 gallons Rum, value \$351; 199,479 pounds Hops, value \$22,700. Total value, \$29,202.
 Grand total value—\$70,366.

California Wine to New York by Sea

RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

August 16 to 31.

California Wine.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Santa Cecelia."
 150 bbls. California Wine Association
 From San Francisco, S. S. "J. L. Luckenbach."
 1456 " Order
 From San Francisco, S. S. "Iowan."
 70 " C. Schilling & Company
 246 " Italian-Swiss Colony
 200 " C. Manzella & Sons
 214 " California Wine Association
 54 " French-American Wine Company
 75 " Piemont Winery
 395 " Oliveto Wine Company
 75 " C. Jouard
 60 " San Benito Company
 65 " P. Garguilo & Company
 100 " Zucker, Steiner & Company
 209 " Italian Vineyard Company
 320 " Order
 From San Francisco, S. S. "Honolulan."
 75 " Zucker, Steiner & Company
 460 " Lachman & Jacobi
 200 " Italian-Swiss Colony
 103 " A. Lachman
 386 " Order
 From San Francisco, S. S. "Kroonland"
 200 " M. Martini Wine Company
 200 " E. L. Spellman & Company
 100 " C. Schilling & Company
 76 " A. Lachman & Company
 110 " Samuel Bros. & Company
 220 cases Cresta Blanca Company
 70 bbls. G. Aquino
 221 " S. Sebastini
 380 " California Wine Association
 125 " Italy Wine Company
 95 " Morelli & Botta
 154 " Piemont Winery

Californian Brandy.

From San Francisco, S. S. "J. L. Luckenbach."
 5 bbls. Order
 15 hf-bbls. Order
 From San Francisco, S. S. "Kroonland."
 34 hf-bbls. Arthur Lachman
 From San Francisco, S. S. "Honolulan."
 16 hf-bbls. Lachman & Jacobi
 100 cases Italian-Swiss Colony



FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1915

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Ohionan," August 20.

9 cases Whisky	Los Angeles.
2 barrels Whisky	Los Angeles.
7 cases Wine	Los Angeles.
1 barrel Wine	Los Angeles.
10 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
24 1/4-barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
15 cases Gin	San Francisco.
10 kegs Gin	San Francisco.
36 gallons Gin	San Francisco.
65 cases Wine	San Francisco.
15 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President," August 20.

10 casks Beer	San Francisco.
21 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
6 cases Brandy	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," August 21.

35 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
70 barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor," August 23.

2 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
2 cases Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM GLASGOW per steamer "Machaon," August 23.

46 cases Stout	San Francisco.
95 cases Ale	San Francisco.
282 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
5 cases Wine	Seattle.
25 cases Whisky	Seattle.
30 cases Ginger Ale	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Finland," August 23.

175 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
10 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
10 cases Wine	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut," August 25.

918 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM ASTORIA per steamer "Great Northern," August 26.

23 cases various Liquors	San Francisco.
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FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Congress," August 27.

28 barrels Soda Water	San Francisco.
5 octaves Brandy	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," August 28.

300 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
195 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
48 1/2-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
32 1/4-barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Alaskan," August 28.

704 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
104 barrels Cordials	San Francisco.
6 cases Wine	San Francisco.

FROM PHILADELPHIA per steamer "Edison Light," August 30.

350 casks Beer	San Francisco.
260 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
60 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "City of Puebla," August 30.

1 keg Rum	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Edith," August 30.

400 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
210 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President," August 30.

25 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
20 cases Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Montanan," September 1.

390 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
130 casks Beer	San Francisco.
25 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
23 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
17 cases Gin	San Francisco.
10 casks Gin	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," September 2.

195 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
320 1/4-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
75 barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," September 8.

1831 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Texan," September 9.

500 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
130 cases Beer	San Francisco.
10 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
5 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
139 cases Grape Juice	San Francisco.

FROM WELLINGTON per steamer "Moana," September 9.

27 cases Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
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FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Civilian," September 10.

3520 cases Gin	San Francisco.
3150 cases Vermouth	San Francisco.
1969 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
35 octaves Whisky	San Francisco.
676 cases Brandy	San Francisco.
591 casks Wine	San Francisco.
2 octaves Wine	San Francisco.
200 barrels Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
216 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
20 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.
30 cases Whisky	Seattle.
1 1/4-cask Gin	Seattle.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Siberia," September 13.

444 cases Sake	San Francisco.
170 casks Sake	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," September 13.

916 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Hattie Luckenbach," September 13.

185 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
100 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
100 cases Beer	San Francisco.
50 cases Cider	San Francisco.
16 gallons Gin	San Francisco.
1 1/2-barrel Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Mexican," September 14.

130 casks Beer	San Francisco.
130 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
100 cases Wine	San Francisco.
75 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.
25 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
25 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
15 cases Rum	San Francisco.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "Peru," September 15.

2 cases Wine	San Francisco.
1 case Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka," during month.

302 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A.GROEZINGER

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THE "ECHO DE L'OUEST" MAKES A REPERCUSSION AMONG THE CLOUDS.

ON the 4th of September the "Echo de l'Ouest," a San Francisco daily, made a sorrowful attempt to startle its French readers by playing the part of a Zeppelin, devoting a column and a half to an article entitled "Sus a l'Alcool." The "Echo de l'Ouest" dropped several bombs from a very high altitude, but all of them exploded in the clouds and the only evil effects experienced by the French readers were the noise and the odor. There can be no doubt, of course, that the prohibitionist bombs of the "Echo de l'Ouest" came as a surprise to the French readers, but it is just as well that they came since the French people of California, to whom the state owes so much for the advancement of its wine industry, will hereafter know the "Echo" in its true colors.

The "Echo de l'Ouest" published, first of all, the resolutions passed by the recent congress of liquor dealers of France and then comments upon those resolutions, which read as follows:

"1. The wholesale and retail associations, united for defense and resolved to bring to an end the uncalled-for campaign against the liquor trade, decide, on the part of the wholesalers, to make no further advertising contracts with journals that lend their columns to prohibitionists and, on the part of the retailers, to exclude from liquor establishments the said journals, withdrawing subscriptions and ceasing to purchase copies of same;

"2. The wholesale and retail organizations shall at the commencement of the political campaign enlighten members as to the attitude of candidates to the end that support shall be given to those who support the liquor traffic and champion the interests of the producers and employees whose livelihoods are at stake;

"3. The delegates of the wholesale and retail associations recommend to the various organizations the following propaganda: Firstly, presentation to the government, to parliament and to the public authorities statements of the position of the liquor trade as defined by declarations approved in regular sessions of the organizations and, secondly, in case no consideration is given by the public authorities to the statements, steps shall be taken to close completely all wholesale and retail liquor establishments as a matter of protest."

With red-taped adherence to "La Guerre Sociale" of Paris, the "Echo de l'Ouest" publishes the following comments on these resolutions:

"In the foregoing there is contained a declaration of war. It takes the form of blackmail on the independent press and blackmail on candidates for office. * * * We adjure our confreres and our readers to join their efforts with ours. A sacred union against alcoholic liquors is an imperative duty."

When it is taken into consideration how closely the French

people of this state are identified with the wine industry the attitude of the "Echo de l'Ouest" is so extraordinary that it calls for further explanation on the part of the editor of that journal. It is quite probable that the editor of "Echo" took a pill in the day while suffering from a nightmare and got the wrong pill.

Of the many strange expressions in the "Sus a l'Alcool" article the following is especially interesting: "La France souffre de trois chancres rongeurs: le peril germanique, l'alcoolisme, la depopulation."

The writer of such stuff must be a student of diseases arising from lust, but, however that may be, the expression reminds one of the sayings of William Jennings Bryan. It will be remembered that Bryan said that the trouble with the Democratic party was whisky when everybody knew that the trouble was Bryan. The "Echo de l'Ouest" and "La Guerre Sociale" would say that the trouble with France is alcoholism when sensible people know that if there is anything the matter with France it is something of the nature of the "Echo de l'Ouest."

Another strange expression is the following: "If, profiting by the turmoil of the war, we do not now triumph over alcoholism we will never triumph." This shows how utterly unscrupulous the prohibitionist fanatics are. These bigots would take advantage of the desperate position of France to force prohibition upon her. It is of no consequence to them that there are 20,000,000 or more people in France unalterably opposed to prohibition. They insist upon prohibition even at the cost of creating nation-wide dissension

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

sions during a time of war. Prohibition is dearer to them than is their country.

Sus a "l'Echo de l'Ouest!"

STEAMER "KOREA" TO BE HANDLED BY SWAYNE & HOYT.

The Pacific Mail steamer "Korea" was turned over to her new owners—the Atlantic Transport Company—on completing the discharge of her Oriental cargo at San Francisco, and left for London, via the Panama Canal, September 23.

Swayne & Hoyt have been appointed Pacific Coast freight agents for the Atlantic Transport Company, and the vessel will be handled by them, where further particulars as to rates, etc., may be had and reservations for space should be made.

The "Korea" is a vessel of 20,000 tons capacity, with a speed of 18 knots, which means she should make the voyage to London in 27 days.

The vessel has luxurious passenger accommodations, but on this voyage none were carried.

NEW WATCHWORDS

Article by President Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University.

IT is a matter of no small concern to those who leave this university for the purpose of entering upon the active work of life, to realize what ideas and purposes are just now dominant in the minds of men and how these differ from those that have gone before. In the evolution of human ideas a curious cycle is observable. Beliefs and tendencies that have once appeared and that have been rejected or outgrown tend to reappear, sometimes in a new guise, with all the freshness of youth, and they are then acclaimed by those unfamiliar with their history as symbols of an advancing civilization. Probably the greatest waste recorded anywhere in human history is that which results from the attempt to do over again that which has once been done and found disappointing or harmful. If the study of history were more real and more vital than it is ordinarily made, and if it showed ideas, tendencies and institutions in their unfolding and orderly development, and if the lessons of history so studied were really learned and hearkened to, the world would be saved an almost infinite amount of loss, of suffering, and of discouragement.

When this college was young the word that rose oftenest and instinctively to the lips was liberty. Men were then everywhere seeking for ways and means to throw off trammels which had been placed upon them by institutions of long standing, but which were found to hamper them at every turn and to hem them in on every side. Liberty in those days meant not one thing, but many things. It meant freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press; it meant participation in the acts of government and in the choice of governing agents; it meant freedom to move about over the world, to seek one's own fortune under strange skies and in foreign lands, there to live the life that one's own mind and conscience selected as most suitable. Liberty was then the watchword, not in the New World alone by any means, but in the Old World as well, and particularly in France, which has so often pointed the ways of advance in the march of ideas. Standing in his place in the convention during the fateful spring of 1793, Robespierre pronounced this definition of liberty, which is almost the best of its kind: "Liberty is the power which of right belongs to every man to use all his faculties as he may choose. Its rule is justice; its limits are the rights of others; its principles are drawn from Nature itself; its protector is the law."

Whatever judgment may be passed upon Robespierre's conduct, certainly his thought on this fundamental question of liberty was clear and sound.

But during the years that have passed we have moved far away from this view of what is important in life. There has grown up, not alone in America, but throughout the world, an astonishingly widespread belief in the value of regulation and restriction not only as a substitute for liberty, but directly in opposition to it. That against which the leaders of the race revolted a century and more ago is now pressed upon us in another form as a desirable end at which to aim. Not liberty, but regulation and restriction are the watchwords of today, and they are made so in what is sincerely believed to be the greater public interest. John Stuart Mill, in his classic essay: "On Liberty," saw and described these tendencies nearly fifty years ago, but even his clear vision did not foresee the length to which restrictions on liberty have now been carried.

Just as the driving force of an engine is to be found in the steam chest and not in the brake, so the driving force in civilization will be found in liberty and not in restriction. The cycle will, in due time and after a colossal waste of energy and of accomplishment, complete itself, and liberty will once more displace regulation and restriction as the dominant idea in the minds of men. It is worth your while to take note, therefore, that while liberty is not now in the foreground of human thinking and human action, it cannot long be kept out of the place which of right and of necessity belongs to it.

The only logical and legitimate restriction upon liberty is that which is drawn from the like liberty of others. That men may live

together in family, in society, and in the state, liberty must be so self-disciplined and so self-controlled that it avoids even the appearance of license or of tyranny.

There are three possible ways of viewing and of stating the relationship between the individual and the group or mass of which he forms a part.

In the first place, each individual may be regarded as an end in himself whose purposes are to be accomplished at all hazards and quite regardless of what happens to his fellows. This is that extreme form of individualism which has always ended, and must always end, in physical conflict, in cruel bloodshed, in violent anarchy, and in the triumph of brute force. It does not provide a soil in which ideas can flourish.

In the second place, each individual may be regarded as a mere nothing, a negligible quantity, while the group or mass, with its traditions, its beliefs, and its rituals, is exalted to the place of honor and almost of worship. The logical and necessary result of this view has always been, and must always be, from the standpoint of human accomplishment in institutions, stagnation, powerlessness, and failure. It is this view of life which has from time immemorial held so many of the great peoples of the Orient in its grip and which has set them in sharp contrast with the active and advancing life of the west for nearly two thousand years past.

The third view of the relationship of the individual man to the group or mass is the one that I would press upon you as offering the fullest measure of individual happiness and achievement and the greatest amount of public good. It stands between the philosophy of self-assertion, of disorder, of brute force, and of anarchy on the one hand, and the stagnation of an unprogressive civilization on the other. It is the view which emphasizes the individual to the utmost, but which finds the conception of each individual's personality and accomplishment in his relations to his fellows and in his service to his kind. "He that loseth his life shall find it" is alike the last word of ethical philosophy and the supreme appeal of Christian morals. The enrichment and the development of the individual, in order, not that he may acquire, but that he may give; in order, not that he may antagonize, but that he may conciliate; in order, not that he may overcome and trample under foot, but that he may help and serve—this, as distinguished from the philosophy of disorder on the one hand and the philosophy of stagnation on the other, I call the constructive philosophy of the institutional life. It is built upon human individuality as a cornerstone and a foundation. The higher and loftier the structure rises, the more plainly it points upward, the heavier is the burden that the foundation bears and the greater is its service to God and to man.

JUDGE ELBERT GARY'S SUMMARY OF THE MOTIVES.

"The Preacher advocates Temperance because he is a fanatic and desires a union of Church and State; the Lawyer from his pride and vanity of hearing himself speak; and the hired agent for his salary."—Judge Elbert Gary.



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89 AT NAPA PRO-
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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of August, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	187.7
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	37,260.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	10,848.4
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	975.0

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of August, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	44,796.5
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	18,044.9
Exported	53.4
Tax paid from warehouse	53,331.0
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	6,301.7
Remaining in bond August 31, 1915	3,241,206.7

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of August, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	397.2
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	307.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	23.5
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	25.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of August, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	369.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	659.6
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,797.9
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in bond August, 1915	199,923.4

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	6,301.7
Brandy actually used for fortification	4,442.0
Port produced	11,204.31
Sherry produced	13,787.94
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1915	24,992.25

SWEET WINE PRODUCED IN SIXTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA IN AUGUST, 1915—NO WINES PRODUCED.

Reflections of John Huntington Safford on Prohibition in the East.—The "dry" little cities downstate are the most woebegone spots on earth. Why, the people stand around in the streets with such lost-soul expressions on their faces that it is pitiful to behold. Then there's Maine—thirty years sick and just beginning to recuperate. There has always been, and always will be, a strong and determined minority, but more often a majority, who, like myself, will not accept a dose of prohibition poppycock. We will never admit that the state or the nation has the right (although it may have the power) to legislate on the matter of our natural appetites. Imagine the situation with Chicago "dry," if you can! A million and more temperate people utterly contemptuous of such legislation. Intelligent men, with minds not inoculated with the virus of prohibition, shudder to think of the consequences!

Seth Low's Advice.—Of the beauty of the Exposition, and the remarkable chance offered to the world to see something truly wonderful, one can do no better than quote an excerpt from an interview with ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York, published recently in the "American Wine Press." "I advise every American to go, who can possibly do so," said Mr. Low. "There is no sacrifice within reason that should not be made to get there. In all probability this will be the last world's fair for a long time. The present generation is not likely to see another. Under present conditions it is inconceivable that there should be one for many years to come, and this Exposition is something the people of this country, particularly of the east, cannot well afford to miss. My advice is 'Go to the Fair!' I can not make that too strong."

PROHIBITION

(From the New York "Evening Sun" of August 27, 1915.)

A news despatch from Topeka, published in "The Sun" a few days ago, gave some hint of the extremes to which "prohibition" will presently run in this country if the sanity of the people at large does not put an immediate curb upon it. It appears that the new State Civil Service Commissioners of Kansas have promulgated a set of rules under which users of cigarettes are to be barred from public employment as well as those who drink.

By an apt coincidence we received about the same time a letter signed "Herman Trent, of the Anti-Saloon League," and dated from 148 Tenaflly Road, Englewood, N. J.—apparently a real person—in which the following startling declaration occurred:

"Speaking now in my personal capacity, and not as a member of the Anti-Saloon League, I will say that I regard the anti-liquor crusade as merely the beginning of a much larger movement—a movement that will have as its watchword 'Efficiency By Government.' If I had my way I would not only close up the saloons and the racetracks. I would close all tobacco shops, confectionery stores, delicatessen shops and other places where gastronomic devilties are purveyed—all low theaters and bathing beaches. I would forbid the selling of gambling devices such as playing cards, dice, checkers and chess sets; I would forbid the holding of socialistic, anarchistic and atheistic meetings; I would abolish dancing; I would abolish the sale of tea and coffee and I would forbid the making or sale of pastry, pie, cake and such like trash."

To the ordinary man this may seem the mere raving of wild fanaticism. As a matter of fact everything Mr. Trent has listed has the advocacy of large groups of otherwise intelligent people, and all but one or two items have been included in prohibitory bills introduced in the legislatures of one or more states. Indeed, we can recall several favorite subjects of prohibition which Mr. Trent omits—probably because he didn't think of them—as, for instance, "peek-a-boo" shirt waists, abbreviated bathing dresses, novels of all sorts, but especially love stories; chewing gum, hat-pins, flowers at funerals, ditto at weddings, kissing, soda water and the presence of women on the streets unaccompanied by men after sundown in summer, or 8 p. m. in winter. We are neither jesting nor exaggerating. All these things have been proposed and advocated with more or less weighty arguments. They have all been and daily are included in forecasts of the future when the world becomes really well regulated.

Neither do we believe Mr. Trent is jesting or exaggerating. The tone of his letter suggests that he is in deadly earnest. The principal topic is the new Oregon law which compels the recipient of alcoholic liquor from another state to file an affidavit with his county clerk that it is to be used for sacramental purposes only. Mr. Trent thus comments:

"Yes, that little clause in the oath that any receiver of liquor in Oregon must take was put there by means of a trick, and that trick was thought out by the officers of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, as I happen to know. Now the question is, What do people like your correspondent propose to do about it? The joke is decidedly on them. Oh, how they hate tricks and jokers in state laws, these liquor fellows who used to be such adepts at slipping in the jokers themselves! What superior moral beings they are! They wouldn't stoop to such moral baseness as the Anti-Saloon Leaguers are guilty of—not they! They believe in "personal liberty," they do—liberty to drink what you please—whisky, gin, beer, cider, rum, pure alcohol, varnish arsenic, prussic acid, liquid paint or any other poison.

"When Oregon's law goes into effect that state will be the highest and driest spot on earth. Please take note that the slips bearing the signed oaths of liquor receivers must be filed with the county clerk and that he must treat them as public records, allowing access to them at any time. Now, what we Anti-Salooners propose to do is to keep consulting those records, follow them up

and see what each receiver of liquor has done with it (it will not be hard to find out whether he has used it for sacramental purposes) and, in case he has violated his oath by drinking the liquor as a beverage, prosecute him for perjury to the limit of the law and let him rot for a few years in jail. Do you think that will hold them?"

Assuredly the writer of the above is not joking. He is animated with the fervor of the Spanish Inquisition or a Scotch conventicle. He is quite sure of what is right, or rather of what is wrong, regardless of any one else's views and—vengeance is his, not the Lord's. As he cannot whip or burn in the present age, he would have the evil doer rot in jail.

These cases which we cite, the action of a State Department and the declaration of faith of an anti-saloon zealot, seem to us to be highly instructive. They are characteristic of the prohibition spirit, the will to rule the private lives of men and women with the iron hand, strictly for their own good, of course, but without the slightest regard to individual conscience or individual will. The prohibitive tyranny grows and becomes bolder with use, and each shackle that it imposes on the community is an encouragement and an incentive to devise another. There is no end to it. Mr. Trent takes pains to say that he speaks for himself and not for his league. We think it likely that few of his associates would be as sweeping as he, but all of his fads have their supporters; some of them are no doubt favored by one group and others by another. Quite certainly when or if the liquor "crusade" be won a large party will be formed to back up Dr. Pease and the virtuous Annette Hazelton in warring on tobacco. After the Demon Alcohol, the Siren Nicotine! The movement is almost here, and war on theaters, cards and dancing may not be far off.

It is nearly time for temperate men to take account of the prohibition situation. Whither are we drifting in the matter of state despotism over individual conduct? Are the people of the future to be human beings with souls of their own or puppets of moralistic specialists who shall brood over the country with a blackness of artificial propriety, smothering every spark of humanity, every gleam of joy from lives narrowed down to the worship of money and the dread of hell?

NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURE AFFECTING LIQUOR TRADE IN FRANCE.

The French minister of finance, Alexandre Ribot, introduced in the chamber of deputies on August 27th a bill providing for a comprehensive reform in the liquor trade. The measure contemplates suppression of privileges enjoyed by private individuals, who are permitted to distill brandy from their own fruits, and for an increase in the tax on alcohol from \$2.40 to \$5 a gallon. To this is added a tax on consumption of \$1 a gallon on appetizers and liqueurs. Memoranda attached to the bill contain an estimate that if the consumption of the article affected should decrease by one-half the government would receive increased revenue to the amount of \$2,000,000.

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A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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DISASTROUS EFFECT OF NEW BRANDY TAX ON SWEET WINE INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE imposition of the new tax of 55 cents a gallon on brandy used in the fortification of wine has already proven to be a crushing blow upon the sweet wine industry of the State of California, and at the same time, from the standpoint of revenue, it has proven to be a dismal expedient on the part of the Department of Internal Revenue.

During the month of August, 1915, there were produced in California but 24,992 gallons of sweet wine as compared with 140,529 gallons produced in August, 1914, under the old tax of 3 cents a gallon for the brandy used in fortifying. The production of sweet wine has, therefore, been reduced for the month of August just 83 per cent owing entirely to the operation of the new tax. It is safe to say that the reduction of output for the year 1915 will be between 80 and 90 per cent as compared with the year 1914.

Taking August only into consideration it is shown that the revenue derived by the United States government from the sweet wine industry of California has amounted to approximately \$2,750, as compared with \$1,050 in August, 1914, under the old 3-cent tax. In order to secure the \$1,700 extra revenue the Department of Internal Revenue has brought about a reduction of output of 115,537 gallons, representing a value of \$34,660 to the wine industry of California. In other words, for every \$1 of increased revenue secured the Department of Internal Revenue has caused California to lose \$20.

As the wine making season advances the illogical action of the Department of Internal Revenue will be brought forth more clearly.

The action of the government can not be justified from any standpoint of intelligence whatsoever.

AWARDS MADE BY THE PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO.

On the 30th of August the Exposition Commission for Exhibitors of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego announced the following awards:

Wines and Beer.

Italian Vineyard Company, wines, gold medal.
Sierra Madre Vintage Company, wines and brandy, gold medal.
Los Angeles Brewing Company, beer, gold medal.

EFFICIENCY AND ALCOHOLISM.

IT is claimed by prohibitionists that alcohol reduces efficiency. This is denied by anti-prohibitionists, who declare that teetotalers are notoriously inefficient. Many questions arise from the stands taken by both sides. Among these the following are the most prominently set forth:

If employers (according to the prohibitionists) find that total abstinence increases the productivity of workers why do they not pay to teetotalers higher wages or salaries than to non-abstainers?

Is the object of efficiency simply to increase productivity so that the employers only may profit?

Inasmuch as teetotalers do not spend as much as non-abstainers, would not the result of efficiency based on total abstinence be a reduction of wages and salaries and an increase of the output of the workers?

These questions are productive of contradictory deduction which bring to naught the claims of the prohibitionists.

Let us examine the subject from the standpoint of the anti-prohibitionists.

Mr. Harrington Emerson is considered to be the greatest expert on efficiency in the United States. His view of efficiency is that it enables a worker to do less work and get more for it. From a common-sense standpoint this is the correct view. It means: The greatest production with the least exertion.

Whatever may be the cause, it is an established fact that the most capable workers are the most inclined to indulge in alcoholic liquors. This is not only the case with mechanics, miners, etc., etc., but as well with thinkers as exemplified by Shakespeare, Balzac, etc., etc. It almost appears that industry and genius have a predilection for alcohol while mediocrity is closely allied with teetotalism. The efficiency of Shakespeare, Balzac, Dumas and others was clearly a case of the greatest production with the least exertion. It shows that to persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors work is actually a form of recreation. To the teetotalers work is always a hardship.

One reason why the teetotalers are so inefficient, is that they take life too seriously. From the standpoints of Shakespeare and Hugo those who worry the least achieve the most. How can we expect the teetotalers of the prohibitionist type to accomplish much when we know that they worry from the cradle to the grave?

Employers do not pay teetotalers more than non-abstainers, because they know that the teetotalers are not the more efficient. They know teetotalers are over-careful of themselves, are afraid that work might hurt them and are not considerate of the interests of the employers. Employers know that the non-abstainers put their hearts in their work, give the best that is in them to the accomplishment of their tasks and are cheerful in responding to the call of their employers in times of emergency or danger. The employers weigh in the balance the two well-known phrases, "Such a man is a most willing and capable worker but he drinks," and "Such a man is shiftless and awkward but he is always sober," and they come to the conclusion that the man who earns his living by his industry is just as valuable as the man who earns it by his sobriety. That is why the teetotaler is never paid more than the non-abstainer.

Prohibitionists will never convince anyone that teetotalism increases efficiency until they persuade captains of industry to pay more to teetotalers than to non-abstainers, since teetotalism increases productivity.

As a matter of justice workers should be paid according to their productivity. No captain of industry is likely to claim that because teetotalers spend no money for liquor they should be able to work for less wages or salaries than men who drink. The captain of industry is not interested in what his workers do with their earnings. All he should concern himself about is how much they produce for him during their working hours. Prohibitionists ought to have no difficulty in persuading employers to raise wages and salaries of teetotalers, if their efficiency argument is right. If they can not get justice for their kind they should alter their stand on efficiency or retire from the premises.

EFFICIENCY CRANKS AND RUSSIAN PROHIBITION.

PROHIBITIONISTS are especially "loco" on efficiency. They are extremely amusing on this subject, since they get "balled up" in the most inefficient style. Take, for instance, an editorial in the prohibitionist Healdsburg "Tribune." The writer exceeds the speed limit on efficiency in regard to prohibition Russia, to-wit:

"Again, it is not impossible that the enlightened world, when this war is over, will be ready to banish the liquor traffic from the earth. The warring nations have banished it from the army and navy; the leading men of all the nations, on this account, have voluntarily become total abstainers during the war. Russia has declared that she will never return to the manufacture of vodka. Did we ever stop to think that the loss of, and the danger to, human life have brought about the great discoveries and inventions that have blessed the human race? The air-brakes, the block system, and hundreds of other inventions to conserve human life have been the result of human sacrifice. The ravages of cholera, of diphtheria and of yellow fever led to the discovery of the serum that counteracts these infectious diseases and to that sanitary way of living that makes them possible."

The writer should have said "impossible" instead of "possible." In this little blunder he forfeits his whole argument for efficiency.

Some time ago a prohibitionist editorial writer of the Fresno "Republican" in a "wise" article produced the following:

"Russia has now gone completely dry. A decree has been issued abolishing the sale even of wine and beer in the high class cafes of Petrograd. In the beginning, Russia's prohibition was very like that of some of our own southern states. It was intended to deprive the common people of the things they drink, without interfering with the privileges of gentlemen. Unfortunately, even in Russia it is difficult to define conclusively who is a gentleman. Apparently the rule of the restaurant waiters is that any man with a derby hat and a coat is a gentleman. Also, it was discovered that people can, if they must, get drunk on beer and wine, though of course it can be done much more quickly and cheaply on vodka. So finally the prohibition decree was made absolute and all-inclusive, and it is now impossible in Russia to procure drink of any sort anywhere. But efficiency in peace, if not so immediately disastrous, is at least as expensive as in war."

In this case "inefficiency" should have been used instead of "efficiency," but the effect of the little blunder is to discredit the entire argument of the writer.

Both cases show that prohibitionists are altogether too positive. They are so positive that they can not use a negative. It is a pity that they can not learn that in order to "affirm the affirmatives" they must "negate the negatives."

It would not be fair for the editors of the two papers mentioned to blame the typists or the proofreaders for these remarkable blunders, since it is to be supposed that, "for the sake of efficiency" the typists and proofreaders on those papers must be teetotalers.

But, "coming down to brass tacks," we would like to ask the "Tribune" and the "Republican" this little question: "What do you really think of the efficiency of Russia after what has occurred in that happy prohibition land during the past few months?"

Prohibitionists had almost led the world to believe that Russia was going to teach a wonderful lesson in efficiency after having adopted prohibition.

Princes of Efficiency, Infallible Jugglers of the Mighty Sceptre of Prohibition, please do not prate of "efficiency" to us again until you get your wits together and, moreover, remember the old German adage: "Do not spit in the water lest you might have to drink it!"

Decreased Shipments of Chartreuse.—Shipments of Chartreuse liqueur, made at Tarragona, Spain, by the industry transferred from France, amounted in 1913 to \$501,300, while in 1914 they decreased to \$273,000. The distillery closed down temporarily, and small shipments now made are drawn from stock on hand.

THE "EXAMINER" SHOULD INVESTIGATE FURTHER.

ON the 26th of September the San Francisco "Examiner" set forth a full page article which might have been entitled "A Road to Whisky" or "Many Roads to Whisky," but which did not bear any lucid title whatsoever. This article is supposed to be in favor of temperance and against prohibition, but there are some things in it that might have been better written if the writer had been more careful in his investigations. Concluding paragraphs in the article condemn prohibition and commend the drinking of light wines as the surest means of overcoming drunkenness. These paragraphs place the "Examiner" on record as being opposed to the destruction of the wine industry of the State of California through the imposition of prohibition at the next general election in November, 1916. They read as follows:

"Prohibition, unfortunately, as it works in America, does not drive it out, but, on the contrary, increases its sale, since it makes it impossible to get the less dangerous drinks and gives whisky the monopoly."

"In Italy, where practically every man drinks light wine temperately and nobody drinks whisky, there is less drunkenness than in the prohibition state of Maine, which has not a tenth of Italy's population but which compels its inhabitants to drink whisky, easily hidden, if they drink anything."

It is not right to say that the drunkenness which exists in the prohibition state of Maine or in any other prohibition state is due to whisky. If the "Examiner" would investigate closely it would find that there is very little real whisky sold in prohibition states. Legitimate manufacturers of whisky do not seek trade in prohibition states, being amply satisfied with trade in license states. Practically all the trade in the prohibition states is controlled by illicit dealers, who are just as unscrupulous in defrauding customers as they are in hoodwinking law. Such dealers do not sell whisky. What they sell as whisky is a vile concoction manufactured by themselves on their own premises. The illicit dealers are not at all averse to adding drugs to the liquor they sell. After becoming violators of the law in one way it is no great step for them to become violators in another way. The selling of imitation "whisky" leads to the adding of cocaine to the concoction, since it is well known that cocaine will bring the customer back. Illicit dealers must keep their customers. If the "Examiner" would investigate rightly it would find that the drunkards of prohibition states have not got the whisky habit, but have the cocaine habit.

Production of Marsala Wine in 1914.—The production of Marsala wine was only about one-third that of 1913. The total yield of wine for 1913 amounted to 1,272,027 hectoliters and in 1914 it was 1,596,918 hectoliters (33,603,100 and 42,185,800 gallons, respectively). Owing to stocks carried over from 1913 and the disruption of trade by the war, prices were considerably lower.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

SATISFACTORY conditions are reported in all branches of the trade with the exception of the wine business, which is depressed owing to the concern caused by the brandy tax. The brewers report that the volume of sales during the past month was large. Wholesale liquor dealers have found that the fall business has set in with a vim that indicates that trade will be brisk for some time to come.

DRY WINES.—Movement during the month was in much larger volume than during August. Shipments by rail showed an increase of 50 per cent over those of the previous month. This was most probably due to the reduction of freight rates. By sea the shipments were 10 per cent larger than in August.

Shipments out of the state by rail amounted to 577,488 gallons and by sea to 1,030,384 gallons and 998 cases.

Receipts by sea were 591 casks, 295 cases, 2 octaves and 1 barrel; 700 cases of champagne were received.

SWEET WINES.—Depression continued to prevail. Indications are that there will be very little sweet wine produced in the State of California before the end of the year.

No sweet wine was produced in the Sixth District during the month of August. Production in the First District amounted to 24,992.25 gallons as compared with 140,529.37 gallons during August, 1914.

BRANDIES.—Increased animation was reported in the trade. Demand is strong and shipments are in good volume. There were shipped out of the state by rail 19,331 gallons and by sea 17,130 gallons and 83 cases, 16,289 gallons and 14,800 gallons and 123 cases, respectively, for the corresponding period of 1914, or a comparative gain of 16 per cent.

Production in August was 45,165.6 gallons; in bond August 31, 3,441,130.1 gallons.

WHISKIES.—A continual improvement was reported throughout the month of September. Exports by sea out of the state amounted to 765 cases and 834 gallons, valued at \$6,530. Imports amounted to 3,147 cases, 482 barrels, 24 ½-barrels and 35 octaves.

BEER.—There was very satisfactory trade throughout the month of September. While but slightly better than August, 1915, September was much better than the September of 1914, which was the best month of 1914.

Shipments out of the state by sea were 1,608 packages, valued at \$11,115.

Imports by sea were 5,887 barrels, 1,220 casks, 630 hogsheads, 468 ½-barrels, 230 cases and 32 ¼-barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—These were nearly three times as large as during the previous month, amounting to \$70,366.

IMPORTATIONS.—Importations were about in the same volume as during the previous month, with the exception of the item of beer, of which about twice as much was imported as during the month before. Receipts by sea were:

Whiskies, 3,147 cases, 482 barrels, 24 ½-barrels, 35 octaves; Brandies, 740 cases, 5 octaves; Wines, 591 casks, 295 cases, 2 octaves, 1 barrel; Beer, 5,887 barrels, 1,220 casks, 630 hogsheads, 468 ½-barrels, 230 cases, 32 ¼-barrels; Stout, 500 cases; Ale, 105

cases; Sake, 444 cases, 170 casks; Cider, 50 cases; Vermouth, 350 cases; Gin, 3,572 cases, 10 casks, 10 kegs, 5 barrels, 1 ½-barrel, 1 ¼-cask, 112 gallons; Rum, 15 cases, 1 keg; Champagne, 700 cases; Ginger Ale, 200 barrels, 30 cases; Lime Juice, 60 cases; Soda Water, 28 barrels; Mineral Water, 216 cases; Grape Juice, 39 cases; Fruit Juice, 27 cases; Cordials, 154 barrels, 25 cases; Liqueurs, 10 cases; Miscellaneous Liquors, 10 cases.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA August, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	577,488
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,300
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	1,030,384
Exports by sea, cases	998
Total bulk wine	1,607,872
Total cases	4,298

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk	19,130
Exports by sea, gallons	17,130
Exports by sea, cases	83
Total brandy exports, gallons	36,260
Cases by sea	3

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY RELIEVING WINE SITUATION.

Grape growers are signing up all over the Fresno district with the California Associated Raisin Company for their wine grapes, under the offer made recently by the Associated to handle, through agreement with the wineries, certain varieties of grapes unfit for first-class raisins.

Mr. Wylie M. Giffen, president of the Associated, says: "Growers are coming in very freely in answer to our offer. We are getting a lot of grapes signed up and feel practically certain that the grapes desired, which make inferior raisins, will be kept off the market by our offer to have them made into wine. It is impossible to give even a vague estimate as to the quantity of grapes that will be signed up."

CANAL SCHEDULE No. 7 OF THE LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Eastbound—September-October.

Steamers	From San Francisco	From East San Pedro	Due at New York
"Edith"	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	Oct. 1
"Hattie Luckenbach"	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
"Harry Luckenbach"	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
"Pleiades"	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 2
"Carolyn"	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
"J. L. Luckenbach"	Oct. 16	Oct. 18	Nov. 1
"Florence Luckenbach"	Oct. 22	*	Nov. 1
"Fredk. Luckenbach"	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2

From San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, connecting with Atlantic Coast ports and interior points.

Direct deliveries from cars to steamers at San Francisco and East San Pedro.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT MAKES WIDE BREACH IN ARIZONA PROHIBITION LAW—LIQUOR MAY BE SHIPPED INTO ANY DRY TERRITORY.

(From the Los Angeles "Times" of September 30.)

FOLLOWING the exclusive publication in "The Times" September 29 of the fact that, while the traffic in liquor may be prohibited anywhere, there is no such thing as dry territory inasmuch as shipments of liquor may be made to any destination for personal consumption, Los Angeles breweries and wholesale liquor dealers received a flood of orders from residents of small cities in California where ordinances have held that possession is sufficient to convict. Many orders came by telegraph from Arizona.

Railroads and express companies which have been refusing shipments of liquor into supposedly-dry territory September 29 passed word to the proper departments that all such shipments may hereafter be accepted.

The belated discovery of the Supreme Court ruling, announced by Justice Day on June 14, and the exclusive announcement of that discovery in "The Times" September 29, caused a hurried conference of railway freight officials and attorneys yesterday morning.

Later, railroad officials called on Col. Henry Laub, head of the liquor interests in Southern California, and discussed the features of the case with him.

The surprise occasioned by the announcement is that the railroads and express companies were unaware of the existence of the ruling. The Kentucky case, upon which Justice Day wrote his opinion affecting the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor traffic law, was a prosecution of the Adams Express Company for taking liquor for personal use from Tennessee into Whitley county, Kentucky, dry territory.

Justice Day, for the United States Supreme Court, held it was bound to accept the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeal that the Webb-Kenyon act was not applicable to cases where liquor was shipped interstate for personal consumption. The conviction of the express company in the lower court was therefore set aside.

In consonance with the opinion of the highest court is the ruling of the Appellate Court in a recent case. This provides that no city has the right to pass ordinances providing that possession of liquor is ground for legal prosecution of the owner or possessor.

While the construction of the Webb-Kenyon case restores a certain liberty to the citizens of Arizona, supposedly a dry state, the Appellate Court ruling makes invalid all ordinances on the subject enforced by incorporated cities.

The far-reaching effect of both decisions not only stimulated the liquor traffic and opened up territory that was thought to be lost to them, but caused a sensation among the prohibitionists on the eve of the launching of their initiative petitions for the 1916 election.

The decisions hold that prohibition does not prohibit. In other words, that if California is voted dry next year, the purveyors of liquors within the state will be the only ones to suffer, as the people will be allowed to receive liquors from eastern distilleries and from the breweries and wineries of other states.

The prohibitionists will ask that the traffic in liquor in California be abolished and will offer two amendments to the constitution to bring about this end, but they regard the opinion of the United States Supreme Court declaring that there is no such thing as dry territory to be a nearly-fatal handicap to their argument.

(This decision will cause disorder in the camps of the prohibitionists not only in Arizona but in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. As published in the REVIEW of the 31st of July the gist of the decision reads: "Therefore, the question of what a man will drink or eat or own, provided the rights of others are not invaded, is one which addresses itself alone to the will of the citizen. It is not within the competency of the government to invade the privacy of a citizen's life and to regulate his conduct in matters in which he alone is concerned, or to prohibit him any liberty the exercise of which will not directly injure society.")

After prohibition goes into effect in Washington and Oregon

it will be seen whether or not any bare majority can prescribe the amount a man may drink. Before Washington and Oregon have prohibition test cases will be made in Arizona and Idaho to determine whether or not it is a crime to possess liquor and these cases will be decided by the United States Supreme Court.—Editor.)

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S SERVICE TO NORFOLK AND PHILADELPHIA.

So great is the demand for California products along the Atlantic Coast that the Luckenbach Steamship Company is to commence a regular monthly service to Philadelphia and to Norfolk, a freighter to be dispatched to each of these ports once every four weeks. This new service is in addition to the regular weekly departures from San Francisco for New York.

According to an announcement by the company, the freighter "Hattie Luckenbach" is to be the first vessel put in this special service. This freighter was dispatched from San Francisco for Philadelphia September 20th, and once every four weeks thereafter there will be a sailing from this port to the Pennsylvania port.

The service to Norfolk is to be inaugurated October 22d, when the "Florence Luckenbach" leaves San Francisco with a full cargo. Departures for Norfolk will be each four weeks after this initial sailing.

After discharging their California cargoes at either Norfolk or Philadelphia, the vessels will proceed to New York to take on full cargoes for California ports.

FORESTVILLE WINERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A fire of mysterious origin broke out in the Lehn Winery, near Forestville, Sonoma county, September 12, and the winery and contents were a total loss. The winery contained 635,000 gallons of wine, which was a total loss. This is the second severe loss suffered by Mr. Lehn. At the time of the earthquake in 1906 his casks were shaken down and he lost about 500,000 gallons of wine.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

RAINIER BREWING COMPANY COMMENCES BREWING OPERATIONS OCTOBER 1st AT THE NEW PLANT OF THE COMPANY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS new brewery, herein pictured, is located on Bryant street, between Fifteenth and Alameda streets, San Francisco, and is the largest brewery west of the Rockies (excepting only the Rainier Brewery in Seattle), and it is, without exception, the most modern brewery in the world.

The same policy, which has been responsible for Rainier Beer



The Magnificent "Rainier" Brewery, in San Francisco

Quality, has been carried out in the construction of its new home. Nothing has been spared in the building of this plant, and every device, mechanism and detail that might improve that already superior quality, have been taken advantage of. Convince yourself by visiting the new plant the first time that you are in the neighborhood.

The Rainier Beer, now being brewed in San Francisco, will be ready for the market early in the spring of next year.

Rainier Beer, brewed entirely from San Francisco water, was awarded the Grand Prize (highest possible award) at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915.

REPORT OF JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY.

The Julius Levin Company reports that sales of all brands handled by the firm are in highly satisfactory volume. "Old Taylor" Whisky is moving in substantial volume, transactions being far in advance of those of last year in both size and number. Indications are that the fall trade this year will prove to be the best on record.

THE FLY TRAP RESTAURANT.

It is now six years since the Fly Trap Restaurant was established at 73 Sutter street, San Francisco, by Messrs. H. Besozzi and A. Tollini. Since the opening day the restaurant has enjoyed a wide reputation for both cuisine and service. The regular French dinners constitute a feature that attracts to the restaurant everybody who knows that good eating is one of the most important co-relatives of right living. The chef in charge of the culinary department of the Fly Trap is one of the stars of his profession. Among the wine men of California the Fly Trap has an unique reputation. The restaurant is one of the best known establishments in the commercial center of San Francisco. As well as being designed to accommodate business men it appeals to ladies and families, the second floor being especially suitable for the latter. Under the direction of Messrs. Besozzi and Tollini the fame of the Fly Trap is being spread far during this, the Exposition Year.

CIGAR NAMED AFTER COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

The firm of Garcia & Vega, one of the leading importers of America, has honored Kentucky's Grand Old Man, Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., by naming after him the latest brand of cigars produced by the celebrated factory of the firm at Tampa, Florida. The "Colonel Taylor" cigar is a clear Havana, manufactured in bond at Tampa. It is a credit to the firm, as it should be, since any product named after Colonel Taylor must be of the very highest quality to be entirely consistent. The Julius Levin Company of 44 Beale street, San Francisco, has been favored with the agency for the "Colonel Taylor" cigar.

LUNCHEON TO MR. F. J. SAUNDERS.

A pleasant trade luncheon was that given on August 28 to Mr. F. J. Saunders, traveling representative, en route to the Orient, of Messrs. John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., Perth, Scotland. Among those present were: Mr. Louis Haas of Crown Distilleries Co.; Mr. Ed. Lind of A. P. Hotaling & Co.; Mr. R. Bocqueraz of Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.; Mr. M. J. Mertens, Jr., of Rathjen Mercantile Co.; Mr. Leo Newman of Rathjen Bros.; Messrs. H. H. Sherwood and E. C. Stoutenburgh of Sherwood & Sherwood, and Mr. Saunders, whose health and success were toasted in Dewar's White Label Scotch.

Watts, Los Angeles County, to Have Large Casino.—A casino that will eclipse Nat Goodwin's famous resort at Santa Monica, and that will outshine the night life of Baron Long's Country Club palace at Vernon, is to be built at Watts in the very near future. A group of capitalists in Los Angeles is backing a prominent cafe proprietor in the enterprise, which will involve an investment of \$100,000, according to tentative plans completed August 7, when a contract was signed by all parties concerned.

JOHN J. STAFFORD

Successor to PH. DE MARTINI

All the Best Brands Fine Wines

And Liquors

EXCELLENT MERCHANTS' LUNCH
UP-TO-DATE SERVICE

Montgomery & Sacramento Sts., San Francisco

Established 1860

Gibb's "Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

Telephones: West 7616—West 16

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OLD TAYLOR

The Leading Beverage Whiskey of America

"If a man can write a better book or preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though his hut be in the forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

(INCORPORATED)

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Phone Sutter 3705

CHAD MILLIGAN

One-Half Block
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40 Market St.

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 Stockton Street

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Cash Registers Cash Registers

THAT IS OUR BUSINESS.

Rebuilt Nationals of All Models

WE TRADE, BUY, SELL OR REPAIR

All of our machines are absolutely guaranteed for two years. Sold on easy monthly payments.

Call, write or telephone and we will save you money.

CASH MERCANTILE COMPANY

102 BATTERY, Cor. PINE

One Block North of Market

THE Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny Street

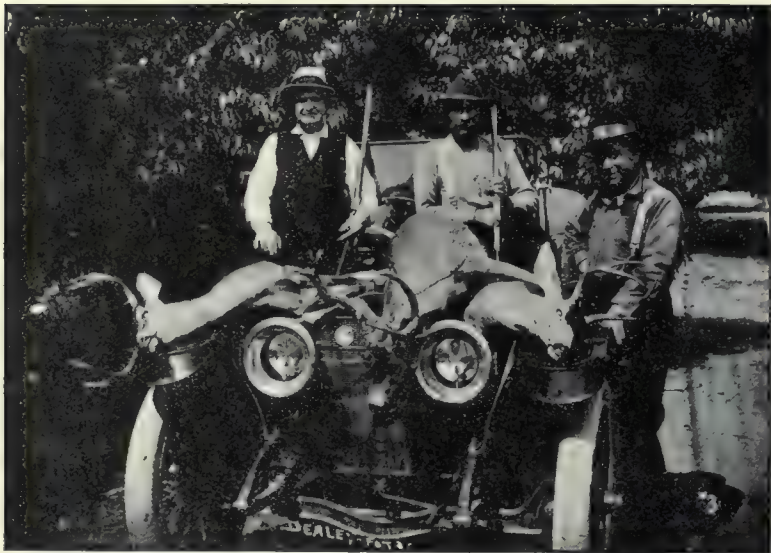
P. W. Wobber, Prop.

San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

RESULT OF A DEER HUNT NEAR NILES, A SUBURB OF SAN FRANCISCO

THE accompanying illustration shows the results of a single day's hunting by Mr. George Fisher and two friends in the hills near Niles, within thirty miles of San Francisco. Mr. Fisher, who is the proprietor of the Lincoln Buffet at 119 Market street, San Francisco, and was formerly member of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, brought down the eight-pointer which is in evidence in the center of the illustration.



Mr. George Fisher (at left) and Friends returning to San Francisco after a Day's Hunt within an Hour's Ride of Metropolis.

This scene indicates that San Francisco has still some good claims to being a frontier town in spite of the fact that it is the metropolis of the American Pacific Coast.

At the Grimm Buffet, 130 Leidesdorff street, San Francisco, the buck which fell before the prowess of George Fisher served as the chief attraction of a dinner given to a large number of guests. Mr. "Charlie" Fisher, brother of George, and president of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, acted as chef on the occasion and very successfully demonstrated his ability to treat venison in a culinary way so that the honors accruing from the deer hunt within thirty miles of San Francisco were shared almost equally by George as a hunter and Charlie as a maitre de cuisine.

The Number of Saloons Allowed in El Paso, Texas.—For saloon purposes El Paso has a population of 82,224. One saloon being allowed for every 300 inhabitants, 164 saloons can be operated within the city limits and no more. The population of the city was based on the recent scholastic census of 13,704, as was the case in the other justice precincts. The total population of the county was given as 107,880, the figures, like the others, being based on the scholastic census. The "saloon" census is figured at six times the scholastic census. The number of saloons that can be run in the different precincts are as follows: Precinct one, El Paso, 164; precinct one, outside the city, 11; precinct two, Ysleta, eight; precinct three, Socorro, two; precinct four, San Elizario, nine; precinct five, Sierra Blanca, three; precinct six, Fort Hancock, one; precinct seven, two; precinct eight, Towne, smelter, 10.

Prohibition "Prohibits" in Arizona as in Kansas.—Arizona is passing through the stages of prohibition enforcement which seem to be experienced wherever the law is passed. Tomato cans are found filled with liquor, asphaltum barrels are also loaded, yet the war has but begun. Surely it was expected—it would be ridiculous to suppose that the beaten would calmly surrender, they never do. Nor is it to be presumed that the drinking element of Arizona has become accustomed to abstinence, or resigned to changed conditions, nor the business "wets" who doubtless still believe the state to have committed commercial suicide when it voted "dry." There are a thousand and one obstacles, not to speak of a belligerent minority, in the way of enforcement. The mere majority vote is coming more and more to mean but a passing spasm of educational value. The very men and women whose votes and influence get these reforms on the statute book are often satisfied with indifferent enforcement, the idea being that at least passage itself is a fine stride forward, which it is. In Kansas men who would attempt to enforce total abstinence or the non-sale of alcoholics could not be elected to council boards, hence the ease with which liquors may be had in cities like Topeka and other centers.—San Jose "Mercury."

MARION T. SALAZAR ON THE CASE OF JESS WILLARD Vs. JOHN BARLEYCORN.

(From the San Francisco "Call.")

We've received the following letter: "San Francisco, August 1, 1915. Mr. Marion T. Salazar, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: Don't you think you are a trifle severe on Jess Willard on the drink question? Willard, admitting that he drank beer, certainly did not drink one-tenth, no, not one-hundredth part, as much as did John L. Sullivan. And yet Sullivan is lecturing at anti-liquor conventions and you are saying not one word against him. Let us be consistent.

FAIR PLAY."

We can answer the gentleman in a very few words. The difference between Willard and Sullivan is that one tells the truth and the other does not. John L. admits that from the time he started fighting up to about ten years ago he drank enough beer to stock a brewery. Willard, on the other hand, drank booze, as dozens of people know, and is pretending that he did not. If Willard was acknowledging that he drank, and at the same time advising others not to do so, he would not be subjected to criticism.

MONO COUNTY GOES DRY.

Mono county went dry at the special election held September 3. The majority for the dries is believed to be 50. The total registered vote of the county was 495. It was the granting of a license for a saloon at Southern Belle, against protest of a big majority of the residents, that precipitated the issue that otherwise would probably have rested a while longer.

The Handsomest
Saloon
IN THE WORLD



JACK BURKE

902 MARKET ST., Corner of Eddy
HOT LUNCH SERVED ALL DAY

THE WALDORF

136 SOUTH BROADWAY

Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF

BECKER BROS., Proprietors

648 Market Street

NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFETOPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO**THE
WALDORF ANNEX**

521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OUR BAR WHISKEY ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

Jellison's Buffet

ARMAND J. REGNIER, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

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MERCHANT'S LUNCH, 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

129 Montgomery Street, bet. Sutter and Bush

M. HALLAUER

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Balboa BuffetZANETTA & HALLAUER
Proprietors

MERCANTILE LUNCH FROM 11 TO 2:30

Phone Sutter 3963

29 SECOND STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

E. RESOZZI

OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

A. TOLLINI

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2708

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Fly Trap Restaurant

73 Sutter Street

Cor. Montgomery
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIAREGULAR FRENCH DINNER
DINING ROOM FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES UPSTAIRS

Best of Everything 10c

R. H. Fischbeck

Majestic

Handsomest Buffet in the West

Phones: Douglas 5930—Sutter 3629

844 Market St., San Francisco



DENVER CAUSES SOME MISGIVINGS AMONG THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Denver again went wet in the municipal election by a two-to-one majority by voting to adopt the "home rule" amendment to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Denver. The result will be endless litigation, according to the drys, who claim they will carry the fight into the United States Supreme Court.

The wets and "open-town" element are jubilant over their victory, but the anti-saloon people claim that the result at the polls does not show the true sentiment of the city regarding prohibition because a storm kept nearly fifty per cent of their voters indoors, and because most of those favoring prohibition believe the adoption of the "home rule" amendment will prove futile to keep Denver wet when the state-wide prohibition amendment goes into effect next New Year's Day.

The home rule amendment provides for local permits, upon petition of property owners, covering the manufacture, sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors in Denver. It is aimed to avoid the effects of the state-wide prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

It is the theory of the initiators that if the home rule amendment is declared to be unconstitutional by the courts the decision can be recalled by the vote of the citizens of Denver alone, without submitting the proposition to the voters of the state generally, and thus Denver remains wet regardless of the rest of the state.

NO WINE FOR CHURCHES IN ARIZONA.

Churches in Arizona which use wines for sacramental purposes will not be allowed to renew supplies until suit is brought to test the state prohibition law on the point, according to Eugene S. Ives, railroad attorney.

Mr. Ives, in a letter to R. N. French, representing the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Douglas, said the railroads would not accept for shipment in Arizona any beverages containing alcohol, no matter for what purpose such beverages were intended, until the law had been construed by proper judicial authorities.

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR., HAS WORLD'S BEST HEREFORD CATTLE.

In the twenty-five pure-bred Hereford cattle exhibited by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., visitors to the Kentucky State Fair, Louisville have an opportunity of examining the most perfect animals of their strain in the world. They represent the best and most conscientious thought with respect to the development of a class that shall make good under ordinary farm conditions, a policy devised after most careful deliberation and consultation of the foremost authorities and which has been consistently followed without thought of expense and with a result that is once more a signal triumph of that sound judgment and energetic determination which has characterized Col. Taylor's whole career.

Hereford Farms, the home of this matchless herd, comprises 2,000 acres of the best bluegrass land in Kentucky, near Versailles, in Woodford county, and is a marvelous example of how a great industrial project of inestimable value to the necessities of life may be a thing of surpassing beauty. The estate is watered by eight splendid springs which, with storage tanks having a capacity of 150,000 gallons, insure a plentiful supply of fresh, wholesome water at all times. Every inch of ground, pasture and arable is as carefully kept as a park lawn, and the ample buildings, completely equipped with every modern machine and device for the prompt and thorough dispatch of farm business, are silent but unescapable testimony of the experienced capability and efficiency of Supt. J. C. Kinzer. The principal crops, grown solely for home consumption and used for feed, are grass, hay, corn, oats and barley. Breeding cows, after three years old, are given no grain at all. They are carried through the winter on silage and hay and have nothing but grass in the summer.

The pure-bred herd numbers 225 head, and 200 head of high-grade steer calves are fed each year. The foundation of the herd was laid by purchasing the best animals that could be found in the United States, and to these has been added a recent importation which includes the forty best Hereford cattle that could be found in England. Among the animals on exhibition at the State Fair is Woodford 500,000, the grand champion bull wherever shown in 1914. The others are thoroughly representative of the herd. The recent importation from England is headed by the celebrated bull Renown, who has never been defeated in his class in the strongest shows in England.

In conformity with the policy of Hereford Farms to exercise every precaution that their patrons receive the best stock in the best of condition the latest addition to the plant is a private stock yard built on the estate on a spur track from the Louisville and Nashville railroad, from which all shipments are forwarded.

KING OF APPETIZERS MIRIN "Cherry Brand"

Holder of

60 FOREMOST PRIZES

At

Various Expositions

PACIFIC TRADING CO., Inc.

441-443 CLAY ST.

Naber, Alfs & Brune

Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.
ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.
ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.

DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

635 Howard Street

San Francisco

The Famous Ship Cafe

High Class Entertainment

SERVICE PERFECT

Venice California

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL, Proprietors

540 Merchant Street
SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

NOTHING BUT THE BEST AT

Phone Sutter 3980

Friedrich's Cafe

310 Montgomery Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WILLIAM SCHLUTER

Phone Douglas 1653

Schluter's

Choice Wines and Liquors

529 CALIFORNIA ST. San Francisco

Phone Kearny 1610



JAMES RAGGI,
WINES" AND
LIQUORS.
624
MONTGOMERY
ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TEL. SUTTER 3953

Bob Harrington's

333 Montgomery St.

Formerly "Caley's" San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, Proprietor

The Cutter

709 Market Street
Call Annex Bldg.

Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO



WHO ARE YOU BUYING FROM?

BECAUSE the recent Congress of the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association of France passed a resolution to withdraw advertisements and subscriptions from journals which attack the liquor trade the "Echo de l'Ouest" of San Francisco finds cause for complaint, saying "This is a declaration of war. It takes the form of blackmail on the independent press."

This should bring to the attention of the wine and liquor dealers of the State of California the necessity of knowing the character of the journals which receive good money from them for advertising space. As the issue of "Bonfort's" of September 10 says: "There are so many ramifications to the prohibition movement, that very often those of us interested in the liquor industry unintentionally contribute to the enemy's fund by patronizing those opposed to us," it is imperative for wine and liquor dealers to be circumspect especially in relation to the placing of advertisements.

The trade must understand once and for all time that the journals opposed to the liquor traffic are too blunt morally to perceive their own baseness in taking money from liquor dealers with one hand and dealing blows to them with the other. It is the duty of the wine and liquor dealers to exercise intelligence in this connection.

Any journal which accepts money from wine and liquor dealers for advertisements and at the same time devotes space in its reading columns to attack the liquor traffic is precisely in the same class as the lawyer who takes money from both parties to a litigation. Money given to such a journal is not merely thrown away, but is actually made to aid the prohibition propaganda. This is shown clearly when a journal that is an enemy of the liquor trade has the effrontery to declare that the trade is practicing blackmail when it decides to give no more money to its foes.

When a prohibitionist journal becomes so unscrupulous that it claims that it has a right to money from the liquor trade while it conducts a campaign in its editorial columns against the trade any attempt to reason with it is useless. The only recourse left for the trade is to place its money for advertising purposes only with those journals which are openly opposed to prohibition.

The "Buy From Your Friends" movement started by the "New York Hotel Review" applies with particular force to advertising space in the daily and weekly newspapers.

A FANATIC WHO PROPAGATES FALSEHOODS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hyatt continues to distribute pamphlets on "Alcohol and Efficiency" to the school children of California.

While quoting various statements of Kaiser Wilhelm concerning the evil effects of over-indulgence in alcohol, there is nothing in these pamphlets showing that, under the authority of the same Kaiser, a goodly quantity of beer is among the daily rations of every soldier in the field.

And while this pamphlet insists that since the edict against vodka was promulgated in Russia, the efficiency of the soldier, workman, student and citizen has been largely increased, it is silent as to the fact that drunkenness also has increased in Russia since that edict—showing that prohibition does not prohibit.

Nor does that pamphlet utter one word concerning the other fact—that the increased output of the Russian that happened after the promulgation of that edict followed as a mere coincidence—that the vodka question had nothing to do with it; that it came as the consequence of the working Russian laboring seven days instead of six, as a war measure.

It is right and proper that the school children of California should be taught temperance—but sane, sensible temperance.

It is right and proper that they should be warned against over-indulgence in alcohol—or anything else, for that matter.

And it is also right and proper that the educational authorities of California should prohibit State Superintendent Hyatt from presenting to the school children anything but facts; that he should not be permitted to saturate the schools with prohibition politics—Sacramento "Bee."

The Yellowstone

22 Montgomery St., San Francisco

Under the direction of WM. J. O'BRIEN, formerly of the "DIVIDEND."

High Class Domestic and Imported Goods our Specialties.

Yellowstone Luncheon Is Unexcelled

Telephone Kearny 1634.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE EXCEPT

Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF THE CELEBRATED

"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Telephone Kearny 3688

LIQUOR MERCHANTS

S. E. CORNER BATTERY AND COMMERCIAL STS.

SAN FRANCISCO

J. F. PLUMEL CO.**63-65 Ellis Street**

Phone Kearny 3557

IMPORTER OF

**Bordeaux Wines, Fine Brandies and
Olive Oil**

PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED

KOLAKINA

SOLE PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.**GIN S****"The Cabin"****PURE GOODS**

BERT LEVY, Proprietor

105 Montgomery St. Near Sutter St.*"Only the Best the Market Affords"***CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT**

Have stood the test of time

GILT EDGE WHISKIES

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

Bottled in Bond

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., Inc.

Established 1876

134-140 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal.**F. E. MAYHEW & CO.****INTERNAL REVENUE AND
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS****Hydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of
Revenue Books****N. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Streets
SAN FRANCISCO - - - CALIFORNIA**

House Founded 1853

Bank Exchange**BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME**

I Import Famous Old Campbelltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor**S. E. Cor. Montgomery and Washington Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO****Fernet-Branca****...BITTERS...****FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN-ITALY****The King of Appetizers****BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES**

Sole North American Agents

L. GANDOLFI & CO.

427-431 West Broadway

New York

**THE
NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
Straight Goods Specialties****41 Post Street****San Francisco, Cal.**

Telephone Kearny 1762

ARE WE INTEMPERATE?

(Joel Shomaker in "Leslie's Weekly.")

The drink bill of the people of the United States approximates \$2,000,000,000 a year. That represents a large amount of money, especially when it is considered, by many people, as a useless waste. It causes unnecessary worry to zealous laborers in the vineyards of morality, and gives rise to the fallacy that the people of this nation are given to drunkenness. But we are living in a big country. Our population now exceeds 93,000,000. If we divided the money expended for liquors among people we would have only about \$20 per capita for an entire year. That would be only about six cents a day for each man, woman and child, and would buy at retail a little more than one glass of beer daily. Under such conditions is it fair to say that our people are becoming drunkards?

This great and growing country requires money to keep the wheels of government in motion. We get that money from internal revenues, an income tax, a tariff on foreign goods, and other minor sources. The cash income to the general government for the year 1913, reported as internal revenue from alcoholic beverages, was \$230,147,000. The revenue derived from liquors and tobacco amounted to 48.68 per cent of total revenue of the government.

It is estimated by those competent to give figures, that at least 2,000,000 people are engaged in some of the many fields of industry dependent on the liquor industry.

"We must avoid intemperance in eating, drinking, language, work and recreation," is an old doctrine of one of the leading national organizations of farmers. The idea of total abstinence is not advanced by that society, but it does insist that members must be temperate not only in drinking but in all other things.

Prohibition originated in New England, and was intended to prevent the Indians from getting fire water and disturbing the peace. About the middle of the last century the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont followed the plan adopted in Maine, and passed prohibitory bills, closing the saloons. In a short time Massachusetts and Rhode Island repealed these measures as impracticable. No one familiar with conditions sees good results from closed legal saloons and opening of illegal "blind pigs," such as exist in Maine.

Iowa gave prohibition a trial and returned to the system known as the Mulct Law, when it was discovered that liquors were sold and consumed in practically every section of the state. Michigan had prohibition for a time and then went back to the license plan.

Kansas may be considered the banner prohibition state, but in 1913, according to the official revenue reports, there were 735 tax stamps issued permitting the sale of liquors in that state, and there

are twenty-eight wholesale liquor houses in the state. Prohibition does not prohibit the sale, or use, of liquors in Kansas, as the imports of liquors for 1913 amounted to about 18,000,000 quarts mostly whisky.

Those who drink alcoholic beverages do not become total abstainers simply because laws are enacted and public places closed. The secret places where liquors are dispensed are more dangerous to young and old, male and female, than the licensed and regulated saloon. In former years I served as a soldier in the United States Army and witnessed the effects of the military post, with and without the canteen. When the soldiers conducted their own club-house and saloon there was little drunkenness, few enlisted men disgraced the uniform, and the guard-house was practically empty. When the canteen was closed and the soldiers went away to neighboring cities for drink, there was drunkenness, arrests and fights with the police and general disorder among the troops.

One day, while acting as a clerk at military headquarters, I was visited by an elderly woman, who appeared to be full of sorrow. She asked me to assist in getting her son to enlist in the army. When I asked why she seemed so anxious about the matter, she said: "If my son is a soldier he will be under the care of the officers and I will know where he is and can go to bed and sleep without a worry. If he goes out into the city, visits secret places of vice and follows the path of many other youths I will never know where he is, what company he is keeping or what vices he is forming."

No mother can guess at what habits her son or daughter may be forming in the secret drinking chambers.

"ALCOHOLOMETRIC TABLES" BY SIR EDWARD
THORPE.

Longmans, Green & Company, publishers of London and New York, have just issued a book entitled "Alcoholometric Tables" by the eminent English scientist, Sir Edward Thorpe, professor of chemistry of the Imperial College of Science and Technology of London. This is a work of over 100 pages, 90 of which are devoted to alcoholometric tables. As the author states in the introductory notes, "in countries in which the revenue from spirits is of great importance it has been found necessary to ascertain by experiment the specific gravities of mixtures of alcohol and water in all proportions and at various temperatures." The experiments of Sir Edward Thorpe have been carried out at the request of the British government.

The book is sold by Longmans, Green & Company, Fourth avenue and 30th street, New York, at \$1.10.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann

WHOLESALE

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS

Phone Douglas 1798

Sole Proprietors

O. K. ROSEDALE
RYE AND BOURBON

Western Distributors

Herbert's Pure Malt Whiskey

Bottled by
HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS
Cincinnati, Ohio

E. J. Baldwin's

APRICOT

BRANDY

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

California's

Finest

Brandies

SENATOR

LELAND STANFORD'S

PURE

VINA BRANDY

IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

QUALITY UNEQUALLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery St., San Francisco, Western Distributors

GRAND PRIX

AWARDED TO

GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND,

AT

Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S

Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

COLONEL WILLIAM J. LAMPTON OF KENTUCKY SHOWS MISSOURI.

(From the New York "Sun.")

To the Editor of the "Sun"—Sir: Observing a serious, almost libellous, reflection in the "Sun" of Saturday, July 31, upon the Bluegrass qualities of Kentucky as compared with those, so-called, of Missouri, especially of Gentry county, which claims to raise more bluegrass than any other county on earth, while the other counties of Missouri raise more than all the remaining counties in the United States, in which you inquire if Kentucky is really the Bluegrass State as represented, permit me to state that Kentucky primarily is the Bluegrass State, and it is so not because of the quantity raised, but because of the quality. In other words, Kentucky sets the pegs of standard.

Peoria, Ill., raises more whisky than Kentucky, but who drinks Peoria whisky except Missourians?

To go back a little into history, Kentucky was a state in the union thirty years before Missouri was, and Missouri was largely settled by Kentuckians, who had only to cross the Mississippi to get there, and at once became rank expatriates because one of the first places settled in the state was called New Bourbon.

Would the rock-ribbed Kentuckian have called it anything else but Old Bourbon? "New Bourbon" sounds like "Missouri Bluegrass," and no doubt tastes like it.

As for Gentry county, it was named for Col. Richard Gentry, a fine Kentucky family name, and very evidently the Colonel was making his title good in the new state. As for its alleged blue grass, the first raised in the county was brought there in sod, as the real bluegrass seed from Kentucky could not or would not sprout in the Missouri soil. By careful cultivation of this and later importations of sod from its native heath a kind of Missouri bluegrass was produced which finally spread over the state, invigorated by the Kentucky strain in the original transplanting of the sod.

Possibly Kentucky gets some so-called bluegrass seed from Missouri, as is stated by the report which you quote, but what she gets she uses to cross with the genuine stock for distribution in the Pennyrile, the Peavine, the Purchase and the Red Brush, where the soil, being similar to that of Missouri, is adapted to the hybrid and raises a grass not unlike that which is being raised in Missouri.

Did you ever see any Missouri Bluegrass, so-called? It isn't blue at all, but a billious green; and they make hay of it! Can Kentucky bluegrass be cut for hay? It cannot! It lies close and lush to the peculiar soil which proudly bears it; and a two thousand pound shorthorn will sit back on his hunkers in the vain attempt to pull its firmly imbedded roots from the calcareous earth which will not let it go. That's how a Kentucky bluegrass pasture differs from a Missouri bluegrass hay field with a razorback shaking the clay from the roots of the grass he has grabbed en route, so to say. Why, sir, the very name of it is hyphenated and they spell it "blue-grass." Can anything much worse be imagined, even in these times of atrocities? Missouri raises more horses than Kentucky does, but who is there who points with pride at a Missouri thoroughbred? Who ever heard of one, except possibly at the annual Gentry county fair? Kentucky makes no meretricious boast of how much bluegrass she raises, but she proudly boasts of how much superior hers is to any that can be raised in Missouri, or elsewhere on earth.

Therefore, sir, when you ask the question "Is then Kentucky the Bluegrass State?" you may well reply in thunder tones, defying successful contradiction, that she not only is, but will continue to retain the title so long as her justly celebrated bluegrass region is a limestone plateau one thousand feet above the level of the sea, overtopping Gentry county, Missouri, as the dazzling sun in the cerulean heavens overtops the pale and ineffectual moon.

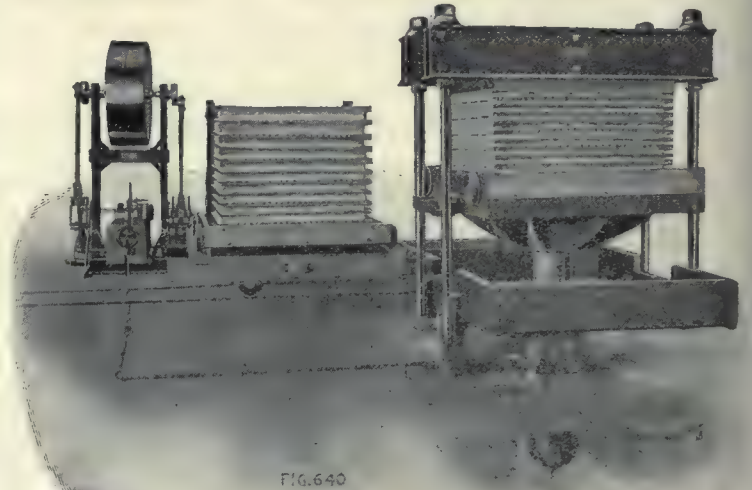
Now, sir, if Missouri wants to be shown, show her!

COLONEL W. J. LAMPTON.

"Creation" at San Francisco World's Fair.—The life-long labors of Herbert Spencer, philosopher, who established the point where science and religion meet on common ground, have been aptly summed up in the thrilling dramatic spectacle, "Creation," at the San Francisco Exposition. Besides dramatizing the first chapter of Genesis, the successive scenes unfold the deep truths and wonders of science.

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There is no danger of overpressing the Pomace with a "Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Wine Press and the Rack and Cloth System, because the press is so easily controlled to deliver any pressure that the pomace may require. Automatic knock-out valves cut off the pressure when the predetermined maximum pressure has been reached. Neither is there danger of getting the flavor of seeds, stems, etc., because the automatic knock-out cuts off the pressure before this occurs. The pressure gauge indicates to the operator exactly the pressure delivered by the pump.

Both the largest and smallest requirements are amply cared for in our line—just tell us how much wine you wish to make and we will recommend a press to suit "Your Pressing Needs."

Do you need more convincing evidence than the above? If so, we have additional data which we know will interest you. Let us talk over the matter of wine presses with you. You incur no obligation in doing so.

"Mount Gilead" Presses were awarded Grand Prize and Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. See the winning exhibit in Block 11, Palace of Machinery.

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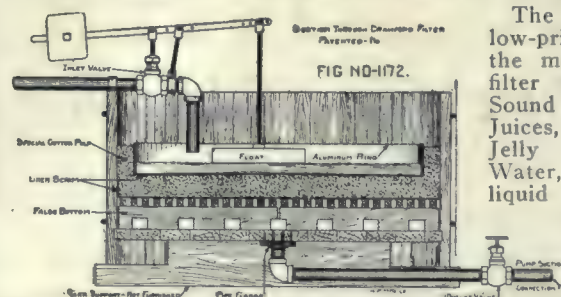
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FOURTH ANNUAL VINTAGE FESTIVAL HELD AT ST. HELENA.

The fourth annual St. Helena Vintage Festival and first Napa County Farm Bureau Fair held Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 3, 4, 5 and 6, was successful beyond the fondest expectations of the committee in charge. It was artistic, beautiful, entertaining and interesting and the crowds were greater than ever before.

Mr. Gardner de Veuve was again director-general of the festival and to his talent and untiring energy, was due in a very large degree the wonderful financial and artistic success achieved. But every committeeman worked with a will, did his part well and is entitled to a full share of the credit all are so willing to bestow.

The Napa County Farm Bureau came to the assistance of the festival this year in splendid style. Mr. Wm. E. Cole, who last year served as president of the Farm Bureau, succeeded in interesting the farm adviser and other workers of the bureau, and through them, the several farm centers, with the result that combined with the festival a most excellent fair was held, including an exhibit of stock that was surprisingly creditable. Mr. Cole was given full charge of this branch of the event and its success proves his enthusiasm and efficiency.

The beautiful, unique and spectacular allegory that was written by Mr. Gardner de Veuve, the efficient principal of the St. Helena grammar school, interestingly portrays the history of the vine; tells of the threatened total destruction of the vineyards by phylloxera and how they were saved by Uncle Sam, who introduced the resistant vine and promised the needed protection.

Two large tents were filled to overflowing with diversified exhibits artistically designed and installed.

The exhibit tents were reached through an avenue of growing corn, most of which was from eight to twelve feet in height.

To the right of the entrance of the smaller of the two tents was the exhibit of the California Wine Association. This was a pyramid of bottled wines on which the Greystone and other Calwa brands of wines were shown. Back of the pyramid were kegs of wine, the whole being placed upon a bed of moss.

Beringer Brothers had a unique exhibit. It was a large barrel with one end removed. The barrel was lined with cream of tartar, the crystals glistening in the light. It gave a good idea of a by-product of a grape of which little is known by the general public. The exhibit was completed by a display of wine in bottles and barrels.

In a pretty little arbor, artistically decorated with grape vines and autumn leaves, was an excellent display of the wines of the Theo. Gier Wine Company. Inside of the arbor were two easy wicker chairs that gave an inviting appearance to the exhibit.

The French American Wine Company had a huge basket filled with grapes and bottled wines. This was placed on a raised platform entirely covered with grapes and vines.

NEW YORK TRADE.

The fall trade has set in. Nearly all dealers report improvement in trade.

An appreciable advance has been made in prices of eastern rye whiskies, and there is likely to be a further improvement. Prospects are that there will be a still further reduction of the output during the coming year. Crops of rye are very short and prices for raw material are too high for the distillers to seriously consider. Everything points to a still further strengthening of the statistical position of eastern ryes. There have been greatly increased withdrawals during September.

Improvement of the trade in Kentucky Bourbon whiskies has been noted all round. There has been an appreciable advance in prices. Fall trade has set in early and there is indication that there will be a general stimulation from this time on. It is realized that output from this time on will be restricted, and for this reason prevailing prices have all the attractiveness of comparative cheapness.

There has been an improvement in the demand for alcohol and spirits. Prices are on a more stable basis than for some time past and there is likely to be an advance in the course of a short time.

BETTS & COMPANY FIND BUSINESS SATISFACTORY.

In spite of the war Betts & Company of No. 1 Wharf road, London, have been able to find facilities to maintain the large trade which the firm, as the largest makers of bottle caps in the world, has for so long a time enjoyed. With their usual prompt despatch Betts & Company are supplying the trade throughout the world with bottle caps of the highest quality at the lowest prices that can be quoted. This shows that when a business is built up on the right lines it can withstand any shocks that may be brought about by conflicts among human beings.

A New Book on Auction Bridge, With All the Recent Changes in the Laws and Rules.—A copy of the second edition of "1915 Auction Bridge" by Wynne Ferguson, 358 Broadway, New York City, has been received. This little book of pocket size has all the new laws and rules of the game of auction bridge as it is played today at the New York Bridge Whist Club, the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York and all the leading card clubs of the country. The book is full of suggestions and advice and contains everything of real importance that a bridge player wants to know. It is the first book on the game to sell at a popular price, 25 cents a copy, and the player who wishes to improve his game cannot afford to be without it. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Union League Club of New York City and one of the original players of auction bridge at the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York City.

California Barrel Co.

22d and Illinois Streets, San Francisco

OCTOBER 8th OFFICIAL GRAPE DAY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

The directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have set Friday, October 8th, as the official Grape Day at the Exposition. The celebration is to be held in the Court of Ceres under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, and already elaborate preparations are being made to bring before the people of California and our eastern visitors the wonderful variety of grapes grown in this state.

The principal feature of the day will be the display of nearly a thousand crates of raisin, table and wine grapes, coming from every viticultural district of the state. They will be on exhibition from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 4 p. m., when over ten thousand rare clusters will be handed out to the people present. It will be a case of "first come, first served."

The program will be in charge of E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, and President C. J. Wetmore will accept the commemorative plaque that is to be presented to the commission.

There will be short talks on the three branches of viticulture—table, raisin and wine grapes—and then will follow an amusing number, which is to be snapped by the movies and will go all over the United States. Twenty boys, under twelve years of age, will be handed twenty lucious Tokay grapes and the one who succeeds in catching the most in his mouth in a given time will be handed a cash prize of \$10, the second \$5 and the third \$3. It is expected that this contest will create a great deal of amusement all over the United States, as the struggle of twenty wriggling boys stretching their mouths to the uttermost to catch the grapes ought to make a very novel picture.

Another interesting feature will be a series of three beautiful grape dances by the pupils of Madam Morosini, one to feature table grapes, one wine grapes and one raisin grapes. At the end of the latter number the little dancers, dressed as Sun Maid Raisin girls, will shower from the stage thousands of cartons of raisins into the audience. Their efforts will be supplemented by the young ladies who are connected with the California Associated Raisin Company's exhibit in the Food Products Palace, where each day a demonstration is given of cleaning, seeding and packing California raisins.

The day's celebration will close with the distribution of ten cases of California wines to ten lucky visitors at the "Grape Temple," in the Food Products Palace, where claret punch will be served during the afternoon.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT.

The Industrial Accident Commission has had prepared, for the convenience of the general public, a pamphlet combining the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act and the various acts amendatory of it, which were passed at the recent session of the legislature, and which went into effect on August 8, 1915. The most important amendments, other than those relating to procedure, are: First, that extending the benefits of the law to cover injuries received in the course of employment, whether accidental or otherwise; second, one empowering the commission, in special cases, to extend the time during which medical and surgical benefits shall be furnished to injured employees; and, third, one which provides that, in case of the loss of an eye or limb, an artificial member shall be furnished by the employer. Another amendment makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to exact or receive from any employee any contribution, or make any deduction from his earnings to cover any part of the cost of treatment or compensation provided by the act. There are other changes from the original text, all of which are of general interest.

Copies of the pamphlet will be furnished free on application to the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE DESERT REGION.

Pabst Brewing Company Enters Nevada.—With Mr. Charles Madison of Reno as its agent, the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee has entered Nevada. Mr. Madison has already stocked a full line of the Pabst products.

Prohibition on the Rampage at Bisbee, Arizona.—The "Review," admittedly an organ of the "drys," has the following to say on the subject of prohibition in Bisbee: "Alcohol, good natured and otherwise, stalked abroad in Bisbee Saturday and Sunday nights. According to the officers, city and county, who coped with the situation, it is declared the 'booze,' of whatever kind it was, proved, in most cases, to be far from good natured. It might have been made, they say, from de-natured stock. In short, the conditions of Saturday and Sunday nights rivaled the worst days encountered under the wet regime. One of the officers declared yesterday that the two nights were worse than the last day of 1914, when the saloons were closing. The docket at the police court will bear the officers out in their assertion. Just where the cause of all the hilarity is coming from, the officers are unable to say. They have made every effort to stop the illegal sale of liquor in Bisbee and the Warren district but still it continues to reach an avid market, and is consumed in direct proportion to the demands and with as little fear of consequence as can be seen."

Southwestern Brewery at Albuquerque Sold.—The Albuquerque "Herald" says: "To satisfy a debt of \$53,000 the Southwestern Brewery will be sold, lock, stock and barrel, to the highest bidder on September 30. The sum was found due by decree of the district court in an action instituted last June by the First Savings Bank and Trust Company, which moved the foreclosure of a mortgage. All real estate owned by the brewing company is included in the sale."

Retail Dealers of El Paso Organize.—Members of the El Paso Liquor Dealers' Association have organized for social purposes, to see that the law is enforced and to elevate the business of the saloonkeeper.

Commenting on the situation the El Paso "Herald" says: The saloon men of El Paso are starting right in beginning their work at home. El Paso does not want to see the saloon men in politics as a body—a saloon man has as much right to his individual ballot as a preacher or a lawyer or a groceryman—but El Paso will commend the saloon men when they organize to help enforce the law. It is the lawless saloonkeeper who has done more to advance the cause of prohibition in Texas and other states than any other one element. Eliminate him, run the saloons in accord with the law, and there will be less talk of prohibition.

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SAN FRANCISCO

PROHIBITION AS INTERPRETED AT THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

The following is taken from a recent interview with Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League:

"Do the Anti-Saloon League leaders who have stirred up the present emotional wave of prohibition sentiment really want to stop the use of liquor?" queried Mr. Gilmore.

"If they do, why do they always, when they pass state-wide prohibition legislation, leave a channel open by which the drinker may be legally supplied with liquor?"

"While the domestic dealer is put out of business, a way to get liquor sent in is always left—and, mark you, it is a perfectly lawful way. In Kansas, Maine and all the other state-wide prohibition states it is legal to have your liquor shipped from outside.

"With this source of supply for those able to order from outside and the lawbreaking bootlegger and blind-tiger owner given less competition by driving out the legitimate home retailer, it is no wonder 'prohibition' doesn't prohibit.

"A story going the rounds about the Georgia brand of 'prohibition' illustrates the point.

"An aged colored man, of the Uncle Remus type, shambled into a shoe store at Thomasville, Georgia, and asked for a pair of boots.

"What's the matter, uncle?" asked the clerk. "You never wore a pair of shoes in your life."

"No, sir," said the old darky, scratching his woolly head, "dat Ah ain't. Ah ain't neber had no shoes in mah life; but sense dis prohibishun done gone int' effect, de woods is so full ub bottles dat a well-meanin' niggah kain't keep from manglin' his feet."

"The bottles will come from the bootlegger, amenable to no law, and from the legitimate dealer outside the state instead of the home dealer, selling under the law's regulation. Yet this is called 'Prohibition.'"

"THE FALLACY OF PROHIBITION."

IN the one hundred pages which comprise his book entitled "The Fallacy of Prohibition," Jason Martin gives to the readers light from every angle of the subject treated. Each of the nineteen chapters is devoted to a distinct phase of the question of prohibition, and every one is an analytical work of the highest degree designed to stand the test of the most critical investigation. That the author has thoroughly covered the ground is shown by the table of contents, which is as follows: General Remarks on Prohibition; The Difference between the Use and the Abuse of Things; The Difference between Temperance, Total Abstinence and Prohibition; The High Percentage of Alcohol in "Non-Alcoholic" Tonics; Prohibition Condemned by the Old Testament; Prohibition Condemned by the New Testament; Prohibition Condemned by the Early Christian Church; Beneficial Effects of Alcoholic Liquors on the Human System; The Death Rate from Alcoholism is only 3.5 per 1,000 Deaths; "Blessings" of Prohibition in Turkey; Prohibition a Colossal Failure in Maine; Prohibition Ineffective against Drunkenness; Prohibition Ineffective against Crime, Vice and Misdemeanor; Prohibition Ineffective against the Divorce Evil; Prohibition an Economic Disaster; Prohibition Ineffective against Alcoholic Insanity and Heredity; Prohibition vs. Personal Liberty; Prohibition Ineffective against Illiteracy; Conclusion—A Challenge—"The Poor Man's Club"—The Remedy for Intemperance—Abstinence Unions—"Christian Temperance Unions"—The Regulation of the Liquor Traffic—The Defeat of the Hobson Resolution—A Black Scheme of the Drys—Start a Nation-wide Anti-Prohibition League!—Arise, ye Slaves!

The book should be of great value during the coming state-wide campaign in California. It is for sale at 25 cents per copy by the Iconoclast Publishing Company, 1169-1171 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

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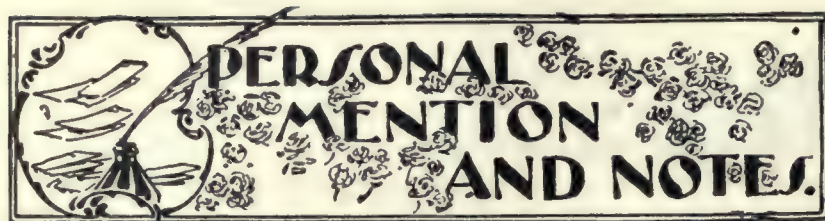
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Mr. Louis Hemrich, president of the Seattle Brewing and Malt-ing Company, arrived in San Francisco from Seattle on the 20th of September. Mr. Hemrich will remain for some time in California.

Mr. A. R. Meckel, the Weaverville brewer, arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of September on a short business trip.

Mr. J. L. Fredericks, popular liquor dealer of Byron, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of September.

Mr. John Swett, wholesale liquor dealer of Bakersfield, arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of September on a flying business trip.

Mr. F. J. Ruhstaller, the well known Sacramento brewer, arrived in San Francisco on the 6th of September and spent some days on business and recreation.

Mr. J. H. S. Jorgensen, the Fresno vineyardist, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the last week of September.

Mr. E. J. Baber, prominent wine maker of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 12th of September and spent some days agreeably mixing pleasure and business.

Mr. W. B. Uihlein, president of the Schlitz Brewing Company, has been making a tour of the State of California throughout the month of September, having arrived from Milwaukee on the 30th of August. Mr. Uihlein was a visitor to the San Francisco Exposition on many occasions during the second and third weeks of the month.

Mr. George de la Tour returned to San Francisco from Rutherford on the 12th of September after having spent some days at the Beaulieu Vineyards, his famous Napa county property.

Messrs. E. A. Werner and E. A. Grau, the genial wine men of Irvington, were among the visitors to San Francisco during the last week of September.

Mr. Andrew Schopp, wholesale liquor dealer of Watsonville, spent some days in San Francisco during the last week of September, visiting the trade and taking in the sights of the Exposition.

Mr. W. S. Robertson arrived in San Francisco from Rochester, Nevada, on the 22nd of September on business connected with his winery in the Sagebrush State.

Mr. C. A. Willard, president of the firm of McDevitt & Gollmer, wholesale liquor dealers of Los Angeles, arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of September from the City of Angels and spent some days calling upon the trade and accumulating wisdom at the Exposition.

Mr. Thomas James, one of the best known liquor dealers of Auburn, was an enthusiastic visitor at the San Francisco Exposition during the third week of September.

Mr. John Miscovich, who is identified with the bottling industry of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco during the third week of September on a flying business trip.

Mr. H. J. McCaffrey arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of September and spent some days on business connected with his wholesale liquor interests at Santa Barbara.

Mr. E. Henry, the Napa wholesale liquor dealer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of September.

SACRAMENTO BUYING SALOONS.

Advices from Sacramento are to the effect that Commissioner of Public Health and Safety G. C. Simmons on September 16 recommended the purchase of the following four saloons under the saloon reduction fund, provided in the charter: Ellis Jones, 1016 Sixth street; Dougherty & Sullivan, 305 K; Devicchi & Matteoli, 1108 Second; O'Brien & Malone, 812 K street. There is over \$14,000 in the fund. Appraisers will be appointed to estimate the value of the saloons.

SOME SENSIBLE TALK FROM A WOMAN ADVANCED IN YEARS.

Good—good again!—and thrice good!—for Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway of Portland, Ore., not alone the mother of woman suffrage in that commonwealth, but as well the mother of a number of “sober, self-respecting sons.”

Mrs. Duniway has seen over eighty years of an earnest, honest, God-fearing life. She has been one of the pioneer movers in reformatory works in the State of Oregon. She has blazed the way for many a humanitarian measure.

Mrs. Duniway appeared at the banquet of the International Congress of Viticulture in San Francisco on Wednesday, and made a splendid talk before that gathering. In that talk she advocated the use of wine, and she drank her little glass of wine at the banquet, not only without shame but with pride. In her talk she said:

“I have raised a large family of sober, self-respecting sons. My father before me was a sober, self-respecting man. So was my husband.

“And not one of them knew anything about this modern fad of prohibition or of these people who would go into your pockets like so many pirates, confiscating what is yours by right.

“They are the kind that would cut down the apple tree because people can get drunk on cider.

“We believe that the Great Creator knew what He was about when He made every man an individual, and we question the right of any one who tries to direct others into the paths of some one else's choosing.

“The use of wine has outlived customs of all kinds throughout the centuries. It is God's law. If people will disobey the laws of God and be intemperate, if they cannot keep away from temptation, let them suffer the consequences and not inflict hardship on others because of the faults of a few.”

The Bee awaits with curiosity to hear what particular kind of an emissary of Satan good Mother Duniway is to be characterized by those zealous women whom she called “the pussy-wussy, white-ribboned sisters of virtue.”—Sacramento “Bee.”

Rainier BEER

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**GRAND PRIZE
HIGHEST AWARD**

WHEREVER EXHIBITED IT HAS
CARRIED OFF THE HONORS

GRAND PRIZE	PARIS EXPOSITION	1900
GRAND PRIZE	SEATTLE A-Y-P-EXPOSITION	1909
GRAND PRIZE	SAN FRANCISCO P-P-I-E	1915

THE ONLY AMERICAN BEER AWARDED DIPLOMA OF
HONOR AT DRESDEN, GERMANY, 1911, AND AT
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, 1914

THE ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY'S WORK AT KINGSBURG.

SOIL tests may be made, clusters of grapes may be exhibited, arguments of words may be framed to prove a section capable of producing fine wine grapes, but the real proof is furnished only by the product of the winery. That is one of the things the Italian Swiss Colony has done for the Kingsburg district; it has furnished the irrefutable proof that the Kingsburg district is what was claimed for it as a wine-grape producing territory.

Experts in all things pertaining to vineyards; the selection of Kingsburg as a point of location for a winery was not merely a compliment to this district; it was a distinctly stated recognition of the adaptability of this section to the production of wine grapes.

That was a thing the Italian Swiss Colony did for Kingsburg in a general way, but its benefits and help were not merely general. It benefitted the district in a concrete and immediate manner. It furnished a market for the vineyards of the district—an immediate market, a local market. It was and is a direct buyer of grapes, not an agent or a commission firm. The market it furnished was truly an immediate market, for the grape owner could make a contract and insure himself a market for his grapes even before the vines came into bearing. His land became better security for a loan with which to improve the farm with a better dwelling house because the Italian Swiss Colony had contracted to buy the grapes to be raised upon the land. There was given a feeling of security and confidence that eased the mind and removed the load of care the early settler might otherwise have experienced.

The service the Italian Swiss Colony rendered was not rendered to the growers of wine grapes alone. It furnished a market also for a portion of the crop of those varieties of grapes which are grown with the primary expectation of drying the grapes into raisins. After the first raisin grapes are picked there comes what is known as "the second crop." These are of the Muscat, the variety most largely grown for raisins. The second crop Muscats are not adapted to drying into raisins, coming on too late in the season. These grapes, however, can be utilized in the winery, and the Italian Swiss Colony provides a market for them.—Kingsburg "Recorder."

DEMAND FOR CIVIC AUDITORIUM BAR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Four out of six large conventions which came to San Francisco with all arrangements made to convene at the Auditorium have held their initial meetings of welcome as scheduled, and then have adjourned to quarters nearer their hotel bars, never to return.

Regret is in the voice of Auditorium employes as a consequence, the elevator men asserting that they are perfectly willing to add a bartender's duties to their other daily labors, if only the Exposition officials or the city will agree to open a municipal bar.

In the meantime, the representatives of a tourist agency have combined with the other malcontents in the big edifice to pray earnestly that the conventions which are still to be held in the building, do not take up their tents also and steal away.

COLONEL HENRY LAUB ON THE PROSPECTS OF LOS ANGELES IN THE EVENT OF PROHIBITION.

Following is a summary in which Colonel Henry Laub estimates the economic loss in rentals alone to Los Angeles in the event of the imposition of prohibition:

Two hundred saloons in Los Angeles, average yearly rental \$3000—total \$600,000. Ninety liquor stores, average yearly rental \$2500—total \$225,000. Seventy restaurants, average yearly rental \$1500—total \$105,000. Residences occupied by owners of liquor stores, etc., 350 at average annual rental of \$600—\$210,000. Employees renting flats and cottages, 3500 at average yearly rental of \$300—total \$120,000. Total rental loss—\$1,260,000.

In explanation Colonel Laub says: "This is exclusive of wineries, breweries, distilleries, hotels and social clubs, all of which will have to go out of business and become vacant. A conservative estimate of these would be \$750,000, making a total rental loss of more than \$2,000,000 to property owners in Los Angeles alone. Then over 5,000 employees would be out of work. Their annual wage is about \$1,000 a year. This makes another \$5,000,000 to be added to the loss.

"But if a liquor house, which helps to hold up the high rent, is closed, what will be the effect on the rent next door, or elsewhere in the same block?

"The property owner has something to figure on before he will vote the state dry, I am sure. I have not attempted to show the total loss in figures from prohibition. The economic side of the question is the one that will decide the issue next year.

"Another feature which will make some people pause and consider is found in the following statistics:

Liquor licenses in county outside Los Angeles city, annual amount	\$ 51,910.00
City liquor licenses, annual amount	694,200.00
City taxes paid by liquor dealers, annual amount	429,507.23
Los Angeles county taxes paid by liquor dealers, annual amount	27,308.67
State taxes paid by Los Angeles liquor dealers, annual amount	6,862.00

"I believe that a systematic campaign should be waged for over a year to educate every man and woman in California as to the disadvantages that will come through prohibition. The time has passed when the liquor men can go out among the people and tell them their personal liberty is being taken away from them.

"Drop a speech from Tolstoy, Rabbi Hirsch or Abraham Lincoln bearing on this feature, upon the floor and it won't attract attention, but drop a silver dollar and every property owner will instinctively feel for his purse.

"Hard times have been saddled upon California by the war, the tariff policy of the administration, and I don't believe that a majority of the people of the state are going to make times any harder by voting for a lot of empty houses, store rooms and unemployment."

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PEACH
PEAR
BLACKBERRY
CHERRY
PINEAPPLE

CREMES

VANILLA
ROSE
VIOLET
MOKA
COCOA
MENTHE
NOYAUX

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY
PINEAPPLE
ORANGE
LEMON
GRENADINE
ORGEAT
BLACKBERRY

CURACAO

ORANGE BITTERS
ORANGE GIN
POUSSE CAFE
ANISETTE
CASSIS
KIRSCH
BERNADINE

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

SATISFACTORY conditions which have prevailed during the four months previous were fully maintained during September. In the San Francisco bay region a still further improvement in the trade was noticed, while in the interior of the state the situation was practically the same as it was during the month of August. As compared with September, 1914, there was a very substantial improvement. Indications are that the trade during the remainder of the year will be much better than it was during the corresponding period of 1914.

Union Brewing & Malting Company Plans Improvements.—The Union Brewing & Malting Company of San Francisco has plans for the expenditure of \$100,000 in improvements. These plans are subject, of course, to the results of the coming state-wide prohibition fight and will be effective immediately after the elections of November, 1916, in the event of victory for the anti-prohibitionists.

The Hop Situation.—Harvesting of the hop crop on the Pacific Coast was completed during the past month. The yield has been above the average both in quantity and quality.

The Southern Pacific Company has announced a reduction of about 43 per cent in the rate on hops from California terminals and intermediate points to eastern common points. The present rate is \$1.75 per 100 lbs., minimum 15,000 lbs. The new rate will be \$1 per 100 lbs., minimum 50,000 lbs.

Hop Crop of Bohemia, Germany.—The "Tagblatt" of Prague, in its issue of August 9 says: "As we are just at the beginning of the harvest further change is not to be expected and therefore the crop may be estimated with reasonable certainty at about half that of 1914; that is to say, it will amount to something like 100,000 zentners (zentner—110.23 pounds) or perhaps a little more. The reduced beer production in this country and the impossibility of exporting to enemy and transoceanic countries make higher prices unlikely and the first quotations will probably be 80 to 100 crowns per zentner (14.7 to 18.4 cents per pound). Practically all the 1914 Saaz hops have been sold, the small remainder being quoted at 80 to 95 crowns per zentner (14.7 to 17.4 cents per pound).

Hop Crop of Posen, Germany.—According to a report July 30 from the Hop Growers' Association in Neutomischel, the hop vines were exceedingly healthy and the general outlook for a large crop very favorable. The early varieties were in full bloom and the later varieties just beginning to bloom. The heavy rains, together with continued warm weather, were very beneficial, and a large harvest predicted. Practically all supplies from the 1914 harvest have been exhausted.

Output of Breweries of Basel, Switzerland.—The total production of the breweries in the Basel district in 1914 was 18,695,300 gallons, compared with 19,319,675 gallons for 1913. Through amalgamation the number of breweries was reduced to four. Difficulties were created through the shortage of barley and malt. To overcome these rice was added to the malt. Malt was obtained in small quantities from Austria, France and Great Britain. Before the end of the year the price of malt had doubled, dividends were reduced, and the price of beer was threatened to be raised, but remained at the same price to the end of the year.

Harbin, Manchuria, Brewing Industry.—Six breweries were running in Harbin during the past year, and their total production was 400,000 gallons. The price of hops during the latter half of 1914 fell considerably below prices during the previous year, owing to the fact that the production of beer in European Russia was prohibited until after the war. Harbin beer is of very good quality, though it does not keep sufficiently well to make it valuable for export. It can be produced and retailed at a good profit at \$0.48 gold per case of 12 bottles.

MASTER BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES HOLDS ITS TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Master Brewers' Association of the United States opened its twenty-seventh annual convention at the German House, corner of Polk and Turk streets, San Francisco, on the 28th of September. Delegates from all parts of the United States were in attendance.

For the opening day a program filled with business sessions, entertainments, bay excursions, trips to Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods and a barbecue was run through. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Edward Rainey on the part of Mayor Rolph.

On the evening of the 29th of September a reception and ball were given to the delegates at German House. In the morning of the same day there was a short business session, and in the afternoon there were visits to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

During the session on the 30th of September matters of interest to the brewing industry were discussed. Among the subjects were the effects of the European war and the growth of prohibition.

Up to the time the REVIEW went to press the convention was still in session.

Brewing Industry of Argentina.—The production of beer in Argentina is important, and the quality is reported to be of a superior grade. There are three large breweries in Buenos Aires, the annual sales of which, combined, approximate \$2,320,000 United States currency. Several other large plants near Buenos Aires find in that city the greater part of their market. These, with other breweries in various cities, have a combined annual business of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 United States currency.

American Barley for Paraguayan Brewery.—The Cerveceria Nacional of Asuncion, the only brewery in operation in Paraguay, is now purchasing its barley in the United States. Before the outbreak of the present European war it imported barley from the continent. The management stated that many other supplies would be purchased from the United States when needed, but that at present it has a large stock on hand, and the demand for its products has diminished since the war began.

IT IS HARD FOR INTEMPERATE PEOPLE TO LEARN TEMPERANCE.

Root! Somewhere in the Good Book it is said that "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." We respectfully recommend the consideration of this enlightening text to the general secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Topeka, Kansas. "A Methodist minister and prohibition leader of national prominence," according to this secretary, recently said, "We need Elihu Root for President of the United States. His wonderful knowledge of international affairs and splendid executive ability make him the logical Republican candidate in 1916." Because of this statement the hot-headed secretary above referred to has sent a circular letter to editors throughout the country, denouncing Mr. Root in the most unjust and reprehensible terms. The secretary prefaces his outrageous calumnies by stating that "the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has nothing to do with political parties as such." We believe this to be true and for this reason we believe also that the first duty of the Church's Temperance Society in Kansas is to get a secretary who will realize that fact, and also learn the Christian virtue of temperance—in speech as in all things else.—"Leslie's Weekly."

JULES RESTAURANT

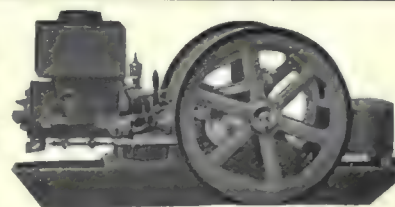
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SAN FRANCISCO

DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, OFTEN QUOTED BY PROHIBITIONISTS, DOES NOT "ENTIRELY" FAVOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams, distinguished physician and author, speaks so feelingly against the habitual use of liquors that one would assume that he is in favor of nation-wide or even world-wide prohibition, and yet Dr. Williams, in an article in the "Ladies' Home Journal," makes strong objection to nation-wide prohibition. He evidently does not believe that the people of this country really desire prohibition or that they would support it if they should get it. In this connection he says:

"To me, at least, it seems obvious that the only thing which has kept the prohibition movement before the people of the United States is the simple fact that prohibition does not prohibit.

"Prohibition that did interdict the sale of liquor over large territories would quickly sound the death knell of the prohibition movement as a national issue.

"We can not in a day or in a decade convince the eight or ten million men in the United States who consume a certain quantity of liquor each day (the vast majority of them, let it be conceded, never drinking to the point of intoxication) that they will be happier and better off for the foregoing of their indulgence.

"Hence a general prohibition law would from the outset have to deal with a population among whom practically half of the adult males would be in a rebellious frame of mind—crying out in no uncertain terms against the infringement of their sacred personal liberties."

Dr. Williams fears more than mere lax enforcement of the prohibition law, foreseeing very grave social and economic dangers, and expressing his views as follows:

"Add that the heads of families, aggregating probably not less than three million people would suddenly be deprived of their sole means of livelihood, and that properties valued in the aggregate at perhaps two billion dollars would as suddenly become worthless, and the seriousness of the social and economic crisis that would be precipitated begins to reveal itself in something like its true proportions.

"Personally, I am at a loss to understand how anyone who has the slightest grasp of economic questions can contemplate with equanimity the anarchistic possibilities—nay, certainties—which reveal themselves through the slightest use of the imagination in connection with these figures."

VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF WEST AUSTRALIA.

The total production of fruit has steadily increased in all the chief commercial lines with the exception of grapes. The following table shows the increase since 1908, when the first statistics were made available, to 1914:

Year	Vineyards	Orchards
1910	2,917	15,609
1911	2,795	16,738
1912	2,821	18,193
1913	3,010	19,154
1914	2,864	20,575

The decline in the acreage under vines is due to the falling off of the wine industry, many small vineyards being either uprooted or abandoned. This is to be regretted, for with the climate and large area available the wine industry should be helped and encouraged. The appointment of a viticulturist, as in the other States, would do much towards helping this particular industry. The increase shown in 1913 is due to the planting of Zante currants and Sultanias, and with the steady increase now to be expected we should, in a few years, supply our own wants in these lines.

SOME GOOD ADVICE TO THE W. C. T. U.

Home-made pastry, grape juice, lemonade and candy will be sold in the Fresno free market by the members of the W. C. T. U. of Fresno. Prominent society women identified with dry forces in Fresno will adopt the role of saleswomen. The proceeds will go toward the 1916 dry campaign fund.—News Despatch.

We are afraid our Fresno sisters are making a blunder. As we do not wish to defeat them too easily, we will give them some kindly advice. Their plan of campaign is all right with the exception of one class of ammunition, namely "home made pastry." This will hurt them more than us. We do not want to win by having them blow themselves up. From what we know of it we believe that "home made pastry" will drive even a Fresno prohibitionist to drink. Besides, it is likely to drive the Fresno bakers into the anti-prohibitionist columns. We would suggest that the ladies sell pastry made by the bakers and save themselves from an unmerciful disaster.

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MR. JOSEPH SMITH'S ANALYSIS OF PROHIBITION.

One of the most interesting addresses delivered before the Convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association at Cincinnati was that of Mr. Joseph Smith, editor of the "Literary Engineer" of Boston. The following remarks were made by Mr. Smith in the course of his address:

"While I have no relation or interest in the traffic prohibition desires to destroy, I cannot say I am wholly disinterested, because any movement or agitation that threatens the peace and prosperity of the nation must interest every good citizen.

"Prohibition is a wolf in sheep's clothing; a destroyer and devourer wearing the garments of temperance and roaring with the tongue and truculence of the tempest. It has many prophets and preachers and some practitioners.

"Prohibition is generally an accompanying circumstance of social and religious decadence, of mutilated morality and political hysteria. When the normal and healthy conditions of society are restored, when social sanity, political poise, trade activity, industrial energy come back, prohibition will be a thing of the past.

"Prohibition is not temperance; it is radicalism and intolerance. The vast majority of the world is temperate; moderation in thought, speech, habit and action is the rule of the world. Without such temperance in human activity, religion would be a mockery, peace an impossibility, civilization a failure, and political freedom an idle dream. Because prohibition is contrary to the genius and thought of a free people, because its preachments are false and its promises illusory it will fail today as it failed yesterday."

Production of Sake at Chosen, Korea.—In 1914 Chosen produced 999,646 gallons of sake.

MISSOURIAN RUNS KENTUCKIAN VERY CLOSE.

A group of men stood around a Missourian who had been pulled out of the river after sinking three times. "Give him some whisky," said one. A murmur came from the near-drowned man. Some one put his ear down and listened. He said: "Roll me over first and get some of this water out of me. I wan'er straight."—Napa "State Journal."

Once upon a time there was a Kentucky colonel who had not known the taste of water for more than twenty years. The colonel was in one railroad accident. A bridge over which the train was passing gave way and the train plunged into the river below. Luckily the colonel was fished out and placed safely on the river bank. A friend discovered him and asked:

"Colonel, are you hurt?"

The colonel replied:

"Not a bit. Never swallowed a drop."

This is an old story, but it is necessary to reproduce it in the interest of fair play as between the Kentuckian and the Napa "State Journal's" Missourian.

Irish Will Not Make Alcohol from Potatoes.—The production of alcohol from potatoes in Ireland has been recently proposed, in connection with the efforts to establish an aniline dye industry in the United Kingdom. As the spirits which are essential to the animile dyestuff industry are, in Germany, made from potatoes to a considerable extent, it appeared possible that an Irish spirit manufactory might be opened in conjunction with the projected governmental aided dyestuff enterprise in England. The production of spirits within the United Kingdom would partially obviate the necessity now thought to exist for altering the British customs tariff. The chambers of commerce of Ireland accordingly made inquiry from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to the feasibility of alcohol manufacture based on the potato crop of Ireland. The secretary of the department has now given an official response to the effect that a close investigation had already been made by the department's experts, and it has been determined that the value of potatoes for other purposes is too high in Ireland to warrant growing them for manufacture into spirits.

THE SHERRY WINE INDUSTRY.

The sherry wine industry, which for many years was exceedingly profitable, has suffered from many causes during the past decade; the principal ones being overcompetition and an excess of overhead expense. Of the 73 concerns now engaged in buying, storing and selling wines, 20 do the bulk of the shipping to domestic and foreign markets. These have invested an estimated capital of \$15,000,000, with an annual estimated business of \$4,000,000. They also distill and sell grape brandy, which is on the increase. The wine business in the past few years has also shown a tendency toward an increase. The gross returns of the business done indicate a reasonable profit, but this is consumed by the overhead expenses of the many concerns engaged in it, and the general complaint is made that the net return is practically nil. The keen competition has generally been in the cheaper grades of wines and it is claimed that this part of the business is absolutely without profit. Attempts have been made to agree to a minimum price, but these have invariably been followed by rebating that nullified the attempt.

The cost of bringing a butt of sherry to maturity, say ten years, is estimated at \$125, excluding the cost of the "mosto" or new wine, which includes interest, insurance, evaporation, and the handling of wines in "solera." This "solera" system is largely responsible for the maintenance of the sherry types, for in this branch of the wine industry vintage wines are practically unknown. The evaporation loss in a 10-year-old wine, for instance, is made good by replenishing from a 9-year-old wine, and so on; this process maintains the life and vigor of the wine and retains the style and type much better than the vintage system of handling. The present cost of "mostos," or new wines, is from 187.50 to 225 pesetas (\$36.06 to \$43.26) per local butt, which contains 512 liters (135.25 American gallons), as against the shipping butt of 500 liters (132.08 American gallons).—Consul Paul Hadley Foster, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain.

FOR A PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION.

(From "The Nation's Business," Journal of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.)

The tariff affects every man, woman and child in the country just as seriously and as definitely as do railroad rates. We have a permanent, non-partisan body of experts, the Interstate Commerce Commission, to investigate conditions affecting railroad rates and interpret the law regarding them. Why should we not have a similar permanent non-partisan body of experts to investigate conditions underlying tariff legislation? It is not necessary to push the analogy further. It is not proposed to authorize a tariff commission to interpret the law or to enforce it. When it has collected data, however, by scientific methods, why should it not make recommendations to Congress and the President? The second referendum of the national chamber was taken on the subject of a permanent tariff commission and the vote was unanimously in favor of such a body. The chamber has now appointed a committee to take charge of the campaign of publicity in this matter.

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BEVERAGES OF THE KONGO.

The trade in alcoholic beverages in Kongo has steadily grown until for 1912, the latest figures available, the imports amounted in value to \$564,066. In 1911 the importation was even greater, aggregating \$651,856, the decrease in 1912 being due to the rubber crisis. Few shipments of rubber were made and as a result the importation of articles which formerly entered into exchange for this product suffered to some extent.

Beer is one of the favorite beverages of the Belgians, and light German beers are preferred. The brand manufactured by a Bremen concern is most commonly used and is sold at 19.3 cents per bottle or \$7.33 per case of 48 bottles. Munich beers are consumed to some extent, retailing at 23 cents per bottle or \$5.21 per case of 24 bottles, and Belgian beers are sold at about the same price. The charge for all such articles is considerably higher in Upper Kongo on account of the costly railway and river transportation. No beer was imported from the United States.

There is considerable consumption of the better class of spirituous liquors by the white inhabitants. Whisky, gin and sweetened liquors find a good market, the supply of the first mentioned coming principally from the United Kingdom. Belgium and France supply the greater part of the "liqueurs," and the gin is imported from the Netherlands. Some brands of whisky retail locally at 92 cents per bottle, and slightly better grades at 97 cents. The best brandy is sold at \$1.55 per bottle and 82 cents per half bottle, a second grade costing 97 cents and 53 cents, respectively. Gin sells at 77 cents per bottle and rum at 97 cents. The retail prices of the sweetened liquors most in demand are: Curacao, \$1.44 per bottle; creme de menthe, \$1.25; chartreuse, \$1.16; kirsch, \$1.07; cherry brandy, 97 cents; benedictine, 97 cents per half bottle. As with malt beverages the prices are much higher in the interior.

Imports from the United States were almost insignificant, amounting to only \$24 in 1912 and \$31 in 1911. The imports credited to South Africa and Soudan were mostly of British origin.

Light table wines, imported principally from France, Belgium and Portugal, and champagnes are used extensively. Bordeaux wines retail at Boma at 30 to 60 cents per bottle, and about the same prices are asked for white wines and Moselles. Portuguese table wines, sold in casks, are somewhat cheaper. Burgundy is also in demand, selling at 77 cents to \$1.16 per bottle. Smaller quantities of Porto, Madeira, Malaga and Italian wines are sold. Italian vermouth, retailing at 77 cents per bottle, is used extensively, and is preferred to the French product.

As in other tropical countries, there is a heavy demand for champagne, both for the table and for medicinal purposes. French brands are used almost exclusively. The retail prices at Boma range from \$1.16 to \$3.09 per bottle and 62 cents to \$1.64 per half bottle.

No imports from the United States were recorded. The wines from Angola are of Portuguese origin, and those from South Africa chiefly of French manufacture shipped to consumers in the Katanga district by South African wholesale houses.

Since the outbreak of the European war the American consulate at Boma has received inquiries from Kongo merchants desiring to import alcoholic beverages from the United States, and also from American firms as to the market for this class of goods. American beers and California wines and champagnes have appeared on the market within the past few months and have given satisfaction to the local trade.

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September 1 to 15, 1915.

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From San Francisco, S. S. "Carolyn."

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RULINGS OF THE BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION.

Blackberry Cordial.—The bureau holds that only the product prepared according to the directions for blackberry cordial as prescribed in the National Formulary and conforming to the standard of strength, quality, and purity therein specified may properly be designated "blackberry cordial." A product labeled "blackberry cordial" which differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity of the National Formulary preparation will be considered adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, unless it bears upon the container a plain statement of its actual standard of strength, quality or purity. A declaration of the quantity or proportion of alcohol is required upon all packages of blackberry cordial.

Cinchona (China) Bitters.—In the opinion of the bureau, the term "cinchona (China) bitters" may be applied to preparations for which no therapeutic claims are made, other than that they are stomachics, provided they contain enough cinchona alkaloids to give a bitter taste. However, such preparations are not entitled to bear statements that they are of value in the treatment of malaria or other diseases, unless an ordinary portion of such a compound contains a medicinal dose of those cinchona alkaloids which are valuable in the treatment of the specified diseases.

Buchu Gin.—It is the opinion of the bureau that gin is of no value in the treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary system, and that, in fact, it is contra-indicated in all genito-urinary conditions for which buchu is sometimes prescribed. It is further the opinion of the bureau that the addition of buchu, in any form, to gin does not make a mixture of any value in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases. The bureau will, therefore, regard as misbranded, under section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, any compound of buchu and gin that bears upon its label any therapeutic claim with reference to genito-urinary diseases.

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LEADING BRITISH PHYSICIANS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION EXPRESS OPINIONS OF THE NEED OF ALCOHOL.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, one of the most distinguished of the British physicians, contributes an effective reply to the advocates of total prohibition, as a permanent thesis, in the form of a letter to the "Morning Post" of London, in reply to previous correspondence. He writes: "If Mr. Giles will brush up his historical knowledge he will find some justification for Sir William Roberts' speculation as to the effects of universal total abstinence in this country in the fact that almost all nations that have adopted Mohammedanism, with its prohibitory law against strong drinks, have ultimately sunk into intellectual stagnation and decadence, whereas all progressive nations have adhered to the use of alcoholic stimulants." "The use of alcoholic beverages," wrote Sir William, in his work on "Digestion and Diet," "is a marked characteristic of the diet of the European and other progressive races. The vast population of Asia, with the exception of the Japanese and the Indian Parsees, are almost non-alcoholic in their habits. The effects of a vegetarian diet or of a non-alcoholic regimen would only be gradually developed, and would probably not be fully impressed on the bodily and mental qualities of the race until after such habits had been continued through two or three successive generations. I have encountered in Salford, where some years ago there existed a flourishing colony of vegetarians, a tradition to the effect that though vegetarianism might suit the parents it was bad for the children. And I have seen some striking examples in that borough which appeared to indicate that this tradition was well founded."

Sir William Roberts was perhaps the most scientific and accomplished of British physicians of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His great surgical contemporary was the calm and sagacious Sir James Paget, and this is what he had to say about alcohol: "I cannot doubt, with such evidence as we have, that the habitual moderate use of alcoholic drinks is generally beneficial, and that in the question raised between temperance and abstinence the verdict should be in favor of temperance. It seems unreasonable to urge the discontinuance of a custom which is certainly pleasant and probably useful, and very unreasonable to require temperate persons, who are an immense majority of the population, to cease to do that which is lawful, useful and agreeable in order that the intemperate minority may be induced to cease to do that which is unlawful and mischievous." Marches may be stolen at this critical juncture, but the day of redress will come, and the people of this country who have revolted against tyranny in many disguises will never tamely submit to have their dietetic habits controlled by a small and fanatical coterie.

IMPORTS OF LIQUORS INTO UNITED STATES IN THREE YEARS TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Liquors, alcoholic	1912		1913		1914	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Distilled spirits—						
Brandy, proof gals.	509,286	\$1,316,031	610,358	\$1,647,277	602,563	\$1,617,483
Cordials, liqueurs, etc., proof gals.	532,151	1,052,929	575,290	1,233,700	515,575	1,063,267
Gin, proof gals.	824,694	915,422	974,776	999,921	1,055,885	1,017,569
Whisky, proof gals.	1,373,010	2,833,917	1,541,663	3,153,640	1,571,870	3,186,627
Other, proof gals.	411,595	344,929	378,623	339,619	414,950	378,902
Total distilled spirits, proof gallons	3,060,736	6,463,228	4,080,710	7,374,157	4,160,843	7,263,848
Malt liquors—						
Bottled, gals.	1,651,564	1,571,336	1,452,728	1,372,823	1,213,320	1,152,598
Unbottled, gals.	5,523,941	1,708,590	6,245,922	1,917,442	5,963,913	1,814,431
Total malt liquors, gals.	7,175,505	3,279,926	7,698,650	3,290,265	7,177,233	2,967,029
Wines—						
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen quarts	281,134	4,688,090	280,828	4,636,191	270,002	4,418,958
Still wines—						
Bottled, doz. qts.	577,244	2,414,621	678,131	2,724,471	728,303	2,940,277
Unbottled, gals.	3,864,070	2,488,740	4,427,130	2,718,045	5,220,380	2,757,434
Total still wines		4,903,361		5,442,516		5,697,711
Total wines		9,591,451		10,078,707		10,116,669
Total alcoholic liquors		19,334,605		20,743,129		20,347,546

THE "CHURCH IN ACTION" WOULD METE OUT PERSONAL LIBERTY TO EVERYONE ACCORDING TO ITS OWN SWEET WILL.

Louisville, Ky., August 21, 1915.

TO the Editor: Of recent years it has been the fashion for certain editors to scoff at "personal liberty" in connection with the movement to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, but I wonder if these same scoffers will approve of the peculiarly offensive form of attack on personal liberty to buy and use liquor that is described in the following Associated Press item from Mason City, in the "dry" State of Iowa:

"The seizure of 119 barrels of beer at a local railroad freight house caused the city authorities today to decide on the appointment of an official to be known as 'liquor censor.' It is to be the duty of the censor to determine what citizens have temperance records sufficiently good to entitle them to receive liquor shipments from wet territory."

This item may or may not be true. But its truth is not essential, because the main point is that just such wretched meddling with other people's business is the logical outcome of the prohibition propaganda.

The ideal temperance law from the "dry" standpoint would be to give to a prohibitionist the power to sit in judgment on the fitness of his neighbors to select the articles of their diet.

But why stop with a censorship on diet? Why not pass officially on the moral fitness of each of the women of the community to adopt certain styles of dress? Why not have an official censorship on each man's fitness to handle money, or to take unto himself a wife, or to have more than one child?

It would seem that our civil liberty is in greater danger from "reform" than it is from any other source, for it is only in the name of goodness that our freedom is being curtailed.

The leading prohibition organization calls itself the "Church in Action," and, as such, is attempting to assume control of the political and moral affairs of the people, and if the so-called "Church in Action" succeeds in getting control, then the Liberty Bell might as well be thrown into the melting pot and be recast in the form of a church surmounted by a cannon, or, more properly perhaps, the image of the thumbscrew used for the conversion of heretics.

Very truly yours,

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

NEWS OF THE "DECLARATION."

In regard to the proclamation and publication of the Declaration of Independence (meaning the document itself), it must be noted that it was intended for the world at large rather than for the colonists. The declaration of Independence, that is, the formal resolution of the Continental Congress of severance of allegiance from the mother country, was adopted on July 2, after having been much debated (principally in committee of the whole, Benjamin Harrison in the chair) from June 7, when it was offered by Richard Henry Lee. The fact that it was passed was published in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of July 3. Few things show the difference in temperament of newspapers and public as regards "news" than the fact that this important declaration which initiated the most profound political change of the country, and made all the members of the Congress traitors in the eye of British law, was not announced on the front page without comment or special display, except that a portion of the resolution was put in capitals.

The first publication of the text of the Declaration was in Towne's "Pennsylvania Evening Post" of July 6, and as has often been remarked, on the page facing the statement that all men are endowed "with liberty" is an advertisement of a negro boy for sale, four or five years old, who "has had smallpox and measles." It is also worth noting that in the engrossed Declaration the spelling is "united States" not "United States;" that is, the Congress used the word "united" as an adjective and not as a noun.—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE.

When the Anti-Saloon League, through its misleading statements and its emotional oratory, persuaded the people of Arizona last year to vote in favor of prohibition, the work of preparing the amendment seems to have fallen into the hands, not of Anti-Saloon Leaguers like Purley A. Baker and Wayne B. Wheeler, but of real honest prohibitionists, and they made the prohibition extend, not merely to the manufacture and sale of liquors, but also to the shipment of liquors into the state for any purpose whatever.

During the campaign these drastic provisions were brought out, the attorney general of the state publicly declared that they were unconstitutional and would not be sustained in the courts, and yet with this opinion before them a majority of the people in Arizona voted in favor of the law.

After the election the attorney general resigned and took the case as a lawyer, undertook to have these drastic provisions thrown out on the ground that the people of Arizona had constitutional rights that could not be interfered with, and that one of these rights was to purchase and use liquors.

The courts, however, up to the present time have not agreed with the attorney general, and have decided that these provisions are constitutional. We now have the amusing spectacle of a rebellion in Arizona against this law, the rebellion being led by Mr. A. R. Bucknam, general secretary of the Temperance Federation of Arizona, and oft referred to as the principal factor in carrying that state "dry."

Mr. Bucknam is a real reformer of the modern type. He is evidently one of those sanctified creatures that hold up their hands in horror at things of no moment, but readily indorse any evil that will forward the cause they happen to represent.

In a recent letter to the Bisbee (Ariz.) "Review," Mr. Bucknam says that "The settlement of the liquor question is only just commenced." Further on he says, "Prohibition in Arizona and seventeen other states is putting the saloon out of business, but prohibition will not put the bootlegger out of business."

And then again he says, and this is the point that he is undertaking to bring to the front:

"The interpretation given to the law by those in power to enforce it makes it very important that, if found necessary, the law be amended so that the railroads may ship into the state, under strict regulation, alcoholic liquor for legitimate use, and I contend that legitimate use includes personal use.

"Yet, I am satisfied that when the courts interpret the law in Arizona, it will need no amendments to introduce liquor into the state for legitimate use, and we await with patience and much interest the action of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

"The Temperance Federation of Arizona desires the co-operation, in the further settlement of this question, of all who seek the destruction of the liquor traffic as now operated in the United States."

Here, then, we see a great reformer who wants to destroy the property of other men; who wants to destroy, without any compensation, the property of the distiller, the brewer, the wholesaler and the retailer; who does not care how many men he wrecks financially, or to how many homes he brings sorrow; but all of this with the understanding that the law shall not be effective, that it shall not prohibit, and that it shall not prevent the men who destroy the distilleries and breweries from getting liquor to drink from other distilleries and breweries.

Indeed, it would seem that Mr. Bucknam and his federation made agreements to this effect with the voters of Arizona.

In the issue of the "Review" from which we quote Mr. Bucknam's letter there is an editorial in which the editor of the "Review" commends Mr. Bucknam's position, and the editor says:

"It is a reaffirmation of the platform upon which the temperance workers won their victory in the last election, and a courageous iteration of intention that unfair advantage will not be taken of those voters who contributed to the temperance victory. Votes were solicited under emphatic pledge that the personal liberty of citizens would not be jeopardized. Yet today, in the practical application of the amendment, personal liberty is denied in Arizona and personal right is flaunted. * * *

"In his capacity as an officer of the Temperance Federation, he

hews strictly to that line of obligation which his organization assumed when it covenanted with voters, in return for their ballots, that their personal liberties would not be infringed."

All of this sounds very strange coming from so-called prohibitionists, because if prohibition does not prohibit the personal use of liquor, then there is nothing in it except the destruction of property and revenues, and it is shown to be a fraud of the first water, and a device for collecting graft through emotional people.

It is our hope that the Supreme Court of Arizona will decide that the law is constitutional in every particular, and that the Webb-Kenyon law will stand guard and absolutely prohibit the shipment of all wine, beer and whisky into the State of Arizona until the people come to their senses and repeal the foolish amendment that they have adopted.—Bonforts.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PROHIBITION.

From the Boston "Transcript": "As a party splitter Secretary Bryan shows no signs of forfeiting his right to be called 'the peerless leader.' With the same persistency with which he forced free silver upon the Democratic party in 1896 and his subsequent campaigns for the presidency, he has now attempted to hitch up the donkey to the water wagon, and with the reins in his own hands it becomes a matter of relatively little importance whether he allows the Chief Executive a seat on the box. The letter which Mr. Bryan wrote to the Iowa Democrats is only the first public evidence of a secret campaign which he has been conducting from the Department of State for many months to put Bryan men in control of the Democratic machine in as many States as possible, with national or State prohibition as the issue, depending upon the strength of the respective proposals in the State concerned."

If the Man Were Sick the Doctor Might Order More.—A dispatch from Mason City, Iowa, of the 7th of August says: R. D. Mason, "liquor censor" by virtue of his appointment Thursday by the city council, today reported that on his first day of work he had sent back to breweries thirty barrels of beer out of sixty received in Mason City. He is compiling a list of the thirsty population of the city and expects to see that they do not overdo their liquor orders. "One barrel, or three cases of beer, and one gallon of whisky is as much as any one man should have in a month without a physician's prescription," said Mason.



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Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co. San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglennook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
.....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated.....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co.....575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.
.....110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
.....18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.....
.....Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
.....Eighth and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
.....teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.....
.....Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
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Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
.....138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
.....Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
.....568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
.....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
.....467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd.....London, England

IMPORTERS.

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Chas. Meinecke & Co.
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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Redwood Manufacturers Co.
.....811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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Julius Kessler & Co.....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
.....Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son.....Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
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Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

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Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
.....Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
.....Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

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San Francisco, Cal.Toulouse & Delorieux Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.**WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.**United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.**SURETIES.**U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.**BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.**Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BITTERS.**Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York**BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.**Nierman & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, EnglandOccidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR SUPPLIES.**A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.**MINERAL WATER.**San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Cen-
tury Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR FIXTURES.**San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.**AUTO TRUCKS.**The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.**STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.**RAILROAD COMPANIES.**Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.**STENCILS AND BRANDS.**Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**PASTES AND GUMS.**Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.**GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.**J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**RETAILERS AND CAFES.**Ship Cafe
Venice, CaliforniaJohn Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal."Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal."The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Schluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.**Second Edition****INTERNAL REVENUE LAW and the RETAILER****\$1.00 PER COPY**or given as a Premium to the Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review
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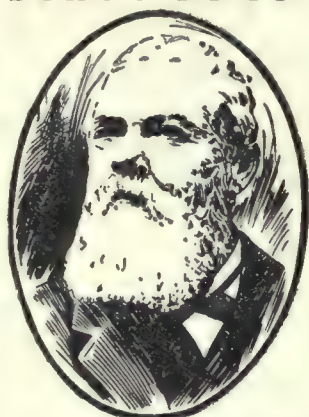
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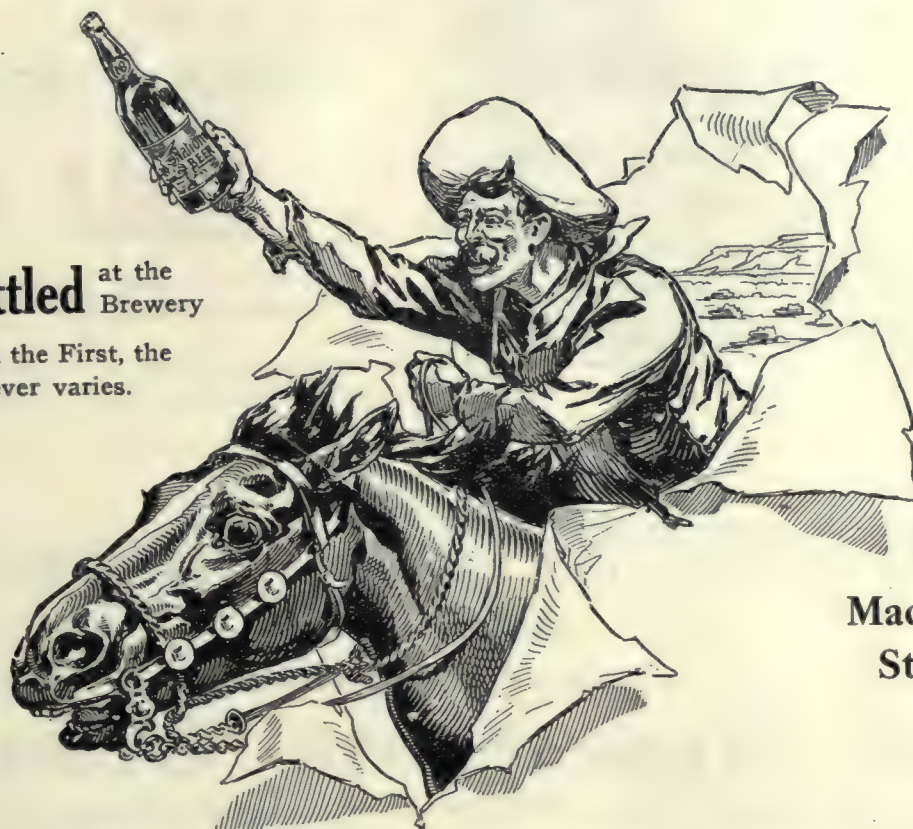
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10:20 A. M.	"	Chicago & North-Western Railway
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10:20 A. M.	"	Wabash R. R.
2:20 P. M.	CHICAGO	Chicago & North-Western Railway
2:20 P. M.	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
2:20 P. M.	"	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway
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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. 57.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, OCTOBER 31, 1915

No. 12

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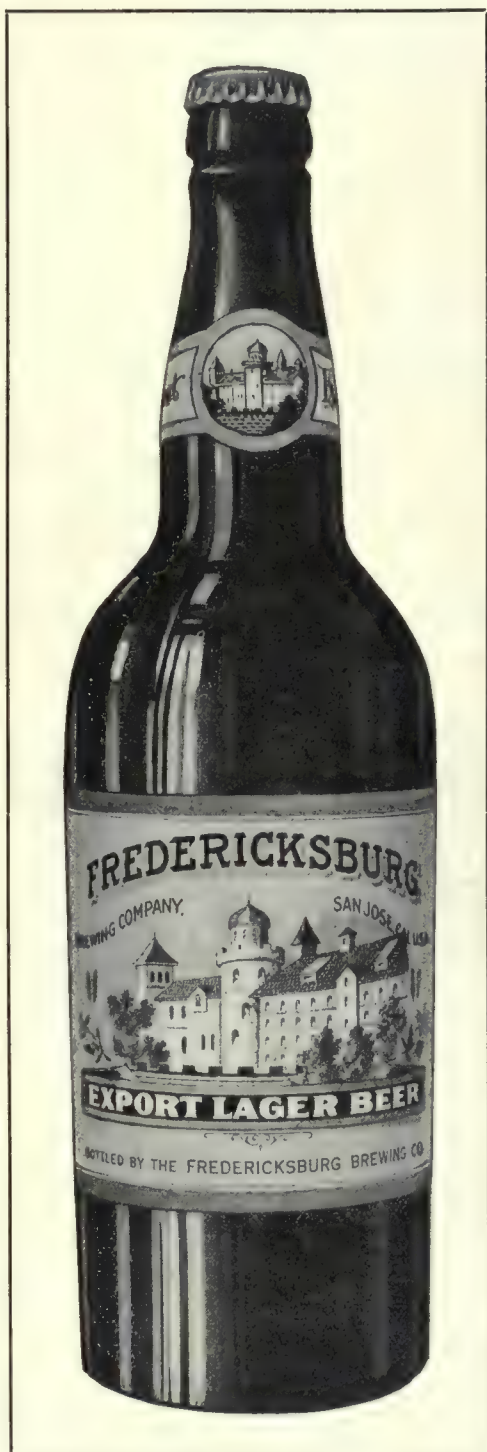
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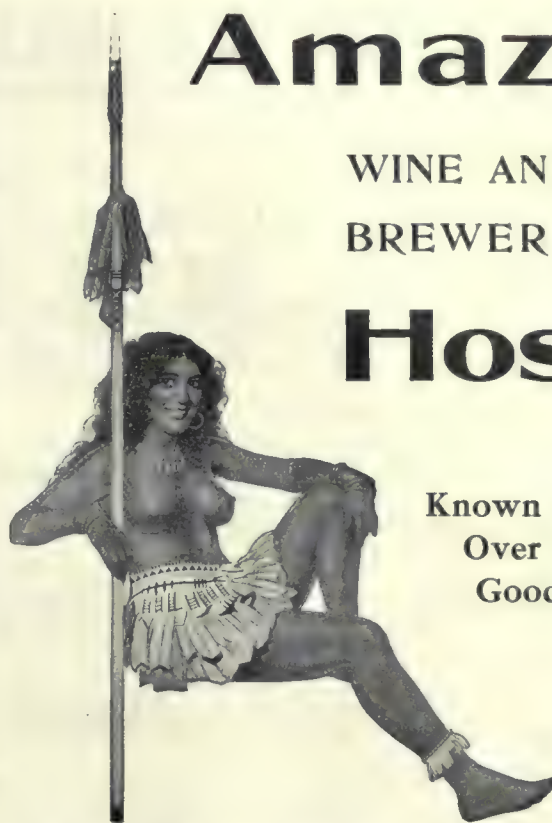
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

OCTOBER, 1915

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

Office:

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FROM LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

San Francisco, October 21, 1915.

Owing to the temporary closing of the Panama Canal and the extremely heavy expense incident to trans-shipping cargo across the Isthmus of Panama by rail, **all freight rates are subject to change without notice.**

Westbound carload traffic will be subject to advance reservation for steamer space from New York, and will take rates in effect at time reservation is confirmed.

Eastbound carload traffic will be subject to advance reservation for steamer space with San Francisco office, and will take rates in effect at time reservation is confirmed.

It will not be necessary to make advance reservations on less than carload traffic, **but rates in effect at the time of clearance will be applied.** We expect to handle less carload business from steamer to steamer without delay.

Sailing dates will be published in the San Francisco "Guide" and "Daily Commercial News."

R. C. THACKARA,
Vice-President.



Mr. Charles L. Farnum, well-known vineyardist of Fresno, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of September.

Mr. P. A. Loering arrived in San Francisco during the last week of September from St. Helena, and spent several days in the city on business connected with his wine interests.

Mr. Edgar Stoker, one of the most prominent wholesale liquor men of Ogden, Utah, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the first week of October. Mr. Stoker spent most of his time on recreation.

Mr. W. Hamann, the Roseville wineman, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of October.

Mr. Henry T. Gibson arrived in San Francisco from Hanford on the 1st of October and spent some time on business in relation to his vineyards.

Mr. William Glesinger, wholesale liquor dealer of Los Angeles, spent some days during the second week of October visiting the trade and looking over the sights of San Francisco.

Mr. N. H. Lovering, the popular liquor dealer of Watsonville, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of October on a short business trip.

Mr. A. Fernandez arrived in San Francisco from Stockton on the 6th of October on a trip, combining business and pleasure.

Mr. Secondo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles on the 6th of October on one of his regular business trips to the Golden Gate city.

Messrs. E. A. Grau and E. A. Werner, the Irvington wine men, arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of October to call upon the trade and visit the Exposition.

Mr. E. M. Sheehan of the Sacramento Valley Winery was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of October.

Mr. J. T. Blight, who is prominently identified with the liquor trade of Grass Valley, arrived in San Francisco on the 10th of October on a trip of recreation.

Mr. J. J. Kern, one of the popular liquor dealers of Fresno, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the third week of October.

Mr. Otto Nestel, prominent liquor dealer of Fresno, made an extended visit to San Francisco during the third and fourth weeks of October.

Messrs. John Olsen and Christopher Machado, associated vineyardists of Salinas, spent the third week of October in San Francisco.

Messrs. J. and W. McAdams arrived in San Francisco on the 12th of October from Lemoore on business connected with their wholesale liquor interests.

Mr. R. W. Folkers, wholesale liquor dealer of Redondo, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of October.

Mr. Carl Simon, Stockton liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco on the 12th of October and spent some days visiting the trade and pursuing recreation and instruction at the Exposition.

Mr. Joseph Melczer, one of the most prominent liquor dealers of Southern California, arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of October from Los Angeles. Mr. Melczer spent most of his time resting in anticipation of his return to the bustling southern city.

Mr. William Rennie, the Fresno wineman, spent the third week of October in San Francisco.

Mr. E. Michaud, wholesale liquor dealer of Redding, gladdened the Golden Gate City and Jewel City with his presence during the third week of October.

Among the prominent brewers who were in San Francisco during the first week of October were Messrs. Cornelius Sippel of Chicago, Robert Weigel of Brooklyn and Louis Suess of Chicago.

Effect of New Brandy Tax More Disastrous to Sweet Wine Industry Than the Most Pessimistic Had Anticipated

IN the issue of the REVIEW of September 30, 1915, it was stated that the reduction of output of sweet wines in California would be between 80 and 90 per cent. This was somewhat too optimistic. Statistics for the month of September show a comparative reduction in excess of 95 per cent.

While the production in the First District of California for August, 1915, showed a falling off of 85 per cent as compared with August, 1914, the figures for September, 1915, in the same district, showed a falling off of more than 98 per cent. In the Sixth District the production in September, 1915, fell off 78 per cent as compared with that in September, 1914. As most of the wine produced in the Sixth District is sweet, the effect of the falling off in that district is more disastrous to the industry in general than in the First District, where the bulk of the wine produced is dry.

Comparative figures of production in the First District for the months of September in 1913, 1914 and 1915 are furnished as follows:

SEPTEMBER, 1913, 5,313,992.15 GALLONS; SEPTEMBER, 1914, 7,942,343.57; SEPTEMBER, 1915, 139,283.42.

In the Sixth District sweet wine produced in September, 1914, amounted to 1,109,776.19 gallons, and in September, 1915, to 86,392.27.

Total sweet wine produced in the State of California in September, 1914, amounted to 9,052,119.76 gallons; in September, 1915, to 225,675.69 gallons. There was but one gallon produced in September, 1915, for every 40 gallons in September, 1914.

One of the arguments in favor of the new brandy tax, namely, increased revenue for the United States Government, has been completely wiped out by the September figures. It will be remembered that in August, 1915, the government actually secured an increase of revenue amounting to \$1,700 as a result of the new tax, although at the expense of \$34,660 to the sweet wine industry of California. In September, 1915, the government has actually lost \$35,200 as a result of the operation of the new brandy tax, while at the same time the sweet wine industry of California has lost because of the imposition of the tax \$2,560,000. The actual accomplishment of the tax has been directly contrary to what the tax was expected to accomplish.

There can be no doubt that the government has not understood the situation, but its experience during the past month should prove to be enlightening. It has lost revenue and at the same time wiped out the sweet wine industry for the present year. While the damage which has been done is irreparable, it is generally hoped that steps will be speedily taken by the administration forces to bring the earliest possible relief to the wine industry. There is no good reason why the very first act of Congress after convening next December should not be to legislate in behalf of the wine industry of California, one of the chief sources of wealth of the state. The new brandy tax has borne disaster and makes the situation one of extraordinary emergency which has first and exclusive right to the attention of Congress.

**COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE OSBORN
SEES EFFECTS OF BRANDY TAX ON THE
SWEET WINE INDUSTRY.**

Editor "Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review."

Dear Sir: It has just been my privilege to go with Mr. W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, into the principal sweet wine sections of California.

Commissioner Osborn came from Washington personally to look into conditions in this state and to ascertain whether or not the tax of fifty-five cents per proof gallon on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines is responsible for the distress among the growers of wine grapes and those growers of table and raisin grapes who have in past years sold their culls and their second crop to the wineries and distilleries.

The commissioner was accompanied on his trip through the sweet wine districts of California by Mr. J. W. McGinnis, Chief of Revenue Agents of the United States; Mr. John P. Carter, Collector of Internal Revenue at Los Angeles; Mr. John A. McCabe, Internal Revenue Agent at San Francisco, and myself. The commissioner conferred at Sacramento with the members of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, and from there was escorted through Lodi to Stockton and thence to Fresno. He saw a number of great wineries and conferred with both winemakers and grape growers.

The commissioner could not, of course, make a statement regarding his intentions or his conclusions while in California. He did, however, express himself as astonished at the magnitude of the wine industry of this state, and said that he had not realized that it had reached such proportions.

The commissioner will make certain recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course no specific reference can be made to these prospective recommendations at this time.

Personally I feel, however, that the viticultural interests of California were immediately benefitted by Commissioner Osborn's visit and by the revelation of their immensity to him. In other words, the viticultural interests and the government official with whose activities they are most concerned were brought into closer touch and given an opportunity of better understanding.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH J. SCOTT,

Collector of Internal Revenue, San Francisco, Cal.

October 30, 1915.

FRESNO "REPUBLICAN" ON THE BRANDY TAX.

Congress imposed a temporary war tax for one year on the fortifying brandy in sweet wines. That tax expires on the first of the year, and the obvious human interpretation of the action of Congress in limiting the tax to one year would be that it intended at the end of that year to revive the former law with its nominal tax. Certainly a temporary war tax to meet a revenue emergency is not intended to be terminated when the emergency ceases by transforming it into another tax twice as high. But the administrative and legalistic interpretation of the omission of Congress to say what shall be the status of the wine tax when the temporary law expires is that it was the congressional intent thereupon to apply to the spirits in wine the whisky tax. This is a proposal which had been voted down whenever made in Congress, but nevertheless the subsequent omission of Congress to vote on a proposal that was not before them is interpreted to have had this meaning. Legally, the commissioner of internal revenue may have been correct. Humanly, his inference was absurd, and the policy it inaugurates was self-destructive. It does not produce revenue, but destroys it, and incidentally destroys an industry.

If the wine industry of California is to be left in its present condition it is not worth preserving, and as a matter of fact will cease to exist as rapidly as the vines can be pulled up or transferred to other uses. And when it does cease to exist, the American wine industry will practically have been destroyed, since nine-tenths of that industry is located in California, and it is physically impossible to establish in any other state a wine industry which will produce the types of wine with which the world is familiar. It is a question of life or death for the wine industry, with the present fact that, especially in the sweet wine districts, the industry might as well be dead.

MYTHS.

The East to Save California Wine Industry from Prohibition.—

The present season is the first in which there has been any considerable demand for California grapes in the east for wine making purposes. The California Fruit Distributors and the other shippers of fruit will ship the wine grape crop, or as much of it as they can, east and north, and the growers, under the conditions which prevailed this year, will receive \$10 to \$12 a ton net.

Mr. Charles E. Virden, manager of the California Fruit Distributors, according to the Sacramento "Union," says that the California wine grape growers need have nothing to fear from prohibition if the eastern demand is permanent and can be developed.

Mr. Virden scouted any idea that the grapes were to be used in the manufacture of grape juice. He says:

"All varieties of wine grapes have been purchased, Muscats, Zinfandels and Missions going east in the largest quantities. When I am east I will enter into every phase of the situation. Prohibition laws may be at the bottom of it. If the demand is a permanent one we want to take advantage of every means to increase it. Even if we can enter a wedge of competition into the eastern trade in wine grapes, we want to hold and enlarge that advantage."

Another Way to Save the California Wine Industry.—Newspapers throughout the country during the past month published the following item:

"California wine brandy highly distilled has taken the place of grain alcohol in the manufacture of powder, and millions of gallons of this grape brandy are being distilled in California this fall for the California and Canadian ammunition makers. Buyers from these factories are visiting all the grape centers of the state, closing up contracts. The output of more than 100 independent wineries will be converted into ammunition, instead of amber crystals for old bottles."

Commenting on this Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticulture, says:

"I am afraid this news is more of a myth than anything else, because we have heard of no winery that is selling its grapes or its product for such a purpose. It seems to me that if alcohol were wanted in great quantities for use as an explosive in the making of ammunition that the factories would look for material in the cactus regions of Mexico, where there are millions of acres of material growing wild that might be fermented and distilled at a much more reasonable figure than brandy spirits made from grapes. I am quite sure that if any exploitation along this line were going on among the 100 wineries mentioned in California at this time we would know of it, and so far we have no information on the subject."

Substituting Grape Syrup for Alcohol in Fortifying Wine.—The American Department of Agriculture announces that there has been discovered at Washington a method for concentrating grape juice which promises to be the greatest discovery in the wine industry since Pasteur discovered the method of preserving light wines for the French government.

A saving of about four cents a gallon to wine makers would be possible because of a recent ruling of the internal revenue department which permits the use of grape syrup, thus making it necessary to use less brandy in fortifying the wine.

The plan of the wineries would be to bring the sugar test up to 30 per cent by adding grape syrup. This would produce 15 per cent alcohol. Then only 5 per cent alcohol upon which a tax of 55 cents is exacted is required in the making of wine of standard quality.

But the Internal Revenue Office has reversed the ruling. The new order reads:

"Until other instructions are issued wine makers, gaugers, etc., should see to it that the wines to which have been added sweetened grape must prior to, or during, fermentation, are especially marked for future identification and kept apart from other wines. The attention of wine makers, gaugers, and others is called to the provision contained on page 17, regulation No. 28, of May 14, 1913, governing the storage and control of condensed must and other sweetening agents. There must be strict adherence to these regulations."

RULING OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AFFECTING EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Express companies may not impose the proposed increased minimum charges on shipments of liquor, according to a decision issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision is of chief importance in the south, where, it was claimed by the express companies, the prohibition laws and local option laws have made it very expensive for the companies to transport small shipments of liquor. The express companies had in effect prior to February 1, 1914, a minimum charge of 60 cents on any shipment of liquor weighing less than 35 pounds. When the weight was over 35 pounds the minimum charge was 75 cents per shipment. In either case if the shipment was made over the lines of two express companies the minimum charge was 50 cents for each company.

The express companies sought to increase these charges and to impose a minimum charge of 35 cents when the weight of the liquor shipment is not over 5 pounds; 50 cents when the shipment is from 5 to 30 pounds, and 65 cents when the shipment weighs more than 30 pounds. These increases in the minimum charge, the commission held, have not been justified by the express companies, and they were consequently directed to cancel them.

LABOR LEADERS OF CALIFORNIA ENTERTAINED AT ASTI.

Visiting delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in Santa Rosa were given an automobile trip to the wineries of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti October 4. Seventy automobiles carried the visitors on this pleasure trip, and several hundred availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting this wonder spot of Sonoma county.

Arriving at Asti, the delegates were heartily greeted and made welcome by Chevalier Andrea Sbarboro and E. A. Rossi, who led the way about the beautiful grounds of the winery and pointed out the things of greatest interest. The guests were shown among other things the huge half-million-gallon tank, the largest wine tank in the world. The visitors marveled at the vastness of the viticultural industry in this county, and at the complete wine manufacturing plant at Asti.

After a survey of the grounds, the delegates were escorted to the long, cool arbor, where they were privileged to eat of the fruit of the vine and to sample the colony's vintage. Here Mr. Sbarboro and Mr. Rossi addressed the assemblage.

New York Wine Company Buys San Joaquin Grapes.—The Roma Wine Company of New York has closed a deal with the Woodbridge Co-operative Winery, whereby the New York firm gets the entire output of the San Joaquin plant for the next five years. The terms of the contract are such the wine grape growers are assured of a price of at least \$12.50 per ton for grapes for the five-year period. The Woodbridge has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons a year. Prior to this year the price for wine grapes in this section has hovered around \$10 per ton. This year, due to West & Son canceling their contracts, the price dropped to \$7 and \$8. G. W. Ashley and W. C. Brown, who are buying and shipping wine grapes to the eastern wineries, estimate they will handle from 10,000 to 15,000 tons this season.

MINNEAPOLIS WILL STAY WET.

On the fourth of October the county option election held in Hennepin county, including Minneapolis, resulted in a victory for the wets by a majority of 7,000, while that held in Nicollette county, including St. Paul, gave the wets a majority of 1,000. Both counties have large rural populations. Under the state law another county option election cannot be held for three years.

Grape Day at the Panama Pacific International Exposition

THOSE who visited the Court of Ceres at the Exposition on Friday, October 8th, saw a display of 700 crates of wine, raisin and table grapes that could not be duplicated in any other section of the United States, and it is doubtful if many foreign countries could show such a diversity of varieties.

Every grape growing section of the state sent in its choicest grapes for the display, and when the distribution occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, there were thousands of visitors on hand to receive the beautiful clusters.

It took two hours and fifteen minutes to distribute the 700 crates to two constantly moving rows of struggling men, women and children.

The Chamber of Commerce of northern San Joaquin county covered itself with glory by sending over 200 crates, filled with luscious Flame Tokays, 75 crates of which also came from Sacramento county.

Fresno county also made a wonderful showing with nearly 150 crates, containing Black Hamburg grapes, Red Emperors, Black Prince, Black Ferreras and Cornichon.

From Etiwanda, in San Bernardino county, came 20 crates of luscious Malagas, while Escondido, in San Diego county, was represented with a dozen crates of Muscatels.

Generous contributions of raisin and table grapes also came in from growers in Merced, Placer, Stanislaus and Yolo counties.

The dry wine grapes attracted a great deal of attention. There were Burger grapes, Golden Chasselas, Petit Syrrah, Alicante Boucchet, Malvasia, Guatadel, Palamino, Semillion, Colombar, Carignan, Zinfandel, Mission and a dozen others.

These wine grapes came in from growers in Alameda, Contra Costa, Madera, Mendocino, Napa, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma counties, and proved a revelation to many of the visitors, who had never had the opportunity of tasting these representative California wine grapes, some being palatable and others tart and puckery and not suited for table consumption.

Visitors also had the opportunity of realizing that most of the wine grape varieties that are palatable are thin-skin grapes and unfitted for shipment from one place to another.

The formal exercises of Grape Day, held under the auspices of the State Viticultural Commission, began at two o'clock, with an address by E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the board, who explained the work of the commission. Then came Frank L. Brown, director of publicity at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, who presented the commission with a commemorative medal "as a slight token of appreciation of the excellent work being done by the commission to foster and encourage this valuable industry, which has figured so prominently in the history of California's agricultural and horticultural development."

C. J. Wetmore, president of the commission, accepted the medal and expressed the gratitude of the grape growers and winemakers of the state for the honor done the industry by the exposition directors, who had seen fit to set one day aside at the exposition that should be called "Grape Day."

A series of talks on wine, raisin and table grapes were then given by ex-Senator Chas. B. Bills, president Pioneer Fruit Company; James Madison, general manager California Associated Raisin Company, and H. F. Stoll, State Viticultural Commissioner.

Then came one of the prettiest features of the afternoon's program, fancy dancing by twenty clever children, featuring the wine, table and raisin grapes. The last number ended with a shower of raisins; over 1,500 cartons being thrown out to the vast crowds assembled in the Court of Ceres.

An amusing feature was a contest by twelve boys, to see which could throw the most grapes into the air in three minutes and catch them in their mouths. The official moving picture operator

caught the wriggling youngsters and the film will go all over the United States in the weekling, so that some very excellent advertising will result from this novel contest.

The ceremonies were concluded in the Grape Temple of the California Viticultural Exhibit Association, in the Food Products Palace, where claret punch was dispensed during the afternoon. At five o'clock the entrance to the Grape Temple was choked with people anxious to know who was to receive the nine cases of assorted California wines that were to be given away. As the names were read out there was applause and cheering.

Altogether the day was a very happy occasion, which enabled thousands of people to taste our choice California table grapes, raisins and wines and to realize what this great industry means to the state and nation.

MANY WAYS TO THWART THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Some time ago Mr. A. L. Myers of Omaha suggested to the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association that a short article against prohibition be placed around every bonded whisky bottle. Later on this had the indorsement of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, and many bottles are now going out accompanied by such arguments.

Mr. A. M. Hanauer, chairman of the Hamburger Distillery, Limited, indorses this movement and would go even further. He would suggest that every dispenser of liquor in bottles distribute such arguments with every bottle he wraps up and sells, that every hotel place short arguments against prohibition in bedrooms in the evening. He thinks that when it is brought home to the American people that their liberties are being attacked and that the hotel keepers, wholesalers and retailers are merely the vanguard for protection of those liberties, the American people, who are always lovers of fair play and detesters of hypocrisy, will rise in their might and smite the prohibitionists under whatever guise they may appear.

In his interesting communication, Mr. Hanauer calls attention to the fact that Jesus made wine at Cana.

William Penn founded Pennsylvania and established a brewery in that colony. He was imprisoned several times because he believed in personal liberty—the liberty to worship God as he pleased and not as the Church and State wanted him to.

George Washington built a distillery on his estate.

Patrick Henry was a barkeeper at Hanover Court House, Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln sold whisky at retail at New Salem, Illinois.

Mr. Hanauer asserts that neither a consistent Christian nor Jew can be a prohibitionist without being false to the teachings of the Bible. The Chinese and Mohammedans are prohibitionists because Confucius and Mohammed taught prohibition. "Who," inquires the author of the document, "would substitute the civilization of the Chinese and the Turk for our civilization?"

During the recent battle in the Pennsylvania legislature, Mr. Hanauer sent a copy of an interesting and pertinent document to every member of that body. Following are some of the notable paragraphs therein:

"Toleration—the best fruit of the last four hundred years. 'Toleration' means letting the other man live according to his best light. Are the Anti-Saloon Leaguers and the prohibitionists tolerant or bigoted, are they temperate or fanatics?"

"Temperance is moderation. Prohibition sails under the false flag of temperance. Is it not temperance and never was.

"Local Option is another false flag for prohibition. If local option were right, what unit would be right—the country, the state, the county, the municipality, the ward, the precinct or the individual? Local option is an act of tyranny. It permits the other fellow to say to you what you shall do (if there are a few more of him than there are of you).

"The logical analysis of local option means the restraint to which convicts are subject, while individual option permits the liberty of every man. Local option means that you haven't brains enough to regulate your own affairs and conduct."

IS THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OBSOLETE?

Have Those Who Work For Great Corporations No Rights In Their Own Personal Habits Which Their Employers Are Bound to Respect?

(From the "New York Hotel Review")

A STARTLING report recently made public declares that there is a growing tendency on the part of industrial corporations to dictate to their employes what they shall eat and drink and how they shall live, even when they are off duty; in other words, they have forbidden the worker to drink a glass of beer even in his own home, under penalty of dismissal.

And this in the United States of America, the country toward which in other days the eyes of all the oppressed were turned! This in the land whose flag from the hour it was unfurled has been presumed to stand for freedom! This in the land whose soil has thrice been drenched with blood in the name of liberty.

Was ever a greater usurpation of power attempted by Oriental monarch than that assumed by the heads of these great corporations who, secure in their own privileges, deny them to those so unfortunate as to be compelled to work to earn their daily bread? Do not such acts make the name of Liberty a mockery to those who are ground under the iron heel of such employers?

The employer buys from the employe his time for the performance of certain duties. If the employe is unfit to perform those duties, let him be dismissed. Let his work, not his habits, be the test of his fitness.

Has the employer any more right to prohibit an employe from taking a glass of beer when not on duty than he has to prohibit such employe from eating a slice of bread?

There is but one answer: So long as human rights are recognized, so long as human liberties survive, he has not.

How long are the authorities in Washington going to permit this deliberate violation of the letter and intent of the constitution of the United States by employers who under the guise of efficiency resort to these un-American and inhuman tactics?

It cannot be said in defense that the employe may elect to give up his position with any firm which enforces such a regulation. If he be a mechanic he must work for the concerns which use the sort of skill that he has to sell. In theory he may be a free moral agent; in practice, he is not. The employe, especially if he be a married man, cannot undertake to defy the mandate of his employer lest he lose his position.

It remains, therefore, for the officers of the United States government to protect these employes in their rights and compel the withdrawal of orders which are clearly in violation of the law.

If further evidence of the hypocrisy of the officials who promulgate such regulations were needed it might be found in the fact that probably ninety per cent of the officers and stockholders of the corporations in the appended list are possessed of wine cellars or have access to clubs where they may gratify their own desire for a glass of some so-called intoxicating beverage.

Yet they would deny their employes the comfort of a harmless glass of beer.

Again we repeat: What are the officials of the United States government, sworn to uphold the constitution of their country, going to do to prevent such outrage upon American manhood?

Shall acts of a nature suited only to the most backward of all nations be permitted in the country which leads all others in its intellectual and material development?

It can not, must not be permitted!

Following are the names of the firms which are said to have aligned themselves with the forces of retrogression, enforcing what they are pleased to term "morality" for the benefit of their own pocket books:

The Lukens Iron and Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
The Reading Iron Company, Pennsylvania.
The Marting Iron and Steel Company, Ohio.
The Buchanan Electric Steel Company, Michigan.
The Andrews and Hitchcock Iron Company, Ohio.
The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Ohio.

The Maryland Steel Company, Maryland.
The Empire Steel and Iron Company, Pennsylvania.
Moorehead, Brother & Co., Inc., Pennsylvania.
The American Malleables Company, New York.
The Empire Rolling Mill Company, Ohio.
The Seaboard Steel Casting Company, Pennsylvania.
The Slatington Rolling Mills, Pennsylvania.
The Rogers-Shear Company, Pennsylvania.
The Keystone Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
The American Bridge Company, Illinois.
The Williamsport Iron and Nail Company, Pennsylvania.
The American Rolling Mill Company, Ohio.
The Logan Iron & Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
The Central Iron & Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
Stanley Flagg & Co., Pennsylvania.
The Penn Steel Castings & Machine Company, Pennsylvania.
The Nicetown Plate Washer Company, Pennsylvania.
The Thomas Iron Company, Pennsylvania.
The Pennsylvania Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
George B. Lessig Company, Pennsylvania.
Sweet's Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
The Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Company, Pennsylvania.
The Janson Steel & Iron Company, Pennsylvania.
The Reading Steel Casting Company, Pennsylvania.
Springfield Malleable Iron Company, Ohio.
The Wyoming Shovel Works, Pennsylvania.
The Cleveland Furnace Company, Ohio.
Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Ohio.
The Eberhard Manufacturing Company, Ohio.
The Marion Malleable Iron Works, Indiana.
The Duquesne Steel Foundry Company, Pennsylvania.
The West Virginia Rail Company, West Virginia.
David Bradley Manufacturing Works, Illinois.
The American Manganese Manufacturing Company, Pennsylvania.
The Allegheny Steel Company, Pennsylvania.
The Pittsburgh Knife & Forge Company, Pennsylvania.
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., Pennsylvania.
A. M. Byers Company, Pennsylvania.
The Robeson Iron Company, Ohio.
The Marion Steam Shovel Company, Ohio.
The Columbus Iron and Steel Company, Ohio.
The Howard Iron and Tool Company, Pennsylvania.
The McInnes Steel Company, Limited, Pennsylvania.
Farrell-Cheek Steel Foundry Company, Ohio.
The Dayton Malleable Iron Company, Ohio.
The Urick Foundry Company, Pennsylvania.
The Cleveland Furnace Company, Ohio.
The Olin Steel Foundry Company, Ohio.
The Follansbee Bros. Company, West Virginia.
Phillips Sheet Tin Plate Company, West Virginia.
Buckeye Rolling Mill Company, Newark, Ohio.
The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Ohio.
The McConway & Torley Company, Pennsylvania.
Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Indiana.
The Chicago Malleable Castings Company, Illinois.
The Columbia Tool Steel Company, Illinois.
The Illinois Steel Company, Ill.
Joseph E. Thropp, Iron Manufacturers, Pennsylvania.
The Rockford Malleable Iron Works, Illinois.
Hubbard Steel Foundry Company, Illinois.
Grand Crossing Tack Company, Illinois.
Missouri Malleable Iron Company, Illinois.
The Canton Malleable Iron Company, Ohio.
The DeForest Sheet & Tinplate Company, Ohio.
American Steel & Wire Company, Ohio.
The Interstate Iron & Steel Works, Ohio.
The Buckeye Rolling Mill Company, Ohio.
Grand Rapids Malleable Works, Mich.



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Colonel Gustave Pabst Scathingly Rebukes the Self-Styled Exponents of Efficiency as Charlatans

Colonel Gustave Pabst of Milwaukee was elected president of the United States Brewers' Association at the annual convention of the association at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 15th of October. On the occasion Colonel Pabst issued the following statement relative to the agitation against the liquor traffic:

"The social and economic betterment of humanity is very much to the front nowadays, and mixed up with the endless discussion of this theme is the so-called liquor question. Indeed, in the last-named appears to have overshadowed all other phases of this tremendous problem, of which it is, after all, but a part. No longer than a generation ago reformers invariably attributed all the ills of life, including poverty, to drink, and as a matter of fact, we have still with us a very clamorous element which still shouts that absurd social theory from the housetops. Of late, however, even the man in the street has begun to question whether drink causes poverty or poverty causes drink. Once a man has honestly asked himself that question he has taken a big step towards the truth.

"The truth, it seems to me, lies somewhere between the two extreme views. Drunkenness and poverty act and react upon each other with infinite complexity. Drunkenness in some instances undeniably causes poverty and it is equally true that poverty in many instances leads to drunkenness, but the great majority of people are neither drunkards nor paupers, and yet they are affected by the underlying social and economic ills which produce both. In the light of modern sociology and economics, we know positively that drink is not responsible for all the evils of life; to the contrary, we see that the 'drink evil'—the abuse of alcoholic beverages—is to a large degree a product of modern industrial methods.

"We are living at high speed. In every department of life the cry is speed, speed, and yet greater speed. The easy-going life of our forefathers has departed, apparently forever. The European emigrant, accustomed in the old country to the leisurely life of the continent, is caught up in the whirlpool and goes to excesses undreamed of at home.

"Take conditions in some of our West Virginia coal mines, for example, the owners of which were extremely active in behalf of prohibition in the recent fight. Their men labor nine, even ten hours, a day, under hardships almost inconceivable. Here the cry for tonnage and still more tonnage drives the men to tasks at which a horse would balk.

"Is it to be wondered at when the miner, after spending a day straining in cramped conditions, breathing foul air, and half choked with coal dust, that that man seeks the only solace he knows for the cruelly tortured nerves and muscles? Of course, if when emerging from the shaft he could step into a well-ordered home, take a cool bath and then an automobile ride, the miner might have no excuse to drink to excess, but the truth is he is driven by low wages and the pace of the system to excesses for which surely he is not wholly to blame. Let us put the blame mainly where it belongs—let us put it on the 'system.' The blessings of prohibition make no appeal to such a man. The only way to 'reform' him is to reform the industrial system under which he labors, and to talk prohibition to him or legislate prohibition against him is to give him a stone in place of the bread that is his due. At all events, that is the way it appears to be working out in the West Virginia mining region. There moonshine whisky has taken the place of beer. All too often he drinks until he is unconscious of his troubles and of the wind whistling through the cracks of his mountain shanty.

"And so in the other industries we are speeded up to the breaking point. 'Efficiency,' which is merely another name for speed, has become the slogan of the modern industrial world, and it has been so long and persistently harped upon as to seem the sum total of human desires. Now, while with legitimate efficiency we have no quarrel, there is a species of efficiency which deserves to be branded with its true name, which is greed—the greed of a cer-

tain class of employer that sets all his machines on impossibly high gears and then tells his men that the reason they cannot meet his requirements is because they take a glass of beer. All drink, he declares, even used in moderation, lessens efficiency.

"Certain great industrial concerns in this country have become so enthused over the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of their help by inducing abstinence that they have adopted stringent rules against drinking. Every man who drinks is discharged. His footsteps are dogged; even his home is no longer sacred from the prying eyes of the paid informer. Such is actually one phase of our modern prohibition-efficiency departure.

"Now, suppose for the sake of argument, that efficiency is so marvelously increased by this forced abstinence, combined with speeding up, are wages correspondingly increased? We do not have to examine statistics to know that they are not, and right there lies the hypocrisy of the whole heartless nagging busybody system.

"If, as some of the 'efficiency experts' claim, even the moderate drinking of light alcoholic beverages is destructive of efficiency, why is it that Germany has brought real efficiency to such perfection? As everybody knows, the Germans, a nation of drinkers, largely of the milder beverages. Beer is the national drink. It may almost be said that German children are weaned on it. Has the drinking of beer impaired the efficiency of the Germans? The question is a fair one, and I should be pleased to have some of our prohibition friends answer it.

"Again we have had my attention called to the attitude of the DuPont Powder Company. It would seem that the last place on earth that could afford to tolerate careless or inefficient workmen would be a powder factory. Yet, in at least one of their plants the DuPont people have established a canteen where beer is served to the workmen. Each man is given a certain number of checks, and when those checks are gone the man can get no more beer. Evidently the DuPonts do not fear the effect, even in a powder factory, of a few glasses of beer.

"Beer instead of being a destroyer of efficiency is a great—the great—temperance drink, a true conservator of health, if used in moderation. And the brewers of this country stand for temperance, in the true sense of the word. We are engaged in a great constructive work along this line, the result of which, I am fairly convinced, will be manifest in the not distant future. Real temperance is not to be looked for at the hands of the prohibitionists. We must recognize that drinking is one of the oldest and most firmly rooted of all human instincts. There is no civilization so ancient but that we find among its records evidence of the use of alcoholic beverages, and there is no people so low in the social scale today but has knowledge of making some form of alcoholic drink. Prohibition utterly ignores this ancient and deep-grounded instinct of the race. It can never succeed for that reason if for no other. Man is a drinking animal—he is also a free animal. To attempt the complete repression of this instinct strikes at one of the well-springs of his social life.

"Is not the wiser plan of education and regulation, rather than of repression? The whole sorry history of prohibition proves this to be true. Much constructive work must be done before an ideal condition with respect to the drinking habits of the people is achieved and thoughtful men are agreed that the groundwork of the structure must be a more equitable social and economic system. It is fruitless to talk prohibition to the man who is overworked and under-nourished, who is badly housed and who knows all too little of the joys of life. Coincident with this basic work there must be sensible laws regulating the liquor traffic, accompanied by systematic education of the individual to thoughts and habits of true temperance. By these methods, and not by prohibition, shall we settle the so-called liquor question."

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BUFFOONERY AND BLASPHEMY IN MISSION WORK.

By Rev. Charles F. Aked, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, San Francisco.

I do not know of any consideration in the world which would induce me to become a party to the buffoonery and blasphemy of a "Billy" Sunday mission.

The justification of this language is to be found in the reports of the San Francisco press. If a person has not read them, and has not read reports of similar performances elsewhere, he cannot understand my feelings. I would rather be put upon the firing line somewhere in the neighborhood of Warsaw than pledge myself to a belief in the verbal inspiration of the daily papers. But unless the press men and women of this city are lying, unless they have entered into an agreement to lie unanimously and heartily, then Dr. Sunday stands condemned. If I had not withdrawn from the committee, I should feel that I share and deserve to share in the condemnation.

"Cleopatra was a flat-nosed wench who sailed up the Nile clothed only in sunshine and climate"—let it be admitted that I have not secured from Dr. Sunday or from Bishop Hughes or from D. H. H. Bell a guarantee that Dr. Sunday said this in precisely these words. But nobody has denied it, neither Dr. Sunday nor the person described by the newspapers as his "official press agent," nor Dr. Bell nor anybody else. The Chronicle report stands.

Let us use plain and honest speech. I do not know whether Cleopatra ever sat naked in a boat and caused herself to be rowed up the River Nile. Assuming that Dr. Sunday's historical reading is wider than my own, or that this incident impressed itself more deeply upon his memory than on mine—as it probably would do—then it is conceivable that there might at some time be some reason for stating the fact, though it is difficult to imagine the relevancy of it to the gospel message. Yet I take my stand here—that nothing on God's earth can justify in a sermon the leering suggestiveness of Dr. Sunday's phrases.

There can be only one object in stating the fact—if it is a fact—in that way. And the object is—dirt.

Mothers who are trying to bring up their boys to think pure thoughts and speak pure words, and fathers who have daughters of their own at home may answer whether any purpose can be served by this sort of talk in a sermon; whether the preacher wished to serve any purpose beyond that of causing a broad grin among the delighted, perspiring boys and a titter and a giggle among the girls.

Bishop Nichols, who invoked the divine blessing upon a "Billy" Sunday performance the following day; Bishop Hughes, who has lent to the Sunday mission the weight of his name and his splendid ability; Dr. Bell, who is a whole-hearted admirer of Dr. Sunday and the clergy who laugh at Dr. Sunday's smutty jokes and applaud his profanities, must judge for themselves what is consistent with their position as ministers of Him who said "Blessed are the pure in heart." For myself, I have no hesitation. I will not join in the attempt to suppress indecency of action on the Barbary Coast and countenance indecency of speech at the Van Ness Tabernacle.

And parents may very well ponder this question: "Pilate was a lick-spittle, low-down, free-lunch, hog-pouched, pliable, plastic, ward-heeling, whisky-soaked graft politician of his day."

If their boys bring this language into their home they—fathers and mothers—will understand that the youngsters have not been to a prize fight, nor to a saloon, nor to a house of infamous resort. Parents will understand that the boys have been to a religious service, and have listened to a preacher who by the grace of an American college is a doctor of divinity, and who is supported by the leading clergy of San Francisco.

And against that I declare in carefully chosen words, that even if every "result" claimed by the "official press agent" is as recorded—a colossal "if"—and even if every one who professes "conversion" is a penitent and a believer in Dr. Sunday's "gospel," then the injury done by the presentation of such a loathsome gospel, with such a frightful God, such a grotesque Christ, such a fantastic

heaven, such an impossible hell, must outmeasure and outweigh beyond all calculation the good obtained by those "results." I have said, and I say again, there is no such God, no such Christ, no such heaven, and no such hell.

Then God who loves us, whose I am, whom I serve, the God whom I revere, is the God whom Jesus taught us to call Father. I know nothing of the fiendish deity of Dr. Sunday's ravings, nothing of his silly "devil," and nothing of the grewsome hell. If there were such a hell, any person of ordinary education would be more at home in it along with Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and the others whom he calls "infidels," than with Dr. Sunday in some gross heaven which we could not distinguish from a barroom.

If the pulpit and the pew substitute for the religion of Jesus Christ the gospel according to "Billy" Sunday, then Protestant Christianity is doomed, and man's indignant heart will turn away to find the symbols of its faith elsewhere.

ADVANTAGES OF COMBINED ASSOCIATION EXHIBITS OVER SEPARATE INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS.

(Dr. A. W. Bitting in the "Western Canner and Packer.")

The advantages of a combined association exhibit are well shown in the wine exhibit from California at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The different producers of wine united and put up a handsome booth in the Food Products Palace. Instead of having a dozen or twenty booths, of different design and the whole at large cost without being especially effective, they have one large booth. The design is particularly effective because it is large and the cost much more than any single firm would have been willing to stand, but very much less than it would have been had each company erected one for its own use. The combined efforts has made it possible to add many fine and effective details that would otherwise have been omitted.

Each company has a small space allotted and which it has fitted up in a distinctive manner, but conforming to the scheme as a whole. It is a particularly striking demonstration of effective organization.

In addition to securing a better installation at less cost, the wine producers have also reduced the current expenses of maintenance to probably not more than twenty-five per cent of that of individual exhibits.

In contrast with this is that of the canned foods industry. There are some excellent exhibits scattered through the Palace of Food Products, Horticulture, Agriculture and some of the State buildings. Each firm is showing for itself. A number of moving pictures is on exhibition, but it is difficult to know when or where to find them. The result of the whole effort is way below what it might be, and it is doubtful whether any firm is getting any advantage which the different wine companies are not realizing without costly competition.

The demonstration cannery represents combined effort and is effective, but not nearly so effective as it might have been had it been planned for a longer time in advance and received the support of the whole association rather than the efforts of comparatively few.

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THE "CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN" CONDEMNS THE CATHOLIC PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

The "Catholic Columbian" of Columbus, Ohio, one of the strong church papers of the country, in a ringing editorial repudiates the so-called Catholic Prohibition League and makes eloquent appeal for true temperance in all things.

The editorial under the caption, "The Church and Politics," follows: "The Catholic Church is not harnessed to any political car. Her mission is as distant from politics as is Heaven from Hell. Her purposes to teach Christ crucified and glorified, so her pupils never ring with the cramped earthly terms of political divisions. She teaches religion. She leads men to God with as strong a hand as did Christ save the sinking Peter from the wave. The mighty word Catholic is not an adjective to qualify a party or a small clique or cabal, organized for man's little passing affairs. Since Christ commanded her to go forth to teach minds and gain souls, she has never lost one moment in her endeavor to win all men for the God who made them.

"The saving of souls is the Church's only purpose. God's is a kingdom of souls. The soul is God's, He created it. It is His with the seal of His creative hand thereon; His, as it is, roseate with the blood of Christ's redemption; His, as it is wonderful in itself and deathless in its design. To keep souls from ruin is the whole scope of the Church's activities.

"How wanton and false then are the movements of those who would dishonor their royal mother by attempting to make her a scullion in political trickery!

"Lately we have heard much of Catholic this and Catholic that in the domain of politics that would dare to use the name of the Church to catch the unthinking and unwary. An instance of the methods of the Prohibitionists illustrates our sentiments. Bishop Donahoe, of Wheeling, lately addressed the Catholic Total Absti-

nence Union, and immediately the advocates of prohibition distorted the force and purpose of his words. In the 'Angelus' he answers his traducers, where he makes plain that he religiously stands for temperance in everything and has no use for shams.

"The Catholic prohibition league is the contradiction in terms adopted by a new set allied to the Anti-Saloon party. How strangely out of joint is the word Catholic in such an association! The old heretical sect of the Manichees, undone by the logic and eloquence of St. Augustine, find their counterpart on our own soil in the prohibition party, many of whose adherents are like Byron's Corsair, 'blessed with one virtue and a thousand crimes.' The solicitude for souls of these devotees is amusing. They are ever on dress parade, a place where God is no more studied than is He, as Scripture, says, 'in the whirlwind.'

"Let us have true temperance in drink and speech and all things, and let us not assail the dignity of the Church by making her a serf to thoughtless follies that begin in nothing and end there, chief among which is the Catholic Prohibition League. If Protestant ministers would confine themselves to the consciences of the individuals of their own congregation, instead of prating utopian and impossible schemes to the multitude, then their private records would show more poor drunkards reclaimed by pledges, so often and so salutarily given by our priests.

"Let Catholics beware of associating with organizations that would fain make them believe that the sum and substance of all virtues were circumferenced by a wretched conception of the drink question, when a thousand other things are necessary to fit man's soul for eternity.

"God has thundered forth Ten Commandments, which, if rightly followed would alike undo the ridiculous zeal of the prohibitionist and the sordid sin of the drunkard. Both the prohibitionist and the drunkard need conversion, the one to temperance in drink, the other to temperance in thought."

NOTICE

REPORTS are being circulated in the **UNITED STATES** that that we are unable to **FILL ORDERS FOR CAPS** owing to **BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS** prohibiting exportation of metals during **THE WAR**.

SUCH REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO

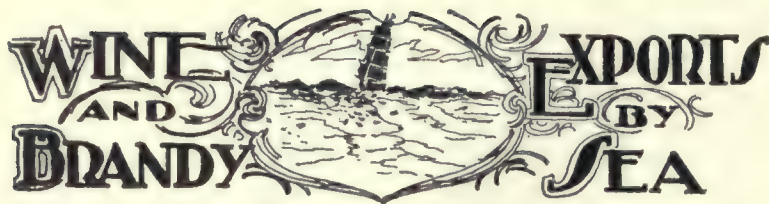
BOTTLE CAPS

WE STILL GIVE SAME QUICK DELIVERY, SAME HIGH QUALITY and BEDROCK PRICES (no middlemen's profits) TO ALL CONSUMERS

MAIL SAMPLES OR SPECIFICATIONS DIRECT

**BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
LONDON, N., ENGLAND**

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OTOBER 20, 1915.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	4	1,731	\$ 703
Mexico	..	9,344	3,534
Central America	46	11,840	3,525
South America	..	3,327	1,949
China	..	496	122
Japan	..	16,080	4,027
Russia Asia	..	255	83
Samoa	..	70	45
Papeete	..	1,299	448
England	..	5,731	2,350
Hawaii	188	44,601	26,872
Denmark	..	587	162
Boston	16	149,691	68,077
New York	986	1,074,161	361,810
Seattle	44	19,737	6,185
Total	1284	1,338,950	\$479,892

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	..	27	\$ 44
Hawaii	10	306	948
Boston	..	305	672
New York	16	14,881	24,818
Total	26	15,519	\$26,482

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico	35	342	\$ 519
China	2	..	30
Hawaii	395	853	4,048
New York	100	200	1,005
Seattle	..	305	720
Total	532	1,700	\$6,322

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
Mexico	10	\$ 132
Central America	147	1,075
South America	72	531
New Guinea	31	194
Belawan	5	35
Korea	29	312
Papeete	73	362
Samoa	22	266
Hawaii	345	2,645
Total	734	\$5,552

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—	
British Columbia—48 gallons Vermouth, value \$37; 2 cases Tamarina, value \$11; 6,590 pounds Malt, value \$158. Total value, \$206.	
Mexico—10 cases Whisky Cocktails, value \$80; 6,264 cases Alcohol, value \$19,715; 6 cases Mineral Water, value \$45; 56,735 pounds Malt, value \$2,325. Total value, \$22,165.	
Central America—15 cases Champagne, value \$243; 26 cases Mineral Water, value \$163; 4 cases Grape Juice, value \$14; 2 boxes Chinese Spirits, value \$7; 1 case Cordials, value \$12; 957 pounds Hops, value \$127; 10,260 pounds Malt, value \$261. Total value \$827.	
South America—33,159 pounds Hops, value \$5,719.	
China—60 pounds Hops, value \$16.	
Japan—280 pounds Hops, value \$45.	
Australia—2 cases Grape Juice, value \$9; 62,093 pounds Hops, value \$8,288. Total value \$8,297.	
New Zealand—7 cases Grape Juice, value \$32; 2 cases Fruit Syrup, value \$12; 1 case Ginger Ale, value \$5. Total value \$49.	
Samoa—20 pounds Hops, value \$5.	
Papeete—1 barrel Alcohol, value \$53.	
England—457,164 pounds Hops, value \$66,110.	
Hawaii—80 cases Grape Juice, value \$348; 30 cases Creme de Menthe, value \$364; 3 cases Curacao, value \$23; 226 cases Liqueurs, value \$1,727; 35 cases,	

2 kegs Cordials, value \$275; 1 keg, 1 case, 3 gallons Alcohol, value \$45; 215 cases, 4 barrels Gin, value \$2,242; 5 barrels Spirits, value \$350; 25 cases Champagne, value \$753; 10 barrels, 10 cases Porter, value \$240; 1 case Rum, value \$13; 11 cases Vermouth, value \$68; 41 cases Mineral Water, value \$242; 15 cases Stout, value \$203; 5 cases Grenadine, value \$18; 25 cases Whisky Cocktail, value \$194; 10 cases Kummel, value \$60; 60 pounds Hops, value \$15. Total value, \$7,160.

New York—25 cases, 10 barrels Grape Juice, value \$500; 1 case, 696 gallons Rum, value \$1,430; 2 cases, 1 keg Cordials, value \$21; 2 cases Ale, value \$22; 247,600 pounds Hops, value \$31,250. Total value \$33,623.

Grand total value, \$144,275.



FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OTOBER 20, 1915.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Chiyo Maru," September 20, 1915.

155 casks Sake	San Francisco.
70 casks Sake	Sacramento

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Harry Luckenbach" September 20, 1915.

130 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
59 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President" September 20, 1915.

14 cases Wine	San Francisco.
7 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
7 cases Gin	San Francisco.
49 cases Liquors	Los Angeles.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" September 20, 1915.

1163 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
51 cases Cordials	San Francisco.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "O. M. Clark" September 21, 1915.

21 cases Vermouth	San Francisco.
15 cases Cognac	San Francisco.
10 cases Mineral Water	San Francisco.
5 cases Wine	San Francisco.
3 cases Amer Picon	San Francisco.
2 cases Rum	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" September 23, 1915.

305 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
60 1/2-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
20 1/4-barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" September 24, 1915.

5 cases Brandy	Los Angeles.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Dakotan" September 25, 1915.

25 cases Lime Juice	Los Angeles.
2 barrels Beer	Los Angeles.
7 cases Champagne	San Diego.
30 cases Brandy	San Diego.
2 barrels Whisky	San Diego.
7 barrels Gin	San Jose
4 16-gallons Gin	Stockton
1 1/2-barrel Gin	Stockton
35 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
1120 cases Grape Juice	San Francisco.
20 cases Gin	San Francisco.
7 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
7 1/2-barrel Gin	San Francisco.
119 cases Wine	San Francisco.
12 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
1 barrel Whisky	San Francisco.
3 1/2-barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Pleiades" September 26, 1915.

130 cases Beer	San Francisco.
30 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
70 1/2-barrels Gin	San Francisco.
15 cases Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Mexican" September 27, 1915.

130 casks Beer	San Francisco.
130 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
100 cases Wine	San Francisco.
75 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.
25 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
25 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.
25 cases Cordials	San Francisco.
19 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
15 cases Rum	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Congress" September 27, 1915.

70 cases Grape Juice	Los Angeles
5 cases Wine	San Diego
4 cases Cordials	San Diego

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" September 28, 1915.

845 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President" September 28, 1915.

3 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Honolulan" September 28, 1915.

5 barrels Whisky	Los Angeles
5 cases Gin	Stockton
5 16-gallons Gin	Stockton

2 barrels Gin	Sacramento
4 ½-barrels Gin	Sacramento
612 cases Gin	San Francisco.
312 cases Wine	San Francisco.
1 barrel Wine	San Francisco.
130 casks Beer	San Francisco.
26 cases Grape Juice	San Francisco.
20 cases Champagne	San Francisco.
20 cases Liqueurs	San Francisco.
5 cases Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
1 case Alcohol	San Francisco.
3 barrels Gin	San Francisco.
3 barrels Cider	San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Calchas" September 28, 1915.

2484 cases Whisky	San Francisco.
410 cases Stout	San Francisco.
85 cases Ale	San Francisco.
55 cases Beer	San Francisco.
30 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
20 cases Gin	San Francisco.
20 cases Wine	San Francisco.
20 cases Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" September 30, 1915.

445 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
160 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
310 ½-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
200 ¼-barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "China" September 30, 1915.

1301 cases Wine	San Francisco.
373 cases Sake	San Francisco.
50 cases Sake	Sacramento

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" October 1, 1915.

510 hogsheads Beer	San Francisco.
300 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
80 ½-barrels Beer	San Francisco.
60 ¼-barrels Beer	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" October 4, 1915.

25 cases Bitters	San Francisco.
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FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Carolyn" October 4, 1915.

45 cases Wine	San Francisco.
12 barrels Wine	San Francisco.
85 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Congress" October 5, 1915.

4 barrels Cordials	San Francisco.
3 boxes Bitters	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" October 5, 1915.

650 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Hilonian" October 6, 1915.

1170 barrels Beer	Honolulu
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FROM TACOMA per steamer "Hilonian" October 6, 1915.

290 barrels Beer	Honolulu
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FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" October 8, 1915.

1153 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM PHILADELPHIA per steamer "Tampico" October 8, 1915.

140 casks Beer	San Pedro
75 barrels Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Lurline" October 8, 1915.

30 cases Sake	San Francisco.
1 case Wine	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President" October 8, 1915.

55 cases Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelmina" October 13, 1915.

275 casks Sake	San Francisco.
61 barrels Rum	San Francisco.
5 barrels Wine	San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" October 18, 1915.

1057 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka" Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, 1915.

400 barrels Beer	San Francisco.
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California Wine to New York by Sea

September 16-30.

Wine.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Lewis Luckenbach."	
251 bbls.....	Italian Vineyard Company
2040 " 65 cases	Order
From San Francisco, S. S. "Fred'k. Luckenbach."	
2176 "	Order
From San Francisco, S. S. "Nevadan."	
70 "	Eisenman & Company
300 "	C. Manzella & Son
260 "	French-American Wine Company
200 "	M. Lombardi
500 "	Lagomarsino Wine Company
100 "	A. Gazzolo
100 "	A. D. Rudini
From San Francisco, S. S. "S. V. Luckenbach."	
3183 " 76 cases	Order
From San Francisco, S. S. "Finland."	
500 "	Italian Swiss Colony
65 "	Chas. Stern & Sons
147 "	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
275 "	California Wine Association
100 "	Samuel Bros. & Company
300 " 140 cases	Scatena Bros. Wine Company
119 "	Sommariva Bros.
65 "	G. Aquino
147 "	Roma Wine Company
60 "	Bruccia Wine Company
265 "	Ciocca-Lombardi Company
107 " 7 cases	Piedmont Winery
300 "	French-American Wine Company
115 "	Italia Wine Company
250 cases	Cresta Blanca Company

Brandy.

From San Francisco, S. S. "Lewis Luckenbach."	
13 "	Italian Vineyard Company
77 "	Order
71 hf-bbls.	Order
From San Francisco, S. S. "Finland."	
10 hf-bbls.	Scatena Bros. Wine Company
—Bonfort's.	

Prospective Grape Crop of Cognac District, France.—In the early spring the splendid condition of the vines in the Cognac region gave rise to hopes of a large crop. The continued rainy weather of the early summer months, coupled with inability sufficiently to treat the vines against mildew and other diseases, has been very destructive and poor returns will result. In many instances even the vines are being destroyed from lack of proper care.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322

OPEN LETTER OF MR. T. M. GILMORE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Louisville, Ky., August 27, 1915.

Dear Sir: Probability that the prohibition question will be included in the call to be issued by Governor Harris, makes the liquor issue one of the important ones in connection with the proposed extra session of the Georgia legislature. As head of an organization composed in part of men in the trade and in its entirety of men with a sincere desire that some solution of this question be reached in all sections that gives promise not only of permanency but also of exact compliance with the will of the people and justice to all concerned, I take the liberty of addressing you.

After eight years of what has been termed prohibition, Georgia today finds her attention still claimed by the liquor question. A session of the legislature, running over fifty days, has been devoted to that question almost to the entire exclusion of other matters. An extra session must be held as a result of that one issue that will not down. Doesn't that suggest that perhaps Georgia has chosen a way out that is not a way out, a solution of the "liquor problem" that is not a solution, or at least a solution that does not meet the wishes of the people?

I have seen the liquor man blamed for the fact that liquor is drunk today in Georgia; I have seen it charged that he forces his

solution of the liquor question, for, after all, the wish of the people must prevail, no matter what law be enacted. If the law crystallizes the wish of the people, it will be enforced; if it does not, there is no chance of its being more than a dead letter.

The situation in Georgia, as we have seen it, very plainly indicates that the wish of the people was not correctly ascertained in the matter of liquor legislation. It is this failure that has given eight years of trouble.

The object of this letter is to suggest a method of getting at that will of the people in such manner as to transmute it into statute law that will be unquestionably what Georgians want. As in other states, I believe Georgians have, in voting for prohibition in the past, merely desired to express their disapproval of certain methods of sale, without harming other channels of supply. If this be so, the half-way brand of prohibition is an expensive and destructive way to accomplish the end sought.

A referendum such as I wish to suggest will demonstrate conclusively whether this view as to the people's wishes is right or wrong. But this referendum should be along lines sufficiently broad to give the greatest latitude in the expression of the public's desires.

The ballot should allow three options covering different methods of sale to the voter, it being understood that if the people vote down all of these by a majority vote, absolute prohibition shall be interpreted to be their wish, liquor to be barred not only locally but shipments from other states to be shut out under the federal Webb-Kenyon law.

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

product upon an unwilling people. You, as a legislator in touch with the situation in your great state, know the falsity of this. You know that shipments of liquor into Georgia from other states are legally made; that when the law was drawn there was an understanding there was to be no interference with such means of obtaining liquor from outside. In other words, there was to be protection of the supply from outside, the only prohibition being that of the local sale of liquor. This was done, it may be presumed, in recognition of the fact that the people of Georgia wanted liquor for their own personal use, though not supplied through the agencies they had been accustomed to theretofore.

Eight years have shown that the system thus inaugurated under the guise of prohibition is not satisfactory to the people. The very fact that fifty days of valuable legislative session time, in the face of vital needs in other directions, is taken up with this issue, shows that the settlement was most unsatisfactory. The fact that on one side was a faction struggling for more drastic laws while on the other was one struggling against them, and to some extent for local option, is proof positive.

The interval between the regular session and the extra one should prove valuable to the legislator in that it gives him time to study this question and to put his ear to the ground and find out what the people want. In the latter proposal I think is the whole

In parallel columns, with a chance to vote "Yes" or "No" on each one, the voter would then have an opportunity to say whether he favored (1) saloon licenses; (2) hotel and cafe licenses; and (3) merchant licenses; the killing of all these propositions, as already explained, to be taken as his indorsement of real prohibition and the exclusion of all liquor.

Under "saloon licenses," the voter would have the option of sanctioning or disproving of the sale of liquor in saloons with bars, screens and perpendicular drinking.

Under "hotel licenses," the voter would say "Yes" or "No" to permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages by hotels, restaurants and cafes (without bars, screens or perpendicular drinking), all drinks to be served at tables.

Under "merchant licenses," the voter would sanction or refuse to sanction permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages in original packages (the goods not to be consumed on the premises) by grocers and druggists who have been in business in the community for not less than two years.

With a ballot of this kind, it seems to me the will of the people of Georgia as to the liquor question could be ascertained beyond a peradventure of a doubt and, enacted into law, I believe it would end at once the controversy that inevitably must follow the improper settlement of such a question.

I trust you will excuse my presumption in addressing you without invitation, but as a native Georgian and a lifetime student of the prohibition question I feel that you will not be offended.

The "liquor problem" can be solved, but not along drastic lines, nor in opposition to the habits and inclinations of the people.

Very truly yours,

T. M. GILMORE,

President National Model License League.

Vintage Prospects in Eastern France.—In the Department of Saone et Loire the average for the entire department will be about 55 per cent of the normal crop, while in the Department of Jura, where plant disease was attacked in proper time and where there was no shortage of labor, the crop will be about equal to that of normal years. Heavy rainfall and premature cold are the main reasons for the crop in the Department of Doubs being only 20 per cent of that in ordinary times, while mildew accounts for a loss of 50 per cent for the crop in the Department of Haute-Saone.

Considerable damage has been done to the vines in the Department of Cote d'Or by mildew and various plant diseases, which has been aggravated still further by the lack of labor and chemicals with which the damage might have been repaired in time. Excessive rain and premature cold have also impaired the prospects of a full crop. Nevertheless, the percentage of a normal crop may be taken at 80 per cent for ordinary table wine and at 40 per cent for better classes. The harvesting will be in full progress on or about September 15, and the quality will be good. However, prices are already from 30 to 40 per cent above those of last year and are still increasing.

To sum up the prospects for the five departments for 1915, it may be said that they will amount to about 50 per cent of that in normal times, and the prices will be 40 per cent higher.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM FERMENTED LIQUORS FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AND JUNE 30, 1915.

	1914	1915	Increase	Decrease
Fermented liquors (bbl. tax)	\$66,105,444.65	\$78,460,380.97	\$12,354,936.32	
Brewers (special tax) ..	129,160.51	124,719.15		\$ 4,441.36
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax) ..	282,409.78	241,018.65		41,391.13
Wholesalers dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	564,497.51	502,827.95		61,669.56
Total	\$67,081,512.45	\$79,328,946.72	\$12,247,434.27	

Withdrawals For Consumption During Last Two Fiscal Years.

The quantities of distilled spirits and fermented liquors on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

	1914	1915	Decrease
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries—gallons	\$ 2,704,752	\$ 2,516,054	\$ 188,698
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries—gallons	136,433,749	121,639,124	14,794,625
Fermented liquors—barrels	66,105,445	59,746,701	6,358,744

FRANCE LIFTS BAN ON EXPORTS OF WINE.

London, Sept. 27.—The official order given by the French government prohibiting the export of wines to foreign countries has been withdrawn, as far as it concerns England and the United States. This action is due to the fact that the purpose of the order was to conserve for French use the ordinary beverage wines so generally consumed in France, and not the better class wine shipped to England and America.

The order was partly due to the failure of this year's vintage in Southern France, but chiefly to the abnormal consumption of light wines by the French troops and people engaged in the war.

LUCKENBACH LINE

COAST TO COAST via PANAMA

Express Freight Service Between { San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles)
and New York and Eastern Points

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1020 CENTRAL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 44 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK

Direct deliveries from cars
to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of September, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	172.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	69,974.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	33,955.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	940.8

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of September, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	36,171.4
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	26,879.6
Exported	24.8
Tax paid from warehouse	51,370.3
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	11,508.1
Remaining in bond September 30, 1915	3,183,541.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT Month of September, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	485.1
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	8,468.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	18,532.7
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of September, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	8,243.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,764.2
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	170.2
Distillery	18,532.7
Remaining in bond September 30, 1915	202,709.4

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of September, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	671.8
Brandy actually used for fortification	20,382.4
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	102,218.76
Sherry produced	854.69
Angelica produced	36,209.97
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1915	139,283.42

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	1,102.0
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	170.2
Distillery	18,532.7
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	28,958.84
Sherry produced	57,433.43
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1915	86,392.27
No sweet produced, and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during September, 1915.	

TAKING THE OVER-GOOD PEOPLE OF OHIO TO TASK.

The Ohio Temperance Union continues to cause all kinds of trouble—to the anti-saloonists and prohibitionists. It is something new to them to tackle a lawyer of the ability and standing of Harry R. Probasco, the manager of the union, and they have already had a couple of surprises. In response to Wayne Wheeler Mr. Probasco had the following open letter in the Columbus newspapers:

"Mrs. Florence D. Richards, State President Women's Christian Temperance Union, 232½ N. High Street, City.

"Dear Madam: Clippings from newspapers show that you have written a circular letter throughout the state criticising the Ohio Temperance Union, which in only one respect is worthy of correction, and that is personal.

"I am a Christian gentleman. My beloved parents were devoted members of church. My mother was the best Biblical scholar I have ever known. She had a remarkably broad and comprehensive knowledge of its preachments and teachings. She inculcated in her sons a love of the Bible not only because of its inherent goodness, but because of its masterful literature.

"Twenty-five years or more ago I began to make a study of the Bible and the liquor problem, and I became satisfied that temperance and moderation were the burden of the Biblical dogma in this respect. The glutton and the drunkard were linked together, as it were, hyphenated evils, that were in turn condemned, criticised and sympathized with. Wine, strong drink and the fruit of the vine were common as offerings to God; their praises were sounded, and their use was universal, excepting among the officers of certain religious organizations who abstained while in the conduct of their respective offices, and their use as a beverage was sometimes withheld as a penalty for violating God's laws. It is unnecessary to cite you to Christ's first miracle, the sacrament, and so forth.

"I believe in the moderate use of liquor of any kind one has taste for, provided one has regard for his self-respect, his duty to himself, to his family, and to society, which will keep him from excessive use.

"As wine and strong drink were commonly used, it is rather remarkable that there is no prohibition of their use in the Ten Commandments or in the Gospels.

"I am as much opposed as you are to that class of saloon keepers who are chronic violators of law, restrictions and regulations touching the traffic.

"I have been in active and successful practice of the law for forty years. I have not had as a client anyone engaged in the liquor business for many years, but if chance had put such business in my way I should have had no qualms at taking fees for services from liquor dealers any more than I would from a person engaged in any other business.

"I know from careful investigation that the Anti-Saloon League is founded upon false notions of temperance, is an organization of self-appointed officers who fix their own compensation, who profane churches by entering them under the mask and guise of Christianity, and extract from audiences worked by agitators into a state of hysteria funds, which money is taken off and used in an anti-Christ, impracticable, un-American and cowardly campaign for a cause which would confiscate and destroy property, wages and employment without compensation, which discounts strength of character, and puts a premium on deceit, lying and law breaking.

"Your organization, in the face of these facts, has undertaken, I am happy to say without effect, to prevent the circulation of our literature, which is more chaste, more dignified, more Christian, and more sensible than anything that has ever been published by the Anti-Saloon League or by your organization. You are past masters in formulating harrowing stories touching drink and its evils, and you assume to have a monopoly of all virtue in this behalf.

"The millions of truly temperate people will stand for what the Ohio Temperance Union does and will advocate in Ohio and hereafter throughout the nation in its propaganda for true temper-

ance, as against the counterfeit temperance which you and your fellows proclaim.

"Pardon what may seem to you a prolix disquisition upon the subject, but I want some representative of your organization to understand thoroughly, as thoroughly as may be in the compass of a letter, what OUR campaign stands for.

"I do not address the Anti-Saloon League, because they seem to be incapable of meeting an issue fairly and use their limited brains in muck raking and cheap personalities.

"Very truly yours,

"OHIO TEMPERANCE UNION,

"By H. R. Probasco."

Yield of Wine in France Will Be Below Normal.—Following is the statement of the French Minister of Agriculture, Fernand David: "The midsummer rains have caused an increase of cryptogamic maladies, such as mildew and black rot. The evil is all the more serious in that it has been materially impossible to combat its extension, the lack of experienced labor preventing the needful treatment with sulphates and other chemical remedies. The insect pests, such as the cochylis and the eudemis, have continued their ravages without check, especially in the south.

"Everywhere the condition of the vineyards is mediocre, except in the northwest in the department of the Marne (Champagne), the Aube, the Haute-Marne, the Meurthe-Et-Moselle and the Vosges and in Burgundy—the departments of the Yonne, the Cote d'Or and the Saone-Et-Loire, and also the Doubs, the Jura, the Loiret and the Indre. In these exceptional departments the wine harvest is particularly abundant and excellent in quality.

"Unfortunately the departments from which the greatest supplies of wine are derived, those in the south and the southwest, are all very seriously afflicted and the product will exceed very little the half of what it was in 1914.

"The services of as many soldiers on furlough as possible have been utilized. The old men, women and children have besides struggled with absolute devotion to mitigate the evil. In the Champagne they have toiled in the vineyards even under bombardment and in sight of the Germans, and it is there—around the ruins of Rheims and in the Cormicy, Verzy, Verzenay, Mailly and Sillery districts—that the results have been most satisfactory. Nobody fled from the vineyards because of the rain of shells. The heroism displayed has been equal to that on the battlefield itself.

"Even in Algeria the wine harvest will show a deficit, due to parasitic disease.

"There must inevitably be a rise in the prices of wine."

A SHOCKING INSINUATION.

Golf Professional (giving a lesson)—You know, sir, you lift your elbow too much to play golf properly.

New Member—How dare you! I'll report you to the committee! I'm a life-long teetotaler!—London Sketch.

Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PREVAIL.

The voters of the Empire State will shortly be confronted with the question of state or nation-wide prohibition. They will be called upon to decide whether they may enjoy the privilege of an occasional drink or whether they will be compelled to deprive themselves of a custom as old as civilization itself.

It is the duty of every American citizen to acquaint himself with the facts regarding prohibition. It is his duty so to fortify himself as not to be deceived by the twisted statistics and misleading half-truths published abroad by the prohibitionists. It is our purpose to assist the voters to enlighten themselves.

Investigate West Virginia, reduced by prohibition to virtual bankruptcy. On April 1st hundreds of school teachers had to sell their pay warrants or have them discounted at the bank at 6 per cent, while over 150 state employees received no salary for March. This is largely due to the loss of \$600,000 revenue a year from liquor taxation.

Or Topeka, Kansas, the land of drought, where the word "dry" is so idolized. Of the total arrests made during 1914 for violations of law, 30 per cent, according to the chief of police's report, were for drunkenness alone.

Or Portland, Maine, another prohibition city, where according to police reports there were 4,006 arrests for drunkenness during 1913.

Compare the nations of the world—either of today or the past—that were users of alcoholic beverages, with the nations of teetotallers.

Beer-drinking Germany, prosperous as a nation whose men are marvels of strength and efficiency.

Ale and stout drinking England rules the waves and controls an empire on which the sun never sets.

Ireland and Scotland, lands of moderate drinkers, continue to produce hosts of big men whose dominating brains and wide-ranged accomplishments literally move the whole world.

But on the other hand, neither China, Turkey nor Central Africa, dry as their deserts, leads the world in either thought, skill, strength or activity; nor does any other "dry" land.

Drink, if rightly used, is a benefit to all people and to all nations.

Drink moderately if you wish! The question is not "wet" or "dry," the question is "prohibition" or "moderation." And we say, and every enlightened citizen will agree with us—moderation first, last and all the time.—New York "Evening Telegram."

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE RECENT ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Pedro "Pilot," commenting on the recent election for mayor of San Francisco, concluded that the comparatively large vote cast for Schmitz was not creditable to San Francisco. There are many things which the "Pilot" should have taken into consideration before arriving at conclusions. It is not too late to set the "Pilot" right by calling attention to certain features of the election.

A very large percentage of the votes cast for Schmitz came from newly-fledged voters who favored this candidate because he is a handsome man. The big vote for Schmitz was a tribute to his physical beauty. It must be admitted that from the standpoint of good looks Schmitz had both Rolph and Gallagher beaten at the start. He certainly is a big, good looking chap. There can be no doubt that when the fashion-plate candidate appeared on the public platforms to speak he won the votes of the impressionable.

When the new recruits to the electorate have more experience they will act with more discrimination. It is rather too early as yet to expect them to do exactly the right thing. When it is considered that there are some voters who have been casting ballots twenty years without knowing what they were doing, too much fault should not be found with the fledglings who have enjoyed the franchise a year or two. In a few years the new voters will be able to realize that a man may be a horse-thief or a train-robber even though he has beautiful blue eyes.

Results of the election were entirely creditable to San Francisco. The large vote cast for Rolph showed that the people have confidence in his administration and the small vote cast for Gallagher was creditable to that candidate, since it showed that many Gallagher men voted for Rolph in order to ensure the defeat of Schmitz. The election proved that the people of San Francisco are thoughtful and eminently fitted to take care of themselves.

PROHIBITION PARTY OF CALIFORNIA CONDEMNS THE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT FOR 1916.

According to Mr. Charles R. Burger California State Chairman of the Prohibition Party, the two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to impose prohibition on this state are altogether hypocritical and are contrary to the cause of prohibition. Mr. Burger says:

"The California Campaign Federation, which is conducting the campaign for the adoption of the two dry amendments, is dominated almost entirely by the Anti-Saloon League, which is not now and never has been in sympathy with the prohibition party, nor the prohibitionists with it.

"We do not believe that the proposed amendments meet the situation, and we are quite sure that the adoption of either or both of them would set back the cause of prohibition in California for twenty-five years.

"The amendments are a compromise with which the prohibitionist does not sympathize. The Fresno convention was dominated by the Anti-Saloon League and its affiliated organizations.

"The prohibition party is for prohibition—state-wide and absolute. No middle-of-the-road proposition goes."

Prohibitionists will vote "No" on both amendments.

Mr. Burger says:

"The so-called 'drys' who counted upon the support of the political organization of the prohibition party, will find a serious breach in the program.

"The prohibition party has adopted the all-or-nothing policy and will refuse to compromise itself upon any proposition that is not harmonious in spirit with the principles of the party faith."

Adherents of the prohibition party will vote solidly against the amendments proposed by the Anti-Saloon League.

Placer County Supervisorial District to Vote on License.—The date of the wet and dry election in the Newcastle-Loomis district has been set for November 16. The district is dry now. One of the arguments being put forth by the wets is that a hotel cannot exist in either town unless allowed to run a bar in connection.

EFFICIENCY AND TEETOTALISM.

EXPERIENCE teaches persons of initiative and executive ability that teetotalers are hopelessly inefficient. It is the exceptional teetotaler who is efficient. The man who is afraid to indulge in alcoholic liquor is afraid of himself in a great many ways. The lack of initiative shown by him in regard to liquor is simply an indication of a general lack of initiative. About the only initiative he shows is in trying to make others refrain from doing that which he fears to do.

It is characteristic of human beings to rant about that which is out of their reach. The unattainable occupies their minds to the exclusion of all else. In fretting over that which they can not obtain or achieve they are disposed to rave about it. That is why teetotalers and prohibitionists harp so much on the subject of efficiency. Efficiency is so far beyond them that they cry for it as a baby might cry for the moon.

As illustrating the mania of teetotalers and prohibitionists for efficiency a little anecdote that goes the rounds in Mexico serves very happily. Mexicans dearly like to joke at the expense of Spaniards. The anecdote is in line with many others in the land of the Aztecs. It runs like this:

During the Yanko-Spanko war a Yankee and a Spaniard in the City of Mexico engaged in a discussion as to the merits of the causes of the two countries. Of course, the Spaniard got the worst of it. Finally, very much angered, he said:

"After all, we Spaniards are fighting for honor while you Yankees are fighting only for money."

To this the Yankee gently replied:

"That is quite true. Each one fights for that which he lacks."

OREGON, TAKE NOTICE! GALLON-A-MONTH LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the case of the State of South Carolina versus Weston Richey, charged with bringing a trunk-full of whisky from Atlanta, Georgia, to Abbeville, South Carolina, in violation of the South Carolina law known as the "gallon-a-month" law, Judge Frank B. Gary held that the act was unconstitutional as it interfered with interstate commerce. This decision is in line with a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in a case brought up from Kentucky, which decision held, in effect, "that until a state decreed that the drinking of whisky was a crime, the amount that could be received by an individual for a lawful purpose could not be limited." The Webb-Kenyon law does not give the state the right to limit the quantity received when it is for lawful purposes, but says "that whisky cannot be shipped from one state to another when such liquor is intended by any person to be used in violation of any law of such state. Of course, if the whisky is to be sold in violation of law, it is unlawful to receive any amount, but the effect of this decision is to knock out our law whereby it was intended to limit the amount of whisky that could be received by any individual for any lawful purpose. If he drinks it himself, he can receive any amount desired."

MR. FREDERICK SCHWARZ ON VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Frederick Schwarz, representative of the "American Brewer" of New York City, and as well of the United States Brewers' Academy, and the First Scientific Station for the Art of Brewing, arrived in San Francisco during the last week of September to attend the annual convention of Master Brewers' Association of the United States. After discharging his duties in connection with the convention Mr. Schwarz spent a week visiting the different points of interest around the San Francisco bay region, devoting a large part of his time to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. One of the most appreciated features of his excursions was a trip to Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, where he participated in a grand barbecue. As a close student of the prohibition movement Mr. Schwarz found many conditions that amply rewarded his attention, and he returned to New York City thoroughly satisfied with his trip to California and more optimistic than ever over the prospects of the Golden State.

SOME CHOICE LANGUAGE FROM A PROHIBITION PREACHER.

The Rev. Hale is an evangelist of the Billy Sunday stripe. His pastures are the fertile fields of Missouri. At the little town of Louisiana on the 3rd of October he collected \$70.02, which he considered "a good showing." As exemplifying the kind of merchandise that the reverend gentleman is exchanging for good sound dollars the following is quoted from his sermon at Louisiana the first Sunday of this month:

"Sometimes the young men aren't as particular about their company as they ought to be. I have seen them walking down the street with a young woman chewing gum like a billy goat chews hay. Listen, young woman, if you must chew gum, crawl back under the bed and when you have chewed all you want to, stick it on a slat and come out into civilization again."

We cannot expect Billy Sunday and Rev. Hale to use good English. That would be beyond their ability. But it must be said that the use of such language as the above is a worse habit than chewing gum. No wonder the Rev. C. F. Aked is oftentimes ashamed of the company he keeps.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE

ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1915.

Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Owner—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

R. M. WOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before this 28th day of September, 1915.

M. D. BROWN,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 4, 1918.)

New Distillery Started in Santa Clara.—Passetti and Diana have converted their fruit drier, located on the Alameda at Santa Clara, into a brandy distillery. Between one and two carloads of fruit are used per day.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day—Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

SATISFACTORY conditions prevailed in the liquor trade during the past month. Wholesale liquor dealers report that there has been a steady improvement. The brewers have been satisfied with the volume of business, which has been much greater than during the corresponding period of the year previous. Owing to the approach of the Christmas holidays there has been increased animation in the wine trade, although the trade is not as brisk this season as it was during the same period of 1914. No appreciable change has occurred in the brandy trade, but indications are that movement will be increased from now on until the end of the year.

DRY WINES.—Movement out of the state was considerably increased during the month of September, but compared very poorly with September, 1914. The steady increase in shipments of case goods was well maintained during the month.

Shipments by rail out of the state amounted to 782,677 gallons and by sea to 1,338,950 gallons and 1,284 cases, or a total of 2,121,627 gallons and 1,284 cases as compared with rail shipments for September, 1914, of 2,489,600 gallons and sea shipments of 1,570,738 gallons and 79 cases, or a total of 4,060,338 gallons and 79 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,937 cases, 18 barrels.

SWEET WINES.—The disastrous effects of the new brandy tax were felt in full during the past month. Production of sweet wines in the state for September, 1915, amounted to 225,675.69 gallons, as compared with 9,052,119.76 gallons in September, 1914. The month will go down in history as the worst in the history of the wine industry of California, unless October should out-rival it, which seems hardly possible.

BRANDIES.—There was diminished activity in the trade. Movement fell off considerably as compared with what it was during the previous month, and showed a marked reduction as compared with what it was during the corresponding month of the previous year. Shipments by rail out of the state amounted to 14,065 gallons and by sea to 15,519 gallons and 26 cases, a total of 29,584 gallons and 26 cases, as compared with a total of 95,632 gallons and 199 cases in September, 1914.

Production in California in September was 44,415.1 gallons as compared with 47,867.5 gallons in September, 1914.

Receipts by sea were 50 cases.

WHISKIES.—A continual improvement in the trade was reported during the month. Exports by sea out of the state were light, totalling 1,700 gallons and 532 cases, worth \$6,322. Imports by sea totaled 2,629 cases, 302 barrels, 2 ½-barrels.

BEER.—The same satisfactory business prevailed as during the previous month. Shipments by sea out of the state were 734 packages, valued at \$5,552. Imports by sea were 7,350 barrels, 1,260 hogsheads, 450 ½-barrels, 280 ¼-barrels, 400 casks, 240 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—For September the value of exports by sea was \$144,275 as compared with \$70,366 in August.

IMPORTATIONS.—There was no important change in the situation with regard to importations during the past month with the exception of products of Italy and France. Vermouth, Champagne, Fernet and other products of those countries were imported in insignificant quantities.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were as follows: Whis-

kies, 2,629 cases, 302 barrels, 2 ½-barrels; Brandy, 50 cases; Champagne, 87 cases; Vermouth, 21 cases; Amer Picon, 3 cases; Beer, 7,350 barrels, 1,260 hogsheads, 450 ½-barrels, 400 casks, 280 ¼-barrels, 240 cases; Stout, 410 cases; Ale, 85 cases; Cider, 3 barrels; Grape Juice, 1,216 cases; Bitters, 31 cases; Wine, 1,937 cases, 18 barrels; Rum, 61 barrels, 17 cases; Liqueurs, 69 cases; Cordials, 87 cases, 4 barrels; Mineral Water, 10 cases; Fruit Juice, 5 cases; Gin, 671 cases, 82 ½-barrels, 61 barrels, 9 16-gallons; Lime Juice, 50 cases; Sake, 500 casks, 453 cases.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA. September, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gal-	
lons	782,677
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	1,338,950
Exports by sea, cases	1,284
Total bulk wine	2,121,627
Total cases	5,284

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons	
bulk	14,065
Exports by sea, gallons	15,519
Exports by sea, cases	26
Total brandy exports, gallons	29,584
Cases by sea	26

THE PEOPLE ARE VOTING "NO!" ON NEARLY ALL PROPOSITIONS.

On the 26th of October a special election was held throughout the State of California on nine propositions. On all but one of the propositions the majority of the voters registered a "positive negative." This has been strictly in line with the prediction made some time ago by the REVIEW that the voters of this state will not show patience any longer with the element of politicians and faddists who are constantly perturbing the public mind with "new" propositions, which in reality are old and only in the way as far back as the time of Alexander the Great. At the last special election held in San Francisco only five out of thirty-seven propositions carried. On the 26th of October only one out of nine carried. The proportion indicates that in coming elections hardly one proposition in fifty is likely to carry.

This is as it should be. It is hardly right that every time something snaps in the head of a crank or faddist a special election should be held. Why should the people of the state be put to the vast expense of time and money to pass upon the ideas of sprouting faddists who imagine that there is nothing else to do in life but cast ballots?

Most of the propositions that are put on the ballot are made by persons who have nothing at stake and have more time on their hands than the law allows. The majority of voters has no interest in any of the propositions excepting to defeat them. But it is a costly operation to have to continually disapprove propositions. Voting is ceasing to be either an amusement or a cherished duty to the majority, but is becoming a nuisance. It is time that business men, workingmen and taxpayers should put an end to the abuse of the initiative by making a clean sweep of every proposition that comes up.

The situation augurs well for a defeat of propositions to be voted on at the general election in November, 1916. Indications are that both prohibition propositions will be beaten. This will be well for the state. By defeating both propositions at once no more trouble from prohibitionists may be expected for a long time to come. Prohibitionists have not had sense enough to hold one of their propositions in reserve, but are firing all their ammunition in one fight. The "Vote No!" movement will give them their quietus in November, 1916.

Obituary

JACOB L. BERINGER, PIONEER WINE MAKER.

WE regret to announce that Mr. Jacob L. Beringer passed away at his home in St. Helena on the 23rd of October. Jacob L. Beringer was born in Mainz, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on May 4, 1844. His boyhood days were spent in this quaint Rhineland town. As is customary with the youth of that country, he learnt a useful trade, becoming an expert cooper and also a competent wine manufacturer. At the age of twenty-one he was well equipped for whatever fate had in store for him, and in Berlin had charge of a wine cellar for a couple of years. Returning to Mainz in 1867 he had charge of the wine cellars of J. A. Harth & Co., and there learned the art of making high-grade wines.

With the highest recommendations from prominent European firms he sailed for the United States in 1868, soon after being engaged by the firm of Truche & Winkenbach of New York as foreman of their wine cellars.

In 1870 Mr. Beringer came to California and found that the



Jacob L. Beringer

possibilities of wine making were as yet hardly appreciated, although the vineyards were in a flourishing condition and money was available.

At that time the crudest of methods were used in this state, the wine being pressed and crushed by hand. Seeing the great possibilities that were in store for California wines, Mr. Beringer succeeded in 1876 in interesting his brother Frederick of New York and securing the present site of the cellars and homes of the Beringer families and some of the adjoining vineyards, the firm was started.

By progressive methods and honorable dealings they were able to add to their holdings from time to time. Since the death of Frederick Beringer in 1902 Mr. Beringer had been the sole manager of the firm until he retired a few years ago and put the affairs in the hands of his oldest son, Jacob L. Beringer, Jr.

Mr. Beringer was honored and beloved by all those that knew him and his loss is keenly felt by the townspeople of St. Helena and vicinity. He had many friends throughout the northern part of the state who mourn his loss.

Mr. Beringer leaves a widow and six children.

NEW YORK TRADE.

There has been a general strengthening in the statistical position of eastern ryes. Indications are that there will be an advance in prices before another month has past. Production is at about the same rate as it was last year, while withdrawals are considerably less. It may be expected that production will be reduced later on as compared with what it was for the corresponding period of the year before.

An advance has been announced in the price of Kentucky Bourbons. This had been expected. There can be no doubt that a still further advance will be made within another month.

Trade in alcohol and spirits has been satisfactory during the past month. War orders have a stabilizing effect. Prices remain unchanged.

MR. HARRY TRAUB VISITING THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Harry H. Traub, who is well-known throughout the United States as a salesman for leading distillers, is at present making a tour of the Pacific Coast in the interest of the well-known New York firm of Park and Tilford. The territory being covered by Mr. Traub embraces California, Nevada and Utah. He is making a feature of the Scotch whisky distributed by Park and Tilford.

Sacramento City Government Purchases Three Saloons.—On the 5th of October the City Commission of Sacramento decided to purchase three saloons, costing \$7,576. The saloons ordered purchased by the commission are owned by Ellis W. Jones, 1016 Sixth street; Devecchi & Malleoli, 1108 Second street, and Sullivan & Daugherty, 305 K street.

Jones will receive \$2,251.70 for his saloon, Devecchi & Malleoli \$2,874.35, and Sullivan & Daugherty \$2,450.

No more saloons will be purchased by the city for at least another year. Of the \$12,000 in the Saloon Reduction Fund, \$4,424 remains, ample to buy at least two more saloons at once.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO



FANATICS WHO WOULD SHACKLE HUMANITY.

This is a mad world, my masters!

And it is getting madder every day.

This good old earth—this glorious habitation created by the Almighty for the comfort and the pleasure of His creatures, as well as for their ultimate perfection—is saddled and bridled and about to be ridden by an interantional Wild West Show of the howling dervishes of narrow fanaticism.

These shrieking Bedouins of intolerance demand, in the name of temperance, that the universe shall subscribe itself a thrall to their particular brand of the rankest intemperance.

Calling aloud upon the Almighty to divorce a small and constantly diminishing fraction of humanity from slavery to liquor, they insist that all mankind shall shackle itself with chains of their choosing.

Proclaiming themselves believers in the equality of all men before God and in the eyes of the law, they battle for an international code that will make serfs of those who in any way dare to live their daily lives save as these high priests of intolerance shall elect.

Ever airing their insistent devotion to Liberty and the holy cause of individual freedom for which she stands glorified, these intolerants crusade for laws as vassalic as any that tied conquered Kings to Roman chariot wheels, or in feudal times fetlocked the proletariat and lauded the parasites.

For Codes which padlock the minds of men are as shameful as those which fetter their limbs.

And Statutes which enslave the inherent right of every human being to some freedom in living his own life, are as much to be despised as Siberian legislation which incarcerates for the atrocious crime of expressing honest thoughts.

It is not necessary for anyone to interject the suggestion that liberty is not license.

No man has a right to get drunk.

But neither has any man, or any set of men, the right—in equity, in justice, in anything that commends itself to a spirit of fairness—to decree that no man shall drink at all.

And between the license that permits a man to offend, and the slavery which would shackle all mankind because a few need to be restrained, the latter is the more offensive; the more repugnant to earnest souls that believe thoroughly in the rights of others, and will battle for that belief; provocative of disrespect for law; the more dangerous to the preservation of a republic dedicated to human freedom and sanctified to the glorious creed of the equality of all men.—“C. K.” in Sacramento “Bee.”

OPENING OF THE “CAFE LALOY” IN NEW YORK CITY.

On the 13th of October the new Cafe Laloy at 228-232 West 39th street, New York City, was formally opened. This cafe is the favorite rendezvous of newspaper men, writers, artists and theatrical folk of the metropolis. It has an atmosphere that is distinctly Bohemian. There is probably no other place in the city of New York where Bohemians feel so much at home as in the Cafe Laloy.

While the cafe has been tastily redecorated and enlarged the prices remain practically as they have been for years, namely, 50c for lunch and 65c for dinner.

Many of the most prominent hotel and restaurant men of New York, as well as the usual Bohemians, were present at the opening.

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR., ENTERTAINS KENTUCKY STATE BANKERS.

On the 7th of October ideal weather and perfection of arrangements made an enjoyable afternoon for the Kentucky State Bankers at the Old Taylor distillery at Frankfort, Kentucky, where they were entertained by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., with an old-fashioned burgoo and barbecue. Colonel Taylor imported with his herd from England a Hereford steer especially for the occasion, and the bankers feasted on this. The menu included corn and white bread, beef, ham and pickles.

A train of twelve special coaches drawn by a double-header took the guests to Taylorton and over 500 were aboard. At the grounds the guests found long tables awaiting them with a host of waiters to serve them. A band played throughout the afternoon, and all sorts of refreshments were served.

Col. Taylor constantly was surrounded by groups of people, thanking and congratulating him on the success of the big party.

Governor McCreary, John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, and Judge A. M. J. Cochran of the United States District Court, were out as especially invited guests of Col. Taylor.

Every accommodation and detail had been carefully looked after. There was ample room on the train for everyone to have a seat and only first class coaches were used. Consequently, the trip to the distillery and back was a pleasure in itself.

The beautiful grounds were admired by the visitors, and the excellence of the service, as well as the bountiful supply and delicious food, were commented on with amazement.

Tables in the form of a huge “L” were stretched across the grounds on the opposite side of the tracks from the distillery and offices, so that the guests feasted their eyes on the fountain or enjoyed the pergola and the picturesque cliffs of Glen’s Creek, while they ate. In an address prior to the entertainment Governor McCreary said:

“I understand also that one of our progressive citizens is to give you the pleasure of a trip to his Hereford breeding farm with a barbecue accompaniment. Now I am quite sure that I see in this presence numerous epicures whose palates are trained to distinguish flavors of food and drink which would baffle those of us with less discriminatory tastes. Some of you, no doubt, would be able to tell imported Hereford beef from domestic Shorthorn, but when you reach that stage of the menu you won’t know beef from mutton and you won’t care. Your palates, however, mental or physical, will never become so stimulated or dulled, that they will fail to recognize the kingly hospitality of a host who combines the savoir faire of a Chesterfield with the efficiency of a modern captain of industry and finance—and withal a veritable Warwick in the political game.”

Delano Stays Dry.—At the election in Delano on the 21st of September the dries won by a majority of five in a total of 229 votes, there being 112 for license and 117 against. An animated campaign to convert the municipality from dry to wet had been carried on for several weeks. Delano has been dry for a number of years.

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San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

RIGHTS OF LIQUOR MEN JUSTLY CONSIDERED BY SACRAMENTO.

The first intelligent attempt ever made in America to compensate saloon men for the innocent loss of their license has been made in Sacramento, Cal.

The Sacramento ordinance, while imperfect, is, nevertheless, a first step toward the principle of compensation which would remove from prohibition much of its injustice and leave it a question only of whether the public in this country wishes to deprive itself of its privilege of drinking alcoholic beverages.

To get back to particulars: The Sacramento ordinance, passed nearly two years ago, provided that 10 per cent of the money collected from saloon licenses should be paid into a saloon reduction fund. When enough money accumulated in this fund a commission was empowered to select some one of the 400 saloons in the city and to close it upon payment to the owners of a fair appraised value for the property.

This was done with the idea of reducing the number of saloons in Sacramento from 200 to 100.

Naturally, a great howl has gone up from those prohibitionists and bigots who hate to see any liquor merchant get a fair deal.—New York "Independent."

JAJA, JU WINN MITAUT A STROGGL.

(Mel.: Ich weiss net was soll all diss mienenen.)

Soh-Loh!

Somm Piepel worr mehd tu bie Soldschers,
Die Eirisch worr mehd tu bie Kopps,
Limbberger was mehd for die Tschorrmens,
Spaghetti was mehd for de Wopps.
Fisch worr mehd tu livv in de Water,
Bomms worr mehd tu livv ahn Buuhs,
Banks worr mehd tu hold Monni,
And de Monnie was mehd for de Tschuus!

Nau alltugedder!

Leik de Roses nied e Schmeller,
Leik e Neitschorrt nieds e Tehl,
Leik an „Old Maid“ nieds e Feller,
Leik e Hamner nieds e Nehl,
Leik de Kabitsch nieds de Kornbief,
Leik de Euster nieds de Stuuh,
Nau ju sieh deh all nied sommting,
Bott hu in „hell“ nieds Billi Sonndeh,
or Grehptschuuss Breien!
(Dohoschteverdolltrecht.)

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MOVEMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA TO REPEAL PROHIBITION LAW.

Prominent merchants and property holders of Wheeling are circulating petitions, copies of which will be sent all over the State, requesting another vote on the prohibition question in the State. The prime purpose of the petition is to induce Governor Hatfield to include the proposition in his call for the next special session of the legislature, a session rendered imperative by the failure of the legislature to provide for the deficit of nearly one million dollars, fully six hundred thousand dollars of which deficit is due to the loss of the liquor license revenue.

Under the caption, "What Prohibition Has Done For Wheeling," the petition sets out the following:

"It has confiscated over four million dollars in property.

"Decreased the value of other property more than twenty million dollars.

"Made empty houses and storerooms.

"Increased taxes.

"Police court records prove prohibition a failure."

The petitions are being circulated by a number of prominent anti-prohibitionists who are expecting many signatures throughout the city. As already stated, copies of the petition will be sent to other cities of the State, and it is expected to be able to put such an overwhelming number of names before the Governor that he will consider it his duty to place the matter before the legislature.

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

The following is a dispatch from Petrograd: "Moscow suffered damage to the extent of \$20,000,000 during the recent anti-German demonstrations, in which nearly 500 stores and factories and more than 200 private lodgings were wrecked. The rioters, heated with liquor, set fire to and destroyed many stores and apartments."

This leaves us etourdi. We had thought that prohibition was absolute in Russia. The prohibitionists had told us so. They told us that in consequence of prohibition peace and prosperity reigned throughout Russia. What are we to believe now? Ah, well, this is the way to view such matters: When there is prosperity it is due to prohibition, but when there is trouble it is due to drink.

Later: It is learned that the liquor which "heated the rioters" was Hair Tonic. The newspapers got "whiskers" and "whisky" mixed up. The Hair Tonic was evidently fiery stuff since, as the dispatch says, once the rioters were heated with it they set fire to everything with which they came in contact.

French Government's New Measures Relative to Distilleries.—The French Minister of Finance has presented to Parliament a bill proposing to suppress the privileges of so-called bouilleurs du cru, privileges by which farmers have heretofore been permitted to distill alcohol for their own consumption without paying excise taxes. It is also proposed that there should be a Government monopoly on denatured alcohol from 1917 onward, and that the inland tax on alcohol be raised to 500 francs per hectoliter (96.50 per 26.42 gallons).

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ORANGE
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CHERRIES IN GLASS

French and Italian Type Vermouth

Samples and Price Lists Sent on Application



INTERFERENCE IN PRIVATE AFFAIRS IS A POPULAR FAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a recent interview Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, made some interesting comment on the tendency of the average person to interfere in affairs that should not be of his concern.

"Interference with a man's private affairs, an attempt to prescribe by law just what he shall do, eat and drink, seems to be the keynote of the prohibition propaganda," said Mr. Gilmore. "The principle, so popular in the early days of this country, that he is best governed who is least governed, seems to be unpopular in some states now.

"With paternalistic consideration some have even prescribed the amount and kind of liquor the citizen may have sent in from other states when putting the home dealer out of business. The new prohibition amendment in Washington state, for instance, allows every person over twenty-one years of age $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons every twenty days.

"Some W. C. T. U. bands already are decrying the use of tobacco and voices have been raised against coffee and tea.

"If carried to its logical outcome we may even decide what a man shall pay for his clothes and limit the cost of his wife's bonnets. Why not also put a curb on autos, since President Faunce of Brown University a short time back declared them a leading factor in the demoralization of our youth?"

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE AS A SUMMER BEVERAGE.

A simple method of bottling the juice of grapefruit for use in making acid beverages is advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a means of gaining a useful by-product from hundreds of thousands of cases of grapefruit which now are wasted. The investigators found that it was possible to freeze the grapefruit juice into solid ice and then by whirling the ice in a centrifugal machine, to take out a large part of the water and leave the solids and flavoring matter of the fruit. This freezing and concentrating of the juice greatly reduces the bulk and makes a product which can be sterilized by heating and kept indefinitely. Care must be taken to keep the juice from coming in contact with iron.

While as yet, as far as known, there is no commercial market for sterilized grapefruit juice, it is believed that many persons will find this juice, with the addition of water and sugar, a pleasant variation from lemonade or limeade. Those who like grapefruit should find the beverage inviting. The method is so simple that those in regions where grapefruit are cheap and plentiful can prepare this product on a small scale with ordinary household appliances.

NEW OFFICERS FOR WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF CALIFORNIA.

At the thirty-sixth annual convention of the California W. C. T. U. held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Oakland, during the last week of September, officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, San Jose, president; Mrs. Addie Estes, Stockton, vice-president at large; Mrs. Annie Pettit, Fresno, first vice-president; Mrs. Mary Reichenbach, Oakdale, second vice-president; Mrs. Annie Marden de Yo, Oakland, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emilie M. Skoe, Petaluma, recording secretary; Mrs. Ina Orvis, Madera, treasurer; Miss Jennie L. Redfield, Berkeley, auditor, and Mrs. Louisa Cobb, Tulare, secretary Loyal Temperance Legion.

BROAD PRINCIPLE OF ALL-DRY OR ALL-WET IS MOST MORAL.

By Colonel Henry Laub, Chairman of California Prosperity League.

I believe the liquor men should stand together upon the one principle of all dry or all wet. I don't believe in temporizing, either, nor do I believe in adopting a middle-of-the-road policy. We should all stand together and all fall together if we have to. The hotel men are talking of "getting from under" by initiating an amendment that will exclude them alone from dry provisions. In this coming fight the hotel men, like every other branch of the liquor industry, will have to stand with us, for if we fall so will they. There can be no compromise in which the saloons are put out of business while the wineries and breweries remain, no more than can there be a compromise by which the hotel men divorce themselves from the liquor business.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND HEAVY DRINKING.

The insolvency was recently announced of the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York, which was organized in 1889 to provide life insurance for total abstainers, and the New York State Department of Insurance has taken charge of its affairs. A representative of the insurance department said the concern owed about \$80,000 in death claims and there were no funds to pay 1,000 or more policyholders.

It is true that Frank Delano, former president of this association, is quoted as placing the blame for its failure on the modification of its principles so as to permit moderate users of intoxicating liquors to become policyholders. If there was such modification the public was not generally apprised of it, but it also shows that the total abstainers were so few and far between that the association could not get enough members to make it worth while.

But, taking Mr. Delano's statement at its face value, illogical as it may seem, the conclusion must be drawn that the reason the general insurance companies, both mutual and stock corporations, are successful is because they have among their policyholders heavy and immoderate drinkers. Now we do not say this is so, but we do say that this is the only conclusion that can be drawn from Mr. Delano's statement. For, as regards the use of alcohol, there are only three classes—total abstainers, moderate drinkers and intemperate drinkers. The so-called Temperance Life Association could not make a success at first with only total abstainers, and then, according to the announcement, with members from the first two classes, total abstainers and moderate drinkers. So this leaves only the third class, the intemperate drinkers, to make for the success of the other concerns in the insurance business. What's the answer?—"The Wine and Spirit Bulletin" (Louisville, Ky.).

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Agents and Distributors for the following Case Goods:

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ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.
ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.
DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
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is the safest and most healthful of stimulants. So, for medicinal purposes, always keep a bottle of Good Old I. W. Harper whiskey in your medicine cabinet. Don't wait for the accident—have the whiskey ready.

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MERELY A PRIVATE THINK.

(C. K. in Sacramento "Bee.")

Any state has the legal right to enact any law upon the liquor question she may choose.

That affirmation need not be debated here; although it is doubtful if it be true without exception.

But certainly, when a legislature in a commonwealth like Utah passes a law which advances from various stages of insanity to the crowning infamy of stamping as a crime the manufacture of wine for sacramental purposes, then such legislation is damnable, no matter if all the Supreme Courts from Salt Lake to Washington accolade it with their approval.

It is a law which should meet with the indignation of all men and women who have the slightest respect for the rights and the feelings of others.

It is a law so contemptible that the man who approves it is himself deserving only of contempt.

It is a law thoroughly unconstitutional—for practically it makes criminals of the Catholic and the Episcopalian if they continue in the exercise of the most sacred sacrament of their churches.

And yet no one can say the courts will not declare it constitutional. For they move in a mighty strange way sometimes, their wonders to perform.

If they approve it, the Catholic or the Episcopalian who sacrifices his religion to such a damnable statute is not only a disgrace to his creed but as well to American citizenship.

"Oh, my! oh, my!" I hear some timid souls say; "you really should show more respect for the law."

I believe I have as much regard for the law as any man. I feel I have infinitely more than a gang of legislators who would pass such an infamous statute—and pass it, too, without even submitting it to The People.

But were I a communicant Catholic or Episcopalian in Utah, I would see her legislature and courts in hell before I would pay any more attention to such an outrageous law than I would to the order of a street bully.

And I believe therein I not only would be doing what my conscience taught me was right, but that which would be approved by the best citizenship of the country, irrespective of creed.

For I cannot conceive of any good citizen, man or woman, who could approve of such a law, or hold other than in contempt the man or woman whose religion it insults and yet who would be such a shameful coward as to obey it.

BREWERY IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR "TACOMA" BEER.

The Pacific Brewing and Malting Company has decided to erect a large brewery on Treat avenue, near Harrison street, San Francisco. This company produces "Tacoma" beer, sales of which are very large in the bay region. The brewery to be erected will be in two sections, one building to be four stories high and the other two stories. Reinforced concrete will be the material used. An area 77 by 72 feet will be covered by the structures.

This plant will be an ornament to San Francisco from an architectural standpoint, and it will be a permanent asset to the city as an industrial factor. It will contribute largely to increasing the prosperity of the agricultural sections of the State of California, since it will require large quantities of barley, hops and other products from California farmers.

KENTUCKY BANKERS' ASSOCIATION THANKS COLONEL TAYLOR.

Before adjourning the convention held in Frankfort during the second week of October the Kentucky Bankers' Association adopted the following resolution:

"We thank, with the deepest appreciation, the citizens, banks and organizations of the delightful Capital City of the Commonwealth for the charming and complete manner in which they have provided for and entertained this convention; and we feel especially grateful to Gov. James B. McCreary and Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., for the true Kentucky hospitality they so generously and in a princely manner bestowed upon the delegates and their friends attending this convention.

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High Class Domestic and Imported Goods our Specialties.

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ARIZONA.

Angel of Hope Hovers Over Desert Waste.—Judge W. G. Schute of the Supreme Court at Globe, Ariz., basing his opinion on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kentucky case involving the Adams Express Company, holds that liquor can be introduced or shipped into Arizona for personal use. The decision of the Superior Court was given in a case where the defendant was accused of introducing intoxicating liquors into the state, but no allegation was made that he had done so for the purpose of selling or giving the liquor away. It was not shown that the defendant had introduced liquor for any purpose other than personal use, and it was upon this point, coming up on the filing of a demurrer, that Judge Schute ruled, which leaves the way for the case to be taken to the State Supreme Court.

Now that the right of citizens to personally use alcoholic liquors in Arizona the risk that priests of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopalian churches incurred of being sent to jail for having wine in their possession has been reduced to the point of safety. At the same time it may be said that there is no longer any danger of prohibition in Arizona. All that the state-wide law has succeeded in doing has been to deprive the citizens of the right to buy liquor of persons who reside in Arizona.

Comment on the Decision by Los Angeles "Times."—"That it is a conscientious decision on the part of the court cannot be questioned. A judge doing politics and thinking of his own re-election instead of administering law and doing righteousness would certainly have ruled otherwise. The 'Times' is always in favor of temperance. It recognizes this as one of the most important of our morals, and recognizes drunkenness as the source of more evil than any other vice that curses poor fallen humanity. Yet we are of the opinion that the decision is not only sound in law but wholesome in morals. This opinion is based on two important and radical considerations. In the first place it never was the intention of the American government as framed by the fathers thereof to interfere too much with the private life of the individual or to let any majority, however large, override the will of a minority, however small, excepting on considerations of the most vital import and where there is no room for any question of the right of the majority to coerce the minority. Of course when it comes to a minority, no matter how important, coercing the majority, the case is utterly against all principles of American jurisprudence.

"The decision is very important to a large number of our people who are engaged in the industry of grape growing, wine making, and the merchandising of this commodity. It is important to another large section of the community who produce barley and hops on their farms, and to those who convert these products into light beers."

ESTIMATE OF WINE GRAPE CROP OF CALIFORNIA.

According to Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Viticultural Commission of California, the entire tonnage of wine grapes in the state will not reach 75 per cent of a normal crop. This is in part due to mildew, which is particularly prevalent in the Sacramento valley. Late rains in the spring and other unfavorable conditions have reduced the crop throughout the state. The vintage season is late and the wineries of the Sacramento valley will not begin crushing until about September 15, according to Secretary Sheehan. In the San Joaquin valley the vintage will start about ten days earlier.

Commenting on the situation, Mr. Sheehan says: "But even with the light crop, it is estimated that because of the proposed exorbitant tax on brandy, not to exceed 25 per cent of the normal production of sweet wine in California will be made. The plight of the growers, however, will be somewhat relieved by the manufacture of a greater amount of dry wines in the sweet wine districts. On the other hand, there is no telling how far the price of dry wines will go down as a result of the incessant production. There is a big supply of dry wines in the California cellars today."

Mr. Sheehan would not venture to say what proportion of the crop the wineries will likely handle. Many of the wine men declare they are unable to finance themselves because of the heavy tax proposed by Congress, and that the crush will be very light. For that reason many growers are preparing to dry their grapes, while others will feed them to the hogs.

The Samillion variety, or sauterne grape, is particularly light.

The present outlook for the wine growers and wine manufactures is far from bright. It is expected that whatever tonnage the wineries buy will be secured at a very low figure, as it cannot be handled in any other way. The reduced crop will aid in marketing conditions to some extent.

BETTS & COMPANY MAKING REGULAR SHIPMENTS.

As stated in the September issue of the REVIEW, Betts & Company, Limited, of No. 1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, England, known as the largest makers of bottle caps in the world, are supplying the trade of the United States without hindrance. It has been erroneously reported in some quarters that the company was unable to make shipments owing to recent regulations of the British government. No difficulty whatever has been encountered by the firm inasfar as delivering goods is concerned. Business is being transacted as regularly as before the war. There is no good reason why it should not be, since the trade of Betts & Company is permanently established and is looked after with the most scrupulous care so as to insure promptitude and thoroughness.

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RYE AND BOURBON

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IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

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AT
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



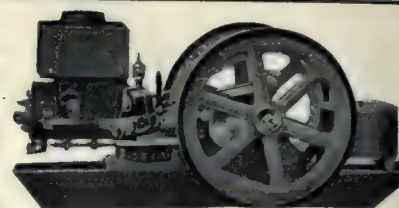
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Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.



Celebrated CHALLENGE Double-Acting Wine Pump, Used in All Wine Cellars

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Pump House—Means Water

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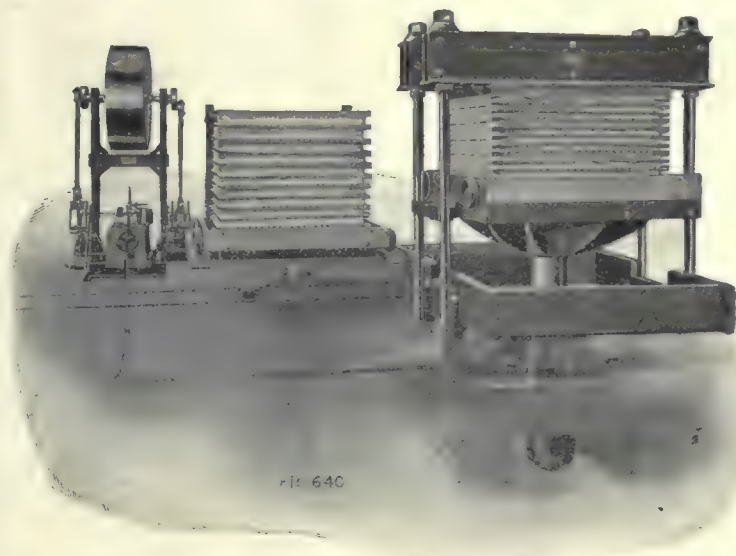


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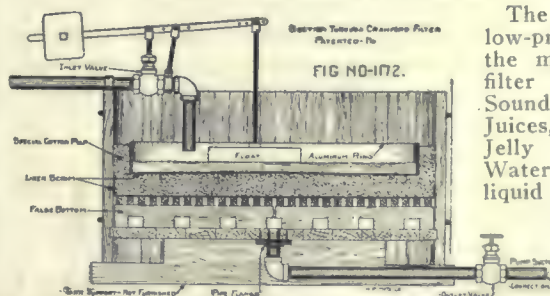
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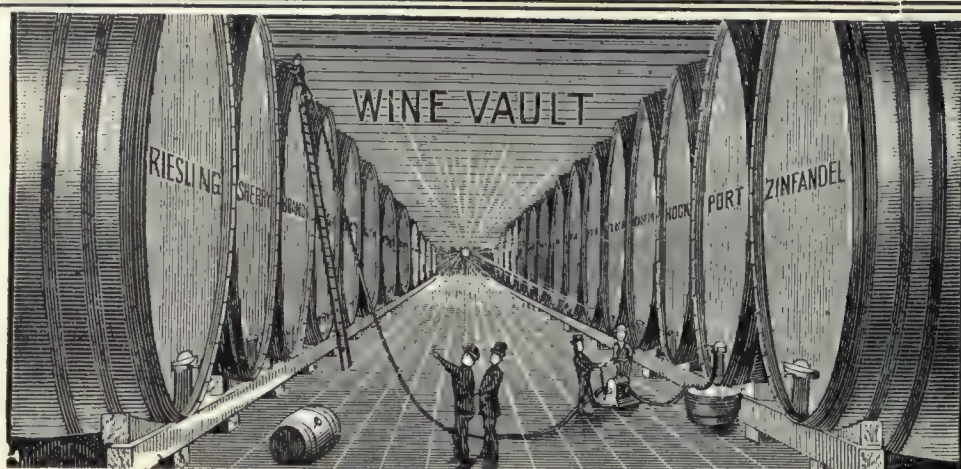
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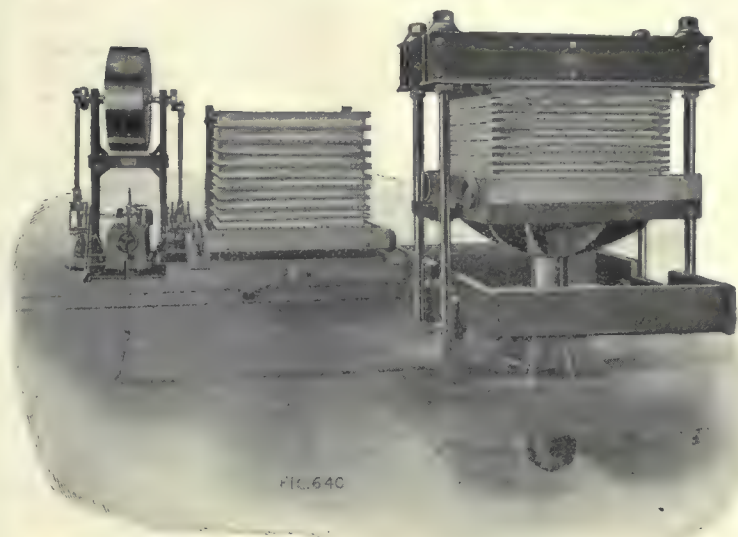


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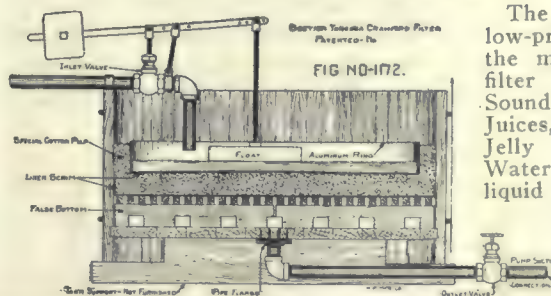
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Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

CONSIDERING that the weather was somewhat less favorable, trade was very well sustained during the past month. In the San Francisco Bay region sales were in about the same volume as they were in September, while throughout the rest of the State of California they were but slightly less than during the previous month. There can be no doubt that the unexpected increase in the number of visitors to the California expositions has had the effect of maintaining the satisfactory conditions. It is more than likely that travel from other states to California will continue to be large until the end of the year, and this will assure good trade. Indications are that the weather will be favorable.

Addition to Becker Brewery at Ogden, Utah.—On the 1st of October the Becker Brewing Company opened its pneumatic automatic malting plant with Mr. Alexander Boehme of the William Rahr Sons Company of Manitowoc, Wis., in charge. The machinery and installation cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and add greatly to the efficiency of the brewery.

The plant has a capacity of 250 bushels of barley a day, and it is expected that it will continue in operation for the next eight months malting over a million bushels of barley.

Not only does the malting machinery increase the efficiency of the brewery, in the matter of making greater quantity of malt in a shorter time, but it insures the most perfect sanitation known to the business.

Prospective Brewery for Sisson, Siskiyou County.—During the first week of October Mr. John T. Williams of San Francisco visited Sisson, Siskiyou, as representative of an Oregon brewing company for the purpose of inspecting a site for a brewery. If Mr. Williams' report should be favorable a large plant will be erected.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, Brewery Sold to Satisfy Judgments.—The plant of the Southwestern Brewery and Ice Company at Albuquerque was sold by sheriff September 30 to Mr. Owen N. Marron.

Hop Crop Situation in California.—The crop of hops of California for 1915 will amount to 107,630 bales or 5,370 bales less than in 1914. Sonoma county produced nearly 28,000 bales and Mendocino county 12,000 this year.

The yield in the Sacramento Valley is estimated at 67,231 bales divided by counties as follows: Sacramento, 32,982 bales; Yuba, 11,055; Butte, 6,806; Tehama, 3,916; Yolo, 10,787; Sutter, 1,485 and Shasta about 200 bales. In the neighborhood of 400 bales were picked in Santa Cruz county.

Shortage of the California crop was due to the falling off in the Sacramento Valley, where the reduction in yield amounted to 5,219 bales, as compared with the year 1914, when 72,450 bales were produced.

Hop Yield of United States.—The hop crop of Oregon amounts to 85,000 bales, that of Washington 30,000, of New York 10,000 and of California 107,630, or a total of 232,630 for the United States.

Hop Crop of England.—The low temperature and absence of rain which prevailed during June and the first half of July retarded the growth of the plant and is accountable for the shortness of bine in most gardens. The rains which commenced in the middle of July materially assisted those gardens that had been thoroughly washed, and by the middle of August the aphid blight had run its course, so the cones are perfectly clean and free from all disease, and having been produced on a slight bine have had the advantage of exposure to the sun, which has put condition into them. It can be safely said that the crop will not exceed half of that of last year, perhaps some 250,000 to 260,000 hundredweights (28,000,000 to 29,120,000 pounds).

GERMANS INTERNED AT GUAM SUPPLIED WITH BEER.

On the 20th of October the schooner "City of Papeete" left San Francisco with 450 barrels of beer on board for the German officers and sailors who are interned at Guam.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

At Springfield, Mass., the United States Brewers' Association held its fifty-fifth annual convention from the 14th to the 18th of October. President Edward A. Schmidt made the opening address. He said:

"For many years the educational work of our association was hampered by the lack of a constructive policy, which, however, was impossible until practically all our own people had reached the point of conviction in regard to the necessity of saloon reform and of rigid law observance. We have at last come to fairly general agreement as to what constitutes a good licensing system, and have established in our own minds certain definite principles which should govern the conduct of the retail trade. Of course, the local application of these principles involves many perplexing and complex problems which will take time to work out, and will undoubtedly involve some serious sacrifices.

"In this connection I want to bespeak your active interest and co-operation in the work of the co-operative committee of the licensed trade engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, which is endeavoring to build up the local retail organizations, so that every reputable man in the saloon trade may be enrolled as a member of his local organization. One of the main objects of this movement is to bring the reputable men in the retail business together, so that their opinions may be made potent in correcting any of the abuses that have crept into the business.

"The co-operative committee, representing the national organizations of the brewers, the wholesalers and the retailers, have agreed that licenses should be issued in response to a normal demand for them, and that the artificial stimulation of the business by any branch of the trade is undesirable. The committee also advocates the absolute suppression of any connection of any licensed premises with any disorderly house or gambling establishment, and urges the trade to refuse to sell to 'speak-easies,' or other illicit vendors.

"Perhaps the most important and far-reaching suggestion made by the co-operative committee is that the trade should encourage the establishment of public family resorts in which all kinds of refreshments shall be dispensed, and in which the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be no more emphasized than any other beverages, conforming to the type of continental beer hall and restaurant, familiar to the American traveler."

The trustees of the association submitted a report relative to the extra war tax on beer. The report was, in part, as follows:

"Beer has been compelled to bear a war taxation out of all proportion to its relation to industry. The increased beer tax of 50 cents per barrel (making the present tax \$1.50 per barrel) will expire by limitation next December. When this extra tax was imposed the brewers submitted to it with the feeling that there was an emergent need for it. The burden is, however, a grievous one, particularly in these hard times, and there should be no renewal of the extra tax until the government has exhausted other means of obtaining the additional revenue. It would seem most fitting that the heaviest burden of taxation should be borne by those who are making millions out of the war—the arms and munitions manufacturers, the steel industry and the automobile manufacturers—rather than by those whose business has suffered through the war.

"In comparison with other countries, the United States taxes beer very heavily, and there is no country in which such enormous license fees are imposed for the sale of alcoholic liquors at retail as those that now obtain generally throughout the non-prohibition states. The soda fountains which dispense harmful compounds pay no tax to the federal government or any license fee to the state or municipality. These commodities certainly come under the heading of luxuries which might properly be a subject of special taxation.

"The brewing industry would bear these enormous burdens with more grace if they were accompanied by any reasonable assurance of stability in the beer trade—or if the government showed any disposition to compensate those men whose property is ruined by the enactment of prohibition. The brewers are not only bur-

dened with enormous taxation, but they are called upon to expend a large amount of money and energy in the defense of their business, upon which the government leans so heavily for its maintenance and support."

Bohemian Hop Crop.—The yield for Saaz district this year is small, being 100,000 centners (1 centner equals 50 kilos or 110.231 pounds) or 11,000,000 pounds, as against last year's crop of 20,900,000 pounds—a 50 per cent decrease.

While, particularly from the lower gardens, more or less discolored hops will be plentiful, still the quality of the crop, in general, is considered good and the hops are rich in lupuline and most aromatic.

The best quality brings up to 120 crowns per centner (roughly 22 cents a pound) and the inferior quality 80 to 90 crowns per centner (14½ to 16 cents a pound).

Ten bags of hops can now be exported without the deposit on the sacks of 6 crowns per kilo of weight (about \$4 per sack) and consequently exporters are sending their hops in lots of 10 sacks at a time. Empty bags being sent from Germany can be registered at the custom house and returned filled, without deposit and without restrictions as to numbers.

The Brewing Industry of Ecuador.—Eleven breweries are operating in Ecuador, one in each of the cities of Guayaquil, Ambato, Cuenca, Ibarra, and seven in Quito. A tax of 1 centavo (a half cent) is imposed on each liter (quart) of beer manufactured, to which is added a graduated license for retailing. One brewery is owned by an American company, a portion of the machinery is from the United States, and at least one of the head brewers is an American. Two brands of American beer are at present imported in limited quantities.

SEIZURE OF ROESSLER DISTILLING PLANT NEAR FRESNO.

United States internal revenue officers seized the distillery of F. M. Roessler five miles north in the Scandinavian colony, near Fresno, October 8, for the alleged falsification of records and the irregular operation of the distillery.

The Roessler distillery and winery is one of the oldest in Fresno. It has been in operation for over twenty-five years. This is the first time that the federal government has closed the distillery, or had any trouble with Mr. Roessler.

Mr. Al Roessler denies that any suspicion as to the honesty of the methods of the concern was involved in the seizure. He declared that the action was taken because the books had not been kept up to date in the absence of his father. The elder Mr. Roessler, he stated, was the only one permitted to keep the records. Data as to the amount of material used in the distillery, together with the amount of brandy manufactured, had been kept during his father's absence.

FREIGHT RATES ON WINE REDUCED.

A reduction in freight rates which the Southern Pacific announced took effect October 27, the new rate via the Sunset Gulf route being 45c as against the old rate of 75c. The minimum shipment allowed under this tariff is 60,000 lbs. Going by the Sunset route the wine consignments will be transferred at New Orleans to Southern Pacific steamers and carried on around to the Atlantic seaboard. The all rail route remains unchanged.

Prospective Wine Yield of Portugal.—In the Douro district the crop is estimated in general much larger than last year's and good qualities are expected. In the south of Portugal the quantity will be much below last year owing to the cryptogamic diseases. In the district of Traz-os-Montes both quantity and quality are expected to be superior. In the Minho region the crop promises to be a good deal more abundant and to produce good qualities. In the Algarve Province the yield will be exceedingly reduced. During the past five years the production of wine registered has been: 1910, 4,336,890 hectoliters; 1911, 3,657,130; 1912, 4,443,850; 1913, 3,923,210; 1914, 4,770,090.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MR. JULIUS KESSLER AS MANAGER OF THE DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION.

As manager of the Distillers' Securities Corporation Mr. Julius Kessler has made a record which contrasts brilliantly with the depression which has been characteristic of the last two-year period of business in the United States. Under Mr. Kessler's management the profits of the corporation during the last fiscal year have been double those of the year previous. During the same year the current bills payable have been reduced from \$5,446,628 to \$95,000. The remarkable improvement made will be appreciated when it is considered that two years ago the current liabilities of the corporation were \$10,808,349. While this improvement has taken place the net quick assets of the corporation have been built up to nearly \$12,000,000 since Mr. Kessler took hold of the management in October, 1913. At the same time the surplus of the corporation has grown to \$5,448,300.

Two paragraphs in the annual report show the strength of the corporation. They read:

"It is impossible to estimate what the earnings for the fiscal year 1915 to 1916 will be, and the board prefers not to express any opinion, other than to say that in certain important branches of the company's business the plants are taxed to their utmost capacity.

"The company has now practically no floating debt. It has nearly \$12,000,000 of quick assets, and needs no additional working capital."

The genius of Mr. Kessler as a financier and his capacity as a manager are the cogent factors of explanation for the marvelous success of the Distillers' Corporation during the past two years.

PROHIBITION IN SIBERIA.

Along the Pacific Coast of Siberia since the stopping of the sale of vodka, Japanese have taken advantage of the "booze" shortage. Small Japanese vessels bring alcohol all along the coast, and this finds ready sale among the Russians who have been deprived of their accustomed vodka.



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CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.
 Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.
 California Wine Association
180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Theo. Gier Co.....575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.
 Wetmore-Bowen
166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.
1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi
116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.....
Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

National Brewing Co.
762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
 John Rapp & Son, Agents,
 Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
 teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.....
 Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
138 Liederdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
Battery and Com'l Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd.....London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.
214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc.
34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co.
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.....
943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co.
811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co....Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son.....Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
San Francisco, Cal.Toulouse & Delorieux Co.
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.A. Rossi & Co.
322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.**WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.**United States Rubber Co. of California
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.**SURETIES.**U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.**BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.**Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BITTERS.**Lash Bitters Co.
1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York**BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.**Nierman & Lefkovitz
1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, EnglandOccidental Supply Co., Inc.
580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.Pacific Coast Glass Works
7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**HOTELS.**Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR SUPPLIES.**A. Calderoni & Co.
1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.H. Wolf
34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.City of Hamburg Co., Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.**MINERAL WATER.**San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Cen-
tury Soda Water Works
436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.Cook Mineral Water Co.
625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.California Vichy
12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.**BAR FIXTURES.**San Francisco Show Case Co.
674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.Oscar Fincke
1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.**AUTO TRUCKS.**The White Company
Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.**STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.**RAILROAD COMPANIES.**Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.**STENCILS AND BRANDS.**Ridley Brand and Stencil Works
153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.**PASTES AND GUMS.**Robinson Chemical Works
349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.**GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.**J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**RETAILERS AND CAFES.**Ship Cafe
Venice, CaliforniaJohn Butler & Son
552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.Jas. P. Dunne
1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.Chronicle Bar
6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.The Waldorf
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal."Jellison's"
10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.Matt Grimm's
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal."The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.The Cutter
709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.The Hoffman Cafe Co.
27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.W. F. Roeder's Cafe
834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Chad Milligan
40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Nugget Cafe
41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.Majestic
844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.Schluter's
529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.**Second Edition****INTERNAL REVENUE LAW and the RETAILER**
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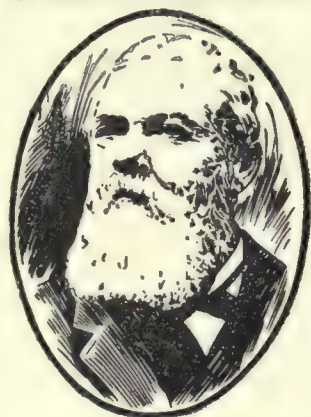
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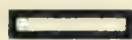
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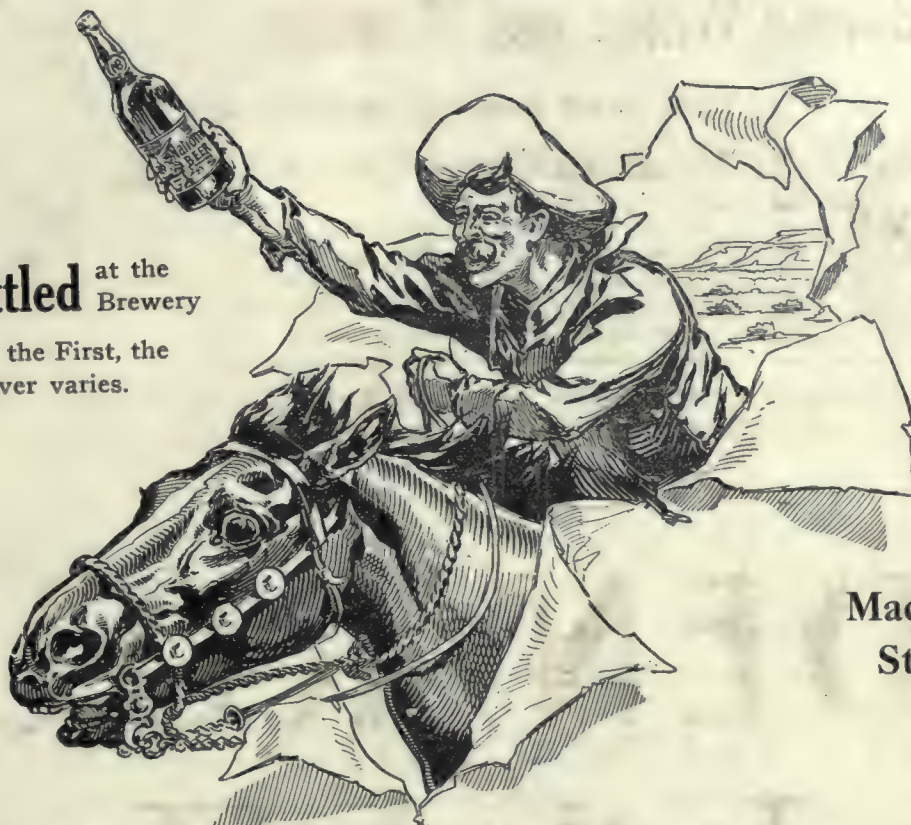
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